Extension - 1920.
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF ANNUAL NEGRO CONFERENCE

Montgomery Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Jan. 21.—Carving a broad pathway as the one for the negro race to travel and urging the sympathetic co-operation of the white people of the south, the declaration of principles of the 29th annual Negro Conference, held at Tuskegee, were adopted today as follows:

The world has just gone through a most unusual year. Though it has been a year of nominal peace, it has been filled with anxieties, unrest, disturbances and strife. Our own country has suffered agitation, protests, strikes and mob violence. The South is that section of the country which was freest from organized disorder and veiled attacks against the government and society. This is due in no small measure to the fact that the masses of laborers in the South are Negroes, to whom love of country is dominant. Contrary to anxious and suggestive prediction, thousands of Negro soldiers returned during the year from patriotic service in foreign countries, and quietly went to work in the Southland, despite the fact that this meant for them, returning to conditions often the very opposite of those they had fought to establish for men across the seas. These men have lost none of their augmented desire for freedom, justice, and fair play; but they have the courage and faith to work patiently and peaceably toward these ends right here in the South. With their attitude this Conference is in sympathy and accord. And we would encourage colored people everywhere in their splendid, unshaken loyalty to their country and to their communities.

South Must Raise More Livestock.

We would also urge our people to continue to profit by the lessons of industry and thrift so effectively taught by war conditions, and to keep up the increased impetus to acquire homes and farms. But, we would remind them that, in order to make these farms yield their greatest returns, they must intensify their farming and practice diversification which in recent years has proved so great in benefit to the South. And especially does this Conference urge farmers to grow sufficient food for their families and feed for their stock, and to raise more and better poultry, hogs, and cattle. And the rapidly increasing importance of Montgomery, Alabama, Atlanta, Georgia, and other places as leading stock markets, ought in itself to encourage Southern farmers in growing of live stock in greater numbers.

The War's Great Lesson.

This Conference also suggests that the greatly increased value of farm products and the better wages which colored men are now enjoying, should result in better homes and schools and churches. Living conditions must be greatly improved among our people, if they would lay a sure foundation for future progress. And even with better homes, there can be no assured or abiding progress without a decided increase in intelligence among the masses of colored people. The war revealed an appalling amount of ignorance and consequent inefficiency among the Negroes of the South. This lesson should not be lost upon us. The Negro must be educated, or he will be able neither to serve himself effectively nor any one else. Colored people must awake to the fact that less than two-thirds of their children are enrolled in the schools even in such states as Alabama and Virginia, not to mention the less favored communities. And, of those enrolled, fewer than one-half are in school eevry day of the brief school terms. In this connection the Conference urges upon school boards the importance of giving a larger and fairer share of the public funds to Negro schools to the end that they may have larger and better facilities for the training of Negro youth in intelligence and efficiency. The South has in the Negro, not only an enviable amount of tractable and potentially capable laborers, but a group of citizens thoroughly American, who are eager to make their best contribution to the life and spirit of the nation, but in order to give their richest and best they should be encouraged to achieve their highest possible development.

The Conference suggests to planters that they offer more favorable renting conditions to Negro tenants, that they make regularly stated settlements, and that they provide more comfortable and attractive homes. Far too many of the plantation houses are no better today than they were in the lean years forty years ago. And we call upon all people, who rent or supply in any way houses for Negroes, to furnish them better homes with more sanitary surroundings, that Negroes may have a chance to live and rear their families in decency and in health.

Better Railroad Accommodations Asked Lynching Deplored.

The Conference wishes to re-affirm its opposition to the discrimination practiced against Negroes by railroads and other common carriers. This discrimination is unnecessary and unfair. There is an indefensible injustice in charging Negroes first-class fares and providing them with third and fourth-class accommodations.

This Conference believes in law and order, and asks for Negroes only what the courts above other agencies should give—impartial justice. If Negroes commit crimes they should be punished by the courts and not by mobs. We especially deplore lynchings, and we restate what is apparently too little known and seldom regarded, that rape is not even the alleged cause of 80 per cent of the lynchings. We insist that better and fairer methods must be used for adjusting so many of the ordinary differences arising between man and man, than lynching and the subsequent terrorizing of a whole people. Nothing is doing more to drive the Negro out of the South. Lynching is the cure for nothing. It merely creates further disregard for law and order.

This Conference believes that the best method of meeting the difficulties that rise between the races in any community is to bring together the leaders of the two races in conference. And we call upon the white and colored people in every community to co-operate and help make the South what it should and can be made—the finest example in the world of people of different races living together in mutual respect, helpful co-operation and peace.

The committee also made a supplementary report as follows, which was received with great applause and unanimously adopted.

The observance of a National Negro Health Week was established by the late Booker T. Washington. Because of this fact it was suggested in connection with the observance of the 1919 National Negro Health Week that the week of the anniversary of his birth be annually observed as Health Week.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference accept this suggestion and urge upon the colored people throughout the South to annually make this observance, and be it further resolved that the week of April 4-10 be observed as the National Negro Health Week for 1920.

The committee on Declarations was appointed as follows: R. E. Clay, Tennessee, chairman; J. S. Clark, Louisiana; J. M. Gandy, Virginia; R. T. Pollard, Alabama; Berry O'Kelly, North Carolina; L. H. Roberts, South Carolina; and Silas X. Floyd, of Georgia.

The declarations were read by President Gandy of the Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., secretary.

Extension—1920.

Declarations, (Annual Tuskegee Negro Congerence.)

The Montgomery Advertiser

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should be punished by the courts, not by lynching," the declaration sets forth. Insistence on better and fairer methods for adjusting many of the ordinary differences between the races is voiced and the white and colored leaders in every community are urged to co-operate and help make the south the finest example in the world of people of different races living together in mutual respect and helpfulness.

Members of the race are urged to profit by the lessons of industry and thrift so effectively taught during the war, and negro farmers are especially urged to grow sufficient food for their families, for stock and to raise more and better poultry, hogs and cattle. Increased values of farm products and wages which negro men are now enjoying should result, the conference holds, in better homes, schools and churches. "And even with better homes, there can be no assured or abiding progress without a decided increase in the intelligence among the masses of the colored people."

The conference suggested to planters that they offer more favorable renting conditions to their negro tenants; that they make regular stated settlements and provide them with more comfortable homes, and all people are called upon to supply in any way houses for negroes with more sanitary surroundings, that he may have a chance to live and rear his family in decency and in health.

Attention is directed to the part the negro played in the world war and the period of unrest that has followed in its wake. "The south is that section of the country," the declaration says, "most free from organized disorder and veiled attacks against the government and society, due in no small measure to the fact that the mass of labor in the south is negro labor, to whom love of country is dominant."

Negro Conference Charges Railroads With Discrimination

1-22-20.

Tuskegee Institution, Alabama, January 21.—Reaffirming its opposition to the alleged discrimination practiced by railroads and other common carriers and holding as indefensible the alleged practice of charging negroes first-class fare and providing them with third and fourth-class accommodations, the declarations of the twenty-ninth annual Negro conference at Tuskegee were adopted here today, following talks by prominent white men, as well as negro workers gathered for the sessions.

Lynching is deplored and its practice held as a "cure for nothing." "If negroes commit crimes, they

Extension – 1920.
Demonstration Work.

The Montgomery Advertiser

Letters to Editor

DEMONSTRATION WORK IN ALABAMA.

Mr. Fuller Compares it with Work in the North.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 14, 1920.

Editor The Advertiser:

It was with satisfaction that I read in The Advertiser of the election of Mr. Spright Dowell by the Board of Trustees of Auburn as President of that institution. The alumni of the institution are to be congratulated that the presidency of Auburn is retained in educational circles and not placed in political circles, and that an experienced and progressive educator will succeed Dr. Thach, who has done so much to make Auburn the great school which it is today. I am a graduate in the agricultural course at Auburn, 1911, and feel a deep interest in its welfare and that of the State of Alabama. I was born and raised at Montgomery and still retain my citizenship there.

Since 1911 I have been engaged in agricultural development work in the South, most of which time was in the agricultural service of the Southern Railroad, I came to the Erie recently as Chief Agricultural Agent from Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

My close contact with state agricultural colleges in every State of the South, and in many other States, has given me an insight into the good and bad qualities of each. The trouble with Auburn, and with most agricultural colleges, is that the college is kept too close to the campus and does not reach enough farmers. A good effective agricultural extension force can help all departments of a state college more than anything else. Mississippi has the best agricultural extension force in the South, and there are only a few equal to it in the entire United States. South Carolina ranks next to Mississippi.

Alabama's agricultural extension work has not been well managed. They have good county agricultural agents, but each agent is working on his own resources.

There are greater opportunities for developing the natural resources in Alabama than any other State in the South. Its mineral, water power, water and rail transportation, climate, and various types of productive soil can not be equaled in any State of the Union.

In Alabama I have found the business interests doing much more, comparatively to develop the agricultural interests than in any other State. The business interests in Alabama will get out and do more, will go deeper into their pockets, and have an appreciation of the value of a better rural life. Auburn's activity in a sound organized plan of promoting increased production, and better distribution of farm products, has not not by any means kept pace with the business interests and farmers of the State. This is not due to a lack of the qualifications of the men engaged in the field, or county agricultural agents.

The county agricultural agent can be the backbone to make the Alabama Polytechnic Institute a better institution to serve the great old State of Alabama in a higher capacity. Some people will, of course, disagree with me about my opinion, but many, especially those who are engaged in this kind of work, will agree.

The county agents of the South, and especially Alabama, are underpaid. Experience with county agents in many parts of the United States has shown me that those in the South have more pep, get up and drive, and have more enthusiasm in their work, than in any other section. The average county agent in the South could come north and run rings around the county agent of the North, for the simple reason that he is always bubbling over with enthusiasm in his work, and this is very contagious.

The College of Agriculture at Auburn is badly lacking in equipment, as well as the College of Engineering. Some of the professors at Auburn have told me that when they have visitors from other State institutions they are ashamed to have them visit the laboratories and see the poor and ancient equipment. Auburn can take all of the agricultural equipment it has to the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and you will never notice the difference after it gets there. Mississippi A. & M. College can get all the money it needs from the taxpayers to buy equipment, simply because the taxpayers have found it a paying investment, and it is bad politics for the legislature not to give it the appropriations needed.

So with a new administration going into Auburn, get a good clean start, reorganize the whole agricultural administration. Then get a good efficient organization, one that has some push and drive, and will go forward, and not stay in a rut, and give the taxpayers of that State something for their money, and make Alabama the leading agricultural State of the country, as she ought to be.

Today Alabama is looked upon as one of the most progressive agricultural States in the Union, and is frequently written about in the agricultural press. I have taken pride in organizing and conducting parties of farmers and business men into my home State from other States, on special trains and automobile excursions, for the purpose of studying the successful methods of diversified farming brought about by the progressive farmers, business men and individual county agents.

Yours truly,
LUTHER D. FULLER.

JACKSONV'E FLA METROPOLIS
MAY 3, 1920

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

First annual conference of white and negro extension workers on negro extension work, Tuskegee Institute, April 22-23, 1920.

Be it resolved:

1. That this conference has been very valuable in bringing out the value, status, and needs of negro extension work.

2. That the work should be extended and developed as rapidy as funds and local conditions will permit.

3. That extension work for negroes should be conducted in co-operation with the negro land grant colleges of the states by arrangements perfected by the white land grant colleges wherever practicable.

4. That we endorse the idea of training present and future negro workers for extension service through negro schools.

5. That negro district agents cooperate with the white county agents in counties where there are no negro farmers.

6. That boys' and girls' club work be regarded as an integral and important part of the county agent work.

7. That the movable school project be used where possible as a means of reaching the rural people who do not own their homes.

8. That we encourage short courses in agriculture for negro boy and girl club members with the view of having them take a regular course in agriculture.

That county and local agents be urged to show specifically in their weekly reports the work done with whites and negroes.

10. That the directors of extension be requested to have all annual reports of negro boys' and girls' club work sent to the Washington office through the state agents in charge of club work in the state.

11. That the U. S. Saturday Service League be used as an agency to promote thrift.

12.—The committee feels that the National Negro Business League could be used effectively by the state and federal authorities to acquaint negro business people throughout the South with agricultural extension work, thereby gaining their confidence and support.

13. That we deprecate the spirit of unrest existing among whites and negroes, and we pledge the interest of all extension workers in bringing about satisfactory conditions which will adjust such unrest,

14. That a carefully guarded system of publicity be carried on through the public press, including negro newspapers, to show what the federal and the state governments are doing for the negro farmers, thereby demonstrating that they are receiving public recognition as a factor in the South's development.

15. To further the interest as expressed in these resolutions, we heartily recommend that it be held annually.

16. That the negro special agents, stationed at Hampton, Va., Tuskegee Institute, and Prairie View, Tex., appointed during the war emergency, be continued in their present capacity.

Whereas, Tuskegee Institute, through its officers, teachers and students, has contributed so largely to the comfort and convenience of each representative in attendance at the first annual interstate conference of white and negro extension workers on negro extension work in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, and whereas the Tuskegee Institute has at all times aided in a most effective and material way in the furtherance of the cause of extension service in the South, be it

Resolved, That an expression of our most sincere thanks and appreciation be tendered Dr. R. R. Moton, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute for service, hospitality and constant active interest.

(Signed): The Committee, J. W. Hill, chairman, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 24, 1920

EXTENSION WORKERS MEET AT TUSKEGEE

First Annual Conference of Whites and Negroes Is Convened.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 23.—That the negro extension workers in the Southern states employed by the United States Department of Agriculture are potent factors in making the negro, especially in the rural districts of the South, a valuable asset in the development of the agricultural regions of the South, and that the negro is largely helped by this agency to become desirable and progressive citizens, are among the outstanding facts of the first annual conference of white and negro extension workers on negro extension work in the states of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, which began here Thursday with remarkable enthusiasm and significance.

Among outstanding features were the words of welcome by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. He strikingly emphasized vital facts pertaining to the negro's contribution to the material progress of the South. In an optimistic manner, he stressed the necessity of being patient, but yet courageous in helping the negro in the rural district to find his opportunities for splendid achievements right at home in the South.

He paid a tribute to the extension workers of both races for their enthusiastic and efficient work in the development upon such a large plane the ideals of Dr. S. A. Knapp, the father of extension work. He, in a definite manner, pointed out that the negro extension workers in the South are doing a great work with the white extension workers, bringing about a helpful understanding, and in many instances mutual co-operation for the community progress.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama —That state and federal officers of extension work in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Mississippi endorse the present Negro agricultural and home economics extension work and plan to develop it so that more of the Negroes of the South will be reach[illegible] the decision of the first annua[illegible]ence of white and Negro extension workers on Negro extension work, which has just closed its two-days session at Tuskegee Institute. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, and special agent in charge of Negro extension work for the states named, presented a summary covering the following points: the white people of the South have accepted Negro demonstration work as a system for educating Negro farmers; Negro people in the beginning did not understand the object and scope of the extension work; wholesome results have been tained by Negro agents who have ne in contact with white officials the agricultural and mechanical leges; short courses for Negro boys

MOVABLE SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES OPEN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Annual Campaign Starts in Tallapoosa County; Experts Coming to Montgomery 16th

(Special to The Advertiser)

ALEXANDER CITY, ALA., Feb. 15.—Better methods of field operations, more home conveniences, better rural sanitation and importance of working six full days per week during the crop season were the salient features of a four day Movable School of Agriculture for the Colored farmers of Tallapoosa county which has just closed.

The men and boys present were taught to operate a farm level, to construct a terrace, how to set, prune and spray fruit trees, how to select and test seed corn, how to inoculate a hog for cholera and were given simple lessons in farm carpentry, such as building steps, cutting rafters an figuring bills of lumber. All of these lessons were taught by actual demonstrations in which the farmer participated.

The women and girls were given lessons in shuck work, rug making, soap making, the home made fireless cooker and its uses, house cleaning, cooking, household economy and home sanitation.

The work was inspected and the methods indorsed by leading white citizens, among whom were Mr. Harry Hertzfield.

The Movable Schools are held under the auspices of the A. P. I. Extension Service and are conducted by Harry Simms, Tuskegee Institute, Assisted by N. Juanita Coleman, Home Economist agent, Tuskegee Institute and a corps of local agents.

The next Movable School will be held in the Guys community, Montgomery county, 25 miles from Montgomery on the Mt. Carmel road on the farm of Button Cress from the 16th through the 20th of February.

BOSTON MASS C $ MONITOR
MAY 26, 1920

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK IN THE SOUTH

...d girls should be encouraged; and extension workers need better individual protection through higher salaries, pensions, etc.

NATIONAL FAMERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSO. SENDS EXPERTS ON NORTHERN MARKETS

Men To Leave First Of Month

Plans for the experts to leave for the northern markets to get the best prices for watermelons in car load lots have been perfected by the National Farmers Co-operative Association of this city. A flying trip was made through the state by two of the special representatives of the Association last week and it was ascertained that some of the cars would be ready by the 5th of July. More than two hundred cars have been listed for shipment already and Mr. E. A. Williams Sect-Treas. of the Association stated to a Journal reporter that orders are coming in every day.

The members of the Association have three hundred acres planted in watermelons and the Association is marketing melons on a small commission for the public. Mr. Williams stated that letters from Northern houses are asking for the privilege of handling Georgia watermelons, this he asserted, assured the Association the best prices.

Direct wire conections from five northern cities have been arranged for and the farmers who send their names to the Association will receive daily, information concerning the markets. This the officers point out is the first time that the Negro farmers of the South have been presented the opportunity of getting the best prices direct from the markets and the eagerness with which the farmers are listing their cars is pointed out as an evidence that the farmers are anxious to secure the returns for their labor.

Besides the marketing department of the Association, plans are completed and soon building is to begin on three potato houses, guaranteeing the farmer a good price for the potatoes this Fall, and the Association warehouse will soon be erected.

Negro farmers of the South will do well to get in touch with the National Farmers Co-operative Association.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN RURAL WORK FILMED

8-7-1920

U. S. Department of Agriculture Taking Scenes at Tuskegee to Depict Progress Made

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Aug. 6.—The progress of the masses of the negro race is largely interwoven with the agricultural activities of the South, but not until this week has the broad, practical working of the negro ruralist been visualized on the screen. Actual scenes will now be shown in moving pictures throughout the country. These will reveal the progress made by rural communities and the work actually being done by the co-operative extension department of agriculture and home economics, under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The scene is laid at Tuskegee Institute, because the first attempt to reach and uplift the masses of the race in the South was begun here. The story begins in the year of 1905, at the time when Dr. Washington was stressing the needs of the people in the community districts and of how he laid the foundation for agencies which would ultimately help the masses to do more efficiently for themselves. It shows Tuskegee's contribution to the solution of many baffling problems. It gives the interview between Dr. Washington and Mr. Evans, chief of the Extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture in the South, and an inspection of the "Jessup Agricultural Wagon," in which Prof. George W. Carver takes a part.

Telling as it does a wonderful story, it is brim full of human interest. It tells how the first extension worker was selected, while at work in the field of Tuskegee Institute. How the idea grew until it reached the point where it is today with a well organized force of men and women of the rare approaching their task skillfully and doing a remarkable up-building work among the masses in the agricultural regions of the South.

NEGRO FARM AGENTS MEET IN AMERICUS

The Constitution

Americus, Ga., March 2.—(Special.)—The annual convention of negro demonstration agents of Georgia will be held here. It began Tuesday and will remain in session four days. E. A. Williams, negro district agent for Georgia, will be in charge, and Professor Phil Campbell and a number of white experts from the Georgia State College of Agriculture will address the negro agents. Demonstrations in stump-blowing will be held on the negro Masonic Orphanage farm here, and proper methods of whitewashing a schoolhouse and building a sanitary toilet will be exemplified at Blooming Rose schoolhouse, near Americus.

6789. BOWLING GREEN, O., SENT'L
MAY 5, 1920

GOOD WORK DONE BY NEGRO FARM AGENTS

Extension work for Negroes done by Negro county agents and home demonstration agents under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the Southern States, is producing increasingly beneficial results. Addressing the recent interstate conference of white and Negro extension workers at Hampton Institute, A. C. True, Director of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that the cooperative extension movement is gaining strength throughout the country and is securing the backing of the intelligent farming people.

"Those who are in charge of extension work," he said, "not only desire to improve the agricultural output of the Nation by helping colored people, but they also desire to help all people to a higher plane of living. There are now many Negro county agents who reach thousands of people on the farm. These agents not only give agricultural instruction, but also show people how they can unite for many useful purposes."

He declared that the employment of Negro agents has been so well established and that these agents are doing such good service that their work should be encouraged and further developed.

J. A. Evans, Chief of the Office of Extension Work South, who presided over the meetings of the conference, said that the best way to secure racial understanding is for white agents and Negro agents to do good, definite work. At present there are 22 Negro agents (163 men, 57 women) distributed as follows: (a) County agents—Washington office, 4; Alabama, 24; Arkansas, 10; Florida, 8; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 12; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 14; North Carolina, 15; Oklahoma, 9; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 11; Virginia, 24; West Virginia, 1. (b) Homemakers—Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 13; Florida, 8; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 11; Oklahoma, 4; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 6. This work has been done at a cost of approximately $300,000.

Mr. Evans said that at present 50 per cent of the rural population of 10 Southern States is composed of colored people. He strongly urged students to prepare themselves for agriculture, which offers the best and broadest field of service and leadership. Mr. Evans congratulated Hampton Institute on offering a specific course which aims to train home and farm demonstration agents. "This is a step in advance of all other colleges," he said.

John B. Pierce, of Hampton Institute, special agent for Negro extension work in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and Kentucky, reporting on the extension work in Virginia, said that "the Negro agents at work last year in 23 counties of Virginia reached 14,000 Negro farmers, conducted demonstrations in leading crops and live stock; organized county advisory boards, farmers' community clubs, annual county farmers' conferences, and county fairs; secured the cooperation of members of both races on questions of interest to both races; helped rural people start bank accounts; organized cooperative buying and selling organizations; secured on demonstration plats a general average corn yield of 35 bushels per acre; and organized extensive club work for boys."

Extension—1921.
American Cotton Association.

DRASTIC CUT IN COTTON ACREAGE U
AT ROUSING MASS MEETING WEDNE

SIX ACRES TO PLOUGH URGED BY LEADERS

Montgomery Advertiser 1/27/21

Nearly All Counties in Alabama Represented at Rousing Meeting Staged Under Auspices of American Cotton Association Held in City Auditorium With President Smith Presiding

COUNTY MEETING PLAN IS GIVEN ENDORSEMENT

Beat Officers Will Be Selected to Canvass Counties and Secure Pledges For a Reduction in Acreage; Reduction Committee's Report Is Given Approval

Plans for a drastic reduction in cotton acreage for the formation of a negro auxiliary of the American Cotton Association and of a system of cooperative warehouses throughout the state, and petitioning the Public Service Commission of Alabama to exert its influesce in reducing freight rates, were among the important matters considered at the meeting of farmers and business men at the city auditorium Wednesday. Nearly every county in Alabama was represented, there being some 300 delegates at the meeting. President Howard Smith of the Alabama Division of the American Cotton Association, which called the meeting, presided.

Not over six acres per plough, with ample acreage in food and feedstuffs to supply the family and farm animals, was the program endorsed at the meeting. This plan is identical with that worked out by the extension service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

In addition, the meeting endorsed the idea of holding meetings in every county court house in Alabama on February 9, at which time beat officers will be selected to canvass the entire state and secure signatures of farmers pledfing themselves to the necessary reduction in acreage.

These decisions were reached by the adoption of the report of the cotton acreage reduction committee, composed of M. C. Allgood, state commissioner of agriculture, chairman; Professor J. F. Duggar, R. S. Parker, of Lowndes county; R. F. Lee of Barbour; Judge S. S. Brewer of Macon, and I. T. Quinn of Montgomery. The report of the committee follows:

"By reason of the fact that the present supply of cotton largely exceeds the demand; that the unconsumed portion of this and formed crops on hand at the beginning of the new cotton year, August 1, 1921, will probably be at least twice as large as ever before; and that cotton is now selling far below the cost of production of the crop of 1920-'21; that all commodities entering into the cost of the new crop of 1921-'22, such as flour, clothing, drygoods, plow shares, fertilizer, freight, taxes and labor, will average more than a hundred per cent higher than for the five pre-war and pre-weevil years of 1909 to 1913, during which years cotton sold was sold at an average of 12 1-2 cents per pound; and now that production per acre has been cut 33 1-3 per cent by the boll weevil, and the price of October cotton as quoted today being so far below any possible cost of producing cotton in Alabama; we, therefore, recommend the adoption of the safe farming guide carefully worked out by the extension service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute which provides for the growing of not over six acres of cotton per plough, and ample food for the family and feed for all animals.

"We believe this plan best for Alabama, now and for all time.

"To put this plan into operation in the most effective way, we recommend that meetings be held on Wednesday, February 9, in each county court house, at which time beat officers be elected to canvass the sections assigned them for the purpose of obtaining signatures from landlords and tenants looking to the necessary reduction in cotton acreage."

The meeting also adopted the report of the committee on cooperative marketing and warehousing, composed of T. F. Barnett of Monroe, Miss Annie wheeler of Lawrence, Judge Price Rainer of Bullock, J. W. Strother of Tallapoosa, and W. L. Kirkpatrick of Dallas.

This report provided for the establishing of a cooperative warehouse system, organized as a stock company with st ck paid at the rate of $6 per bale of cotton held by each farmer, any additional stock needed to be subscribed by bankers and business men of the Association. These warehouses are proposed to be bonded with licensed graders and staplers.

As a means of marketing, it was suggested that the American Cotton Association call a meeting each year of the commissioners of agriculture of all cotton states, fix the price of cotton, and sell it at this price. This entire plan was of course based on the supposition that the Association will possess the necessary influence to fix prices. It was also provided that a farmer having cotton in such a cooperative warehouse should be loaned money at the rate of 80 per cent of its market value.

It was further reccommended that a special warehouse commissioner be appointed to investigate conditions throughout the state and advise farmers as to warehouse construction. and that the secretary of the Alabama Division shall fill this position temporarily, until a permanent commissioner be appointed.

The committee on resolutions, composed of John B. Ward, of Henry county, chairman; S. L. Cobb, of Madison, Hector D. Lane of Lawrence, J. M. Williams of Montgomery; George H. Cox, of Pike, and J. H. Wilson, of Talladega, presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President of the Alabama Public Service Commission to call the chairman of the state realroad and public service commission of the Southeast together for the purposes of presenting to the heads of railroads a petition for a reduction in freight rates.

Another resolution provided for the appointment by President Howard Smith of the Alabama Division of a parmanent Transportation Committee of three.

A third resolution, calling on the State Tax Commission to order a reassessment and revaluation of taxable property for 1921, was also adopted, the resolution setting forth that there should be a reduction in taxes from the present figures.

The committee on organizing a negro auxiliary of the Alabama Division of the American Cotton Association, composed of Professor J. F. Duggar, of Auburn, W. R. Greene, of Montgomery, and W. A. Wadsworth of Prattville, representing the Alabama Division, and Professor Simms and Professor B. F. Hubert, representing the Tuskegee Institute, recommended that a negro organibation be formed modeled after the existing white organization, with its own officers for state and county, as an auxiliary to the Alabama Division. Dues of the proposed negro auxiliary were fixed at $3 per year, with two-thirds of total collections turned over to the Alabama Division and one-third used by the negro unit.

It was further recommended that Tuskegee Institute be made the center of the new negro organization; and that steps be taken as soon as practicable by the Alabama Division to employ a colored organizer for the State.

After a welcome address by Commissioner W. J. Orum, the meeting was addressed by C. J. Beane, representing the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce who pledged the support of business interests to the plans of the farmers.

The assembly was then addressed by President Smith, who spoke on the need of giving food and feed stuffs first consideration in planning a crop system, and avoiding overstocking in cotton or any one commodity.

President Smith was optimistic as to the future, if its exigencies are properly dealt with. He declared that the worst depth of depression was reached in November of last year, and that better days are ahead.

At the same time, he called attention to the fact that no organization or legislation can protect against the operation of natural economic laws, and that the present economic situation is against cotton. He endorsed the rejection by Congress of the Emergency Tariff bill, declaring that such a law would merely mean the payment by the American consumer of the world market price, plus the tariff and cost of importation, for any commodity, and also that other nations might establish the high tariff system as a reprisial.

The real need of the present situation he declared, is a stablization of foreign markets and exchange; and until this takes place and the demand for cotton revives, he declared that a reduction in cotton acreage is the only logical course.

Referring to the cotton exchanges, President Smith declared that he would not care to see them abolished, but that short selling should be prohibited by law.

As an indicative of the distress of some sections dut to the present situaation, President Smith mentioned that mills at Prattville have bought cotton from Memphis and Texas at a price of 8 cents, delivered, at their mills.

Thomas B. King, Director of the Memphis Cotton Acreage Committee, gave some encouraging news on the action in other states to reduce acreage. He declared that in the Mississippi Delta, in Arkansas and Texas, farmers have pledged themselves to plant not more than one-third of their acreage in cotton, and that "moral suasion" is being brought to bear on those who persist in planting a large acreage. In Oklahoma and other western parts of the cotton belt, he said cotton today is still piled outside gins over a space covering acres of ground, because of lack of room in warehouses, and the determination of farmers not to sell.

Mr. King declared that the American farmer no longer has a monopoly in cotton, and cited the production of India last year, of 5,500,000 bales and China and Korea 3,500,000 bales in proof of this. American farmers must take up diversification to avoid competition with coolie labor, he declared, while as indicative of the condition of foreign exchange he mentioned that it now takes 1,450,000 Russian roubles to buy 100 bales of cotton, against 19,000 in normal times.

W. R. Helie, editor of the Southern Dairyman, urged the importance of the dairy cow in a system of diversification and the adoption of a system of five dairy cows and one brood sow per plough.

J. C. O'Connell editor of Farm Facts in a brief address, emphasied the need of individual application of the acre-

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age reduction and diversification program by every farmer as the only means of insuring their success.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. F. E. Richardson of Montgomery, daughter of former congressman W. G. Brewer, and newly elected president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Alabama Division and by Miss Annie Wheeler, of Lawrence county, daughter of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler. Both assurred the assembly of the support of the women of Alabama.

J. M. Moore, supervisor of the pure food bureau of the state, in a brief address showed that farmers of Alabama have as much right under the law to form cooperative marketing asociations as those of California, under the legislation act of 11909. He cited a case where this right has been upheld by the supreme court of the state, and declared that there is no legal preventive for forming cooperative associations.

The adoption of the recommendation of the cotton acreage reduction committee was adopted only after considerable discussion, being opposed by W. C. Coker, chairman of the executive committee of the Alabama Division who declared that six acres to the plough on all farms is not enough cotton.

At this point Senator John A. Rogers of Sumter county in a brief by a stirring address, brought the meeting to its feet by declaring it might be better not to plant an acre of cotton this year. This statement was loudly cheered

Professor L. N. Duncan, head of the extension work at Auburn, also spoke in favor of the report. He declared that the extension service in arranging its safe farming program has consulted the wishes of 1,200 farmers, and that in most cases the farmers were in favor of a greater reduction in acreage than recommended in the report.

J. W. Cary, of Morgan county, W. J. Seller of Fleeta, and J. E. McLendon of Luverne, also spoke against more than six acres in cotton. The report of the committee was finally accepted by an almost unanimous vote, Mr. Coker's amendment calling for a larger acreage being tabled.

On the objection of Secretary J. H. Allridge, of the Dothan Chamber of Commerce, a resolution calling for an investigation of railroad rates on cotton was referred to the Transportation Committee, the committee reporting this resolution without any recommendation.

The resolution on reduction of assessments on farm property in the state produced much discussion, but the majority opinion of the conference was in favor of the resolution.

The concluding speaker was Col. E. M. Mims, of Demopolis a newcomer to Alabama from East Tennessee who made a housing short talk on the farmers helping themselves. The conference then adjourned.

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and by living economically, raising my own food and never mortgaging a piece of my ground, today I own eight mules and 500 acres of land with not a cent owed on it. This year I am going to plant more foodstuffs and less cotton. I require the same thing of my tenants. I keep my stock in good condition and lay special emphasis upon keeping the pigs and cows fat. I can eat them, but I can't eat cotton."

J. H. Smothers, of Mt. Meigs, made the following report:

"Last year I planted forty-seven acres of peanuts and by intensive cultivation and classifying I sold $3,183 worth of peanuts. I intend to raise as much cotton as possible. My advice is to plant it in long rows and plenty of it. Raise peanuts and plenty of food stuffs. By raising peanuts for feed for my pigs I have enough meat to last me another year and it didn't cost me 3 cents a pound. I also raise a plenty of sweet potatoes. I also believe in furnishing the home comfortably and with all conveniences possible. I have in my home electric lights furnished by a Delco lighting plant of my own. This furnishes light and heat for irons very cheaply and makes home more attractive.

Henry Wiggins of Sumter County, Georgia, said: "I was born on a large plantation and made up my mind that I would some time own one myself. By working six days in the week and twelve months in the year and living withing my means I have a farm of 800 acres and have educated eight children. I raise cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and peas as well as my own meat. I have often worked all day in the field and then at night took my axe and went to cut wood for extra money to school my children and I thank God that I was able to do it."

Another very interesting report was that of E. A. Williams, negro Farm Demonstration Agent of Georgia, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He told how an organization of farmers had marketed watermelons and other produce on the cooperative plan and had made money out of it. He said that "not only did we sell to the eastern markets but among our largest customers were Birmingham and Montgomery." This fact was very significant and went home to the farmers of this as well as other states.

Soil Specialist Speaks.

"Dr. Moton has just about covered each point that needs to be mentioned today. These could emphasized. There are today many factors which have contributed to the present depressing conditions but we must let these alone now and look to the future. You have enjoyed a period of prosperity and in the midst of it you have had your feet taken from under you. This has opened your eyes and today you are more determined as to what you are going to do in the future," said Mr. D. D. Long, representing the Southern Fertilizer Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

"You don't need to talk about hard times when you have food and clothing" said the speaker in advising the farmers to follow the diversification of crops system. "It is the wage-earner of the East who has been laid off that needs to worry. The eating at home argument is one of many years, and those of you have followed it are today all in smiles while the other fellow worries. Raise your own food stuffs and food for your stock. Decrease the acreage of cotton but do not decrease the production. Raise the usual amount on less ground and this can be done if proper methods are used."

Allgood Addresses the Farmers.

One of the principal addresses of the afternoon was that of Hon. M. C. Allgood, State Commissioner of Agriculture. Among other things he said: "I want to congratulate this state for having this school in its midst and upon its achievements. I wish every colored family would take the time and spend the money also to visit this school. I do not think the money could be invested in a better advantage. It bespeaks progress and that is what we all are looking for—progress, advancement and we want to go forward.

No Royal Road to Farming.

I remember reading many years ago that there was no royal road to learning. The same is true of farming. There is no royal road to farming. We must work and fight; not in the spring, in the summer or in the fall but all of the time. The battle is on now and we should be working now. You know what this turning under of the winter turf means to the soil, what this vegetation means to our ground but how many of us have plowed up the ground this winter? (he asked for a show of hands). Very few, and that is the basis of your agriculture. Get back to the foundation of farming and treat your soil right. Treat it like you love it and as if you expected to gain a livlihood from it.

Are Best Cotton Growers

Negroes are the best cotton growers in the country. They love to see it grow. For this reason they raise a plenty of it. Last year we all got into trouble with cotton. We are blinded by it and now we must get out of this trouble. To do this we must get down to saner production and raise more foodstuff and keep out of debt. Go to the store to sell not to buy. If you can trade with eggs and other products you dont' need money. You have the remedy at your own doors if you have the nerve and determination to apply it. A sacrifice must be made and I believe you and the people of Alabama are willing to make this sacrifice and not give up farming. We should not be discouraged and we do not want to let it kill us but rather spur us on to great accomplishments.

There are hundreds of cities and towns in this section that are consumers and not producers and millions of dollars worth of produce is shipped in this states that could be raised right here.

We have a bitter taste in our mouth on account of the failure of cotton. We must not make a king out of cotton or any other product. Raise everything. The women can help by having chickens, gardens and orchards and don't leave out the cow.

Do not borrow money unless it is absolutely necessary. Buy good stock and then raise your own stock instead of buying it from Tennessee. Great slushes of money are going out of the state just on this account and we should stop it. I believe you can do it and are going to do everything this year to eat at home and alleviate the depressing condition of the farmers on account of the low price of cotton".

Charles W. Hare, well-known white lawyer and editor of Tuskegee, who for many years has been a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, declared that twenty-five years ago, when he attended the first Tuskegee Conference, no governor of Alabama, or commissioner of agricultre, or legislative committee had ever come to Tuskegee. He said:

"White men everywhere throughout the South and the North are speaking out frankly on their responsibility to the negro. The north understands today its duty to the South better than it did twenty-five years ago. All good men should aim to life the whole world.

"The spirit of good-will, which was taught by Booker T. Washington and his associates, has helped white men to increase their vision. We are in troublesome times and conditions are appaling. Bankers, however, are liberal White planters are asking their negro tenants to do the best that they can and are standing between them and the banks. Those who are leaders of their race need to study the people about them.

"Times like these bring out the qualities of manhood and womanhood. Our fathers passed through even darker days. To give up is cowardice".

Dr. M. W. Dogan, Presdent of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, expressed the hope that the negro farmers will not leave the farm, will support more adequately the local schools, and will develop rural churches.

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the rural districts, due to poor salaries. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, a field director of the Jeans Board, pointed out the following estimated teacher shortage: Alabama, 5104; Georgia, 5960; and Mississippi, 3676.

"On November 18, 1920," he said "the Alabama State Department of Education reported that 20 Negro schools in Montgomery County were not open on acount of the lack of teachers. There are only 70 Negro schools in this county, whose Negro population is not as large as that in other Black Belt counties. All the white schools in the county were reported as having their share of teachers and as progressingfi splendidly The pay of Negro teachers is scarcely half that of the white teachers. Last summer and fall Macon County, for example, was advertising for colored teachers at $35 per month, with board to be furnished by the colored people. Williamsburg County, S. C., is short 40 Negro teachers. Burk County, Ga., one of the largest cotton producing counties, with many thousands of Negroes, offered Negro teachers $25 to $45 per month—and these salaries had been increased. Colored people in many instances have supplemented the low salaries so as to bring up the salaries to $40, $50, $60 and $75 per month. The only way to get better teachers is to pay better salaries and furnish them with better accommodations."

Rural-Life Program.

Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Tuskegee Agricultural Department, offered the farmers and workers the following country-life program: "Give boys and girls a share in the farm business; educate children as though they were expecting to live in the country; have a good home; teach people how to play; keep an uplifting community program always before the people; dress well, even though you do live in the country; let all group get together and organize a country-life commission to study the needs of Negro life."

Following the Conference, a group of men and women, who are deeply interested in the improvement of Negro rural life, adopted the following resolution: "It is the sense of this meeting that there be organized some sort of country-life committee whose purpose will be to discover the cause of discontent in rural life and to offer such a program and remedy as will make people on the farm as prosperous, happy, and well protected as are people in the most prosperous city community in the world."

The following committee will continue the study of Negro country-life and will enlist the co-operation of other rural workers and students of country-life problems: Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Monroe N. Work, editor of the "Negro Year Book"; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Simms, Tuskegee Institute, local district agent of the States Relations Service; Benjamin F. Hubert (Chairman), director of Tuskegee Agricultural Department; D. A. Williston of Tuskegee Institute; and Wm. Anthony Aery of Hampton Institute.

Co-operation of White Leaders.

White leaders, North as well as South, are coming to see that there is no real conflict between the best interests of white and colored citizens. Dr. A. J. Dickinson of Birmingham, who represented Dr. S. W. Welch of the Alabama State Board of Health, for example, expressed the appreciation of white citizens for the co-operation which Alabama Negroes have uniformly given in fighting disease. "We must all have good health or nobody will have good health," he said. "We must all help to curtail mortality, especially infant mortality. Most people do not appreciate the relation of a good cow to child conservation. One-tenth of our money loss from illness would have eliminated illness. We face the problem of saving manhood and conserving social conditions.

"There is more typhoid in Alabama than there is in New York, although New York has six times as many people. The difference in favor of New York is due to the greater co-operation of its citizens with the public-health authorities. Our health agencies must reach the back yards, for there the children play, the victuals and milk are kept, the cows and pigs live, and there the toilets are found."

Promise Much

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 19.—In spite of the present depressing condition of the farmers caused by the great slump in the price of cotton, hundreds of farmers gathered at Tuskegee Institute in attendance to the Thirtieth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which opened here today. The first contingent of the tillers of the soil and other visitors arrived Monday at noon and from that time each train coming into the campus brought its quota of visitors.

Inspired by the very good weather which was most conducive to travel, many preferred to take advantage of it and come through the country. This number together with those who came on the trains brought the number present up to every expectation.

The change in the modes of travel of many years of the farmers is very noticeable. In years gone by, pilgrims to the conference came by every conceivable type of conveyance—buggies, wagons, ox-carts, on horseback, mule back and many on foot. This year while some came in buggies and on horse back, the ox-carts and wagons also, to a large extent nave disappeared and were supplanted by motor-drawn vehicles. This condition robs the conference of much of its former picturesqueness, but it bespeaks of the progress of the farmers which is very gratifying. A large degree of the credit for the progress of the farmers in this section is due to the influence of the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Thirty years of existence of the Tuskegee Negro Conference has meant much in the matter of growth and contribution to the progress of the negro farmer, the race and the entire South. From its humble beginning thirty years ago, when Dr. Booker T. Washington called together a small group of farmers of this and adjacent counties to discuss farm conditions and means of improving farm life, production and of promoting progress along agricultural lines, it has now attained a place of importance in the life of the farmer and the negro race.

The scope of the subjects discussed by the conference has now widened to the extent of covering all topics of vital importance not only to farmers and negroes, but to those of all walks of life, black and white, of this section. It has fostered progressive movements which have become national and from it has sprung numerous smaller conferences that are endeavoring to carry into action the common sense ideas of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The Exhibits

The pageant of former years was discontinued this year. This change was made in order to give the farmers and visitors opportunity for a longer and more intensive study of the products on exhibition and that other attractions might be added that had heretofore been kept off on account of their non adaptability to floats. The exhibits of the year were very attractive and interesting. Practically every phase of farm life was depicted and every farm product was represented. The specimens were of rare type. Among the exhibits were: Farm and gardn products of practically every variety and type grown in this section, and poultry and livestock; demonstrations of tin-work necessary for farm operation, shoemaking, farm painting, blacksmithing, wagon-making and wheelwrighting, methods of building better farm houses and barns and making appropriate furniture for them at a little cost; farm carpentry, dairying and gardening.

These demonstrations were made by students, who are specializing in these particular courses and were of much help and interest to the farmers. In addition to these, methods were taught to control fungus diseases and insect pests in home orchards and there was also an educational exhibit of improving the soil given by the Southern Fertilizer Company. These exhibits were of especial interest to the men, but there also were those of specific interest to the women, among which were: The Baby Welfare class conducted by a nurse especially qualified for this work, a class in sewing, modern methods of laundering and in cooking. Another very attractive feature of this phase of the exposition was a modern rural home, beautifully and comfortably, yet inexpensively, furnished, and possessing all of the modern conveniences which every farm could have.

With the sun shining brightly and a brisk breeze blowing across the campus and the Institute band in full sway, at 8:30 Tuesday morning that portion of the ground allotted to exhibits was a beehive of industry and throngs of visitors were in evidence. This scene of activity and study was equally as beneficial and picturesque as the pageant of past years.

20.—At the opening session of the Thirtieth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which was held here yesterday, the following declarations were adopted:

When this conference met in 1915, six years ago, we were then in the midst of the hard times occasioned by the beginning of the world war. The declarations adopted at that time urged the negro farmers of the South to quit depending entirely upon cotton, to diversify their crops and to raise their own foodstuffs. We are again, after a period of great prosperity, in the midst of hard times. These hard times have been brought about by the financial depressions caused by the readjustments that are taking place as a result of the close of the great war.

Six years ago, it was found that for every dollar's worth of cotton grown the negro farmers of the South were raising only forty-five cents worth of all other crops. It was also found that there were thousands of farms on which there were no cattle, hogs or poultry; no corn, oats or sweet potatoes, no gardens of any sort, nothing but cotton. Since that time, however, we are pleased to state that some progress has been made in the diversification of crops and in the raising of cattle, hogs and poultry. Despite this progress, however, there has never been a time when there was a greater need than the present for the raising of more cattle, hogs and poultry, for the growing in larger quantities of corn, oats and sweet potatoes and for the making of more gardens in order that we may have something besides cotton to sell.

One result of the world war was to bring opportunities to negroes to work in many other lines than agriculture. In a financial way large benefits came to us. Our earnings were greatly increased; we were able to have a surplus of money. It is especially urged now, that economy and thrift be practiced. Place some of this money in the banks. Buy land. Buy homes. Establish yourselves on the soil.

Although the war brought greater opportunities to us in occupation outside of agriculture, the fact still remains that agriculture offers the greatest opportunities to the majority of our people. This conference especially urges that they stay on the soil and continue to purchase land. Although many thousands of our people

THIRTIETH ANNUAL NEGRO CONFERENCE LARGELY ATTENDED AT FIRST SESSION

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Principal Moton Urges Hearers to Diversify, Practice Economy and Accumulate; Declares Spirit of Co-operation Between Races Growing Better Day by Day; Cautions His Race Against False Leaders Who

TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE ADOPTS DECLARATIONS

Delegates to 30th Annual Meeting Urge Negro to Grow Own Foodstuff; Practice Economy and Reaffirm Request For Fair Play and Justice Between Races

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan.

went north during the migration period it is noteworthy that the purchasing of land here in the South continued and increased. The records show that in Georgia alone, during 1919, negroes bought 95,000 acres of land and increased their holdings from 1,664,000 acres to 1,759,000 acres.

The Cotton Growers' Association and other agencies are striving to bring about better financial conditions throughout the South. This conference urges upon our preachers, teachers, business men and other leaders of the race to lend their active influence in getting farmers in their communities to co-operate in carrying out the suggestions which are being given for meeting these needs and improving the present financial situation.

In connection with the present financial depression this conference begs leave to call attention to the fact that one of the most serious problems now facing the South is that of the negro

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teeming with inspiration and energy and their appetites sharpened by the breeze and continued motion, did full justice to the occasion. And real "pit-cooked barbecue" was served and sufficient quantity was each man's share.

The Afternoon Speakers

Immediately after the repast the farmers and visitors assembled in the Institute Chapel and listened to reports from various farmers, and addresses by Hon. M. C. Allgood, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Alabama, D. D. Long of Southern Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Georgia, and the welcome address of Principal Moton.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal as in former years presided over the session and after cordially welcoming the Conference to Tuskegee gave the farmers some sane and sound advice. Among other things he said:

"One year ago today, we had here at Tuskegee a great and inspiring Confrence of some 3,000 farmers and others interested directly and indirectly in farming. They discussed from various angles the means and methods by which farm conditions and rural life in general could be improved. It was an unusual gathering under unusual circumstances. Never before, not in the twenty-nine years since Dr. Booker T. Washington called together the first group of Negro farmers, had the Conference met with the farmers surrounded by so much general prosperity.

"Cotton was then selling for about forty cents a pound, and other farm products were bringing correspondingly good prices Most other people were discussing the high cost of living; but these farmers who had pigs, chickens, corn, peas and other produce to sell, not to mention their cotton, were making no complaints whatever about making a living. They were simply discussing how to do better.

Reversed Situation Today

"But today the situation in general is almost reversed. Planters and farmers and bankers too, are complaining about the low price of cotton, and the poor market for produce of any kind. Many of them have nothing but cotton on their hands with no chance whatever to dispose of that. Our whole section is now straining every effort to stem the present depression and prevent a great financial collapse.

"It is interesting now to recall that this conference one year ago sent out the warning that prices would fall and urged the farmers not to be lured back to the one-crop system of farming with the idea that cotton would stay at forty cents indefinitely. Now, I deplore the low price of cotton a price which is much below the cost of production, but I do think that this situation should furnish a final and sufficient reason for the farmers of the South to abandon, hence forth and forever, the one-crop system of farming.

Urges Diversification of Crops

"From its very beginning, the Tuskegee Negro Conference has urged upon farmers the importance of diversification and the rotation of crops. It has been said over and over again, that no farmer could be permanently successful who did not, besides whatever cotton he raised, also raise on his own land all the foodstuffs necessary for his family and his stock. And those of you here who have taken this advice, can testify that you do not have to worry very much on account of the prevailing slump in the price of cotton.

Situation Teaches Lesson

"As a matter of fact the general situation is not as bad as it might

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tenant farmers of whom there are almost one million. How are they going to get the means of pitching their crops for the coming year? It is earnestly requested that the planters, bankers and merchants give them advances and assist in carrying them in order that they may prepare for their crops. If any large number of these tenants are not advanced, it will mean that thousands of acres of land which might be cultivated and thus help to increase the South's assets will not otherwise be cultivated.

The conference suggests to negro tenants to grow their own foodstuffs, practice economy in other ways, and thus be able to get on with as small advances as possible. It is suggested to planters that as favorable renting conditions as possible be made with the tenants. We would urge planters to encourage their tenants to have gardens, cows, hogs, poultry and to raise their own foodstuffs. In order to keep tenants contented and satisfied, it is also very important that living conditions be improved, better dwellings be furnished; longer school terms, better schoolhouses and better paid teachers be provided.

This conference reaffirms the request which it has always made for fair play and justice. In this connection it would especially call attention to the importance of planters making regular stated settlements and that tenants be urged to keep accounts. The matter of accounts is too often a source of injustice to negro tenants and one of the chief causes of their discontent.

The question of law and order is one of the most important things which concerns the negro in the South. As stated in our declarations of years ago, this conference "asks for negroes, only what the courts above all other agencies should give impartial justice. If negroes commit crimes, let them be punished by the courts and not by mobs. If negroes are to stay on the soil, there must be better and fairer methods of adjusting so many of the ordinary differences that arise between man and man, when one is white and the other black, than to resort to violence and the terrorizing of a whole people." It is largely the lack of protection under the law that is driving many negroes out of the rural districts.

This conference especially commends to our people the movement going on to establish better relations between the races. We are glad to note that in every section of the South, efforts are being made to bring together the leaders of the two races in conferences. We wish to most heartily commend the spirit and work of the Inter-Racial Committee in handling the difficulties that are arising between races and in helping to bring about justice and fair play. It is especially urged that Inter-Racial Sunday, January 23, be observed and that in all of our churches sermons be preached upon the subject of co-operation between the races.

A committee on declarations composed of R. S. Grossley, of Mississippi; V. H. Tulane, of Alabama, R. B. Hudson, of Alabama; S. X. Floyd, of Georgia; E. R. Roberts, of South Carolina; Benjamin O. Kelly of North Carolina and J. S. Clarke of Louisiana was appointed and brought in the declarations which were adopted.

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be. Most farmers may seem to be facing hard times, and some of them really are. A great many of them are without cash and cannot get it; but most of these have some foodstuffs on hand that prevent them from really suffering. Some few wise ones took advantage of high prices during the past two or three years and saved their money. These are much better off in consequence. But all together the times are very trying to all of us, and frequently farmers are forced to fall back on their savings; still there is the hope that out of these difficulties we will all get the lesson which has yet to be thoroughly learned in the South, that the one-crop system is bound to fail.

Raise Foodstuffs

Now is the time to plan your crops for this year. Let me reccommend to you the advice of the American Cotton Association: "Make provision first of all for sufficient foodstuffs for the family and the stock; secure some poultry, pigs and other live stock to sell, then plant a few acres of cotton, not more than four or five to the plow.

"Any good farmer, as most of you know, may be caught once in a while without cash; but he has no reason whatever to be caught without food, which after all, is cash in another form. Such a farmer will first provide sufficient foodstuffs and plant cotton aterwoods. He will plant less cotton but give it more care; and he will never neglect the other crops. Follow this rule and you will find that the farmers and the whole South will be much better off one year from now.

Show Wisdom In Farming.

"Now is the time to show wisdom and good judgment in everything that pertains to Agriculture, so that when prosperity comes again, as it will and must, it will come to stay. Farming then will be based, not one the inflation of prices, but on careful systematic production.

"In this matter the women can be of the greatest service. Let me urge every wife, every woman at this Tuskegee Conference, and everyone you can reach, to insist upon a good garden with an abundant supply of spring and fall vegetables. Insist on having plenty of chickens, two or three pigs and a cow. Don't let cotton or anything else interfere with having these things.

"I want also to urge the landlords, both black and white, throughout the South, to encourage these women and their husbands who live upon their land to have these very necessary factors in any successful kind of farming.

Work Hard and Save Money.

"During the past few years we have pased through a period of high wages and general prosperity. It has been good for a great many people, but I fear that it has had a bad influence on some people who have a foolish notion about work and wages. I understand, for instance, that in some places men who are without food for themselves or their wives and children have refused to cut cord wood at two dollars a day, and so provide for their families. Whatever the wages of the past few years it is very unfortunate situation when farmers or any other class of people prefer to sit about home in poverty and misery rather than cut cord wood or do any other honorable work for two dollars a day. It is a false pride and a foolish policy which is bound to be followed by adversity and ruin. We must not be ashamed to perform any work that is honorable, or fail through shiftlessness to support

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our families. To neglect opportunity is the height of folly.

Land Holdings Among Negroes Increased.

"At the same time I am glad to say that many negroes who went north during the past few years, as well as many who stayed in the south have used much of their unusually high earnings in paying off mortages on their homes and farms and in buying more land. Much of the money that has been earned in the north has been sent back into the South by these people to buy homes and lands in the states from which these people went. Right here in Macon county—our own county—the land holdings of negroes show a steady increase amounting to 18,488 acres over a period of nine years; in other words the negroes in Macon county, Alabama during this period of prosperity bought land at the rate of more than two thousand (2000) acres a year. Something of the same kind has happened in Georgia. The records show that negroes in Georgia during 1910 alone bought 95,000 acres of land. It is both surprising and pleasing that in spite of the war, the migration, and numerous other difficulties, the colored people of the south have steadily increased their land holdings.

SOUTH OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES

Whatever the difficulteis, my friends, the South offers to my race great opportunities—plenty of work at reasonably good wages and the best opportunity in America to buy land and own their own home. I do not ignore the difficulties; but we have too long permitted our people, especially the farmer, to be deceived and often defrauded by a certain class of so-called "leaders" who come to them with some sure solution of the race problem—organizing some new movement, some semi-secret order, selling stock with a promise to make all the colored people rich in a short while, and in other ways to get for them all the civil and political rights that they may ask for; and too often the result is that these leaders not only take from the people and the community much of their hard-earned savings, but frequently increase the misunderstanding, suspicion and hatred between the races and make it harder than ever for the two races to live together. This is a crime against the negro, the nation, and against God.

"I know facilities are inadequate in many places for both black and white; nevertheless steady improvement in this condition is being made almost everywhere. The fact that many southern states, Alabama included, have placed upon their statute books a compulsory education law, is itself indicative of a sentiment in favor of education which twenty-five years ago was thought impossible.

"We can also congratulate ourselves, black and white, with the entire nation that there are organizing in every southern state, and in every county in each state small but effective groups of colored and white people who are quietly, but persistently and courageously, working for justice and fair play for all elements of the population.

Hopeful Signs

"Many of you have heard of the recent efforts to drive negroes out of certain counties in Georgia. But we have come to the point where, the sheriff, the United States district attorney, and the white correspondent of the great Georgia daily, the Atlanta Constitution, have all said that the negroes are absolutely without fault in this matter. And the governor of Georgia—Governor Dorsey—has taken every step that the law affords to see that they have protection. This, friends, is a most hopeful sign of a new and better day for all of us, for a new and better southland.

"More and more we are finding the white people taking the colored people into their confidence in all matters affecting the general improvement of the entire community. They are cooperating unselfishly and working hard to bring justice and equal opportunity, civic and economic, to rich and poor, black and white. And this, my friends, is all that the negro asks—absolute equality in protection and opportunity; and that is all that any American citizen should be given."

FARMERS' DISCUSSION

According to the program, today was farmers' day, hence everything was given over to them. Following the welcome address representative negro farmers of various counties and states were called upon to tell how each was fitting himself to be a better farmer and how he was meeting the conditions.

These reports were very interesting. Among them were: Jeffe Richburg of Crenshaw county, who said: "For twenty-one years I have been farming. I began by buying 88 acres of land from my father and farming on halves for one year. At the end of the year I had paid for my one mule and land. I bought more

Extension-1921.
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

TUSKEEGEE GIVES SOLID ADVICE TO COLORED PEOPLE

Rev. Silas X. Floyd Back From Attendance on Annual Session of the Farmers' Congress There.

(By Silas X. Floyd)

I attended the annual session of the farmers conference last week at Tuskeege Institute in Alabama and was honored by being selected as Georgia's representative on the committee on rsolutions. Bcause the resolutions were so timely and so far reaching, I wish to give the greater part of our findings in this story this morning.

As usual, the conference was very largely attended, and Dr. R. R. Moton, Booker Washington's successor at Tuskeegee, is growing every day in the confidence of the whites and blacks of the South.

Three addresses were made at the night session on conference day, Wednsday, Jan. 20. The speakers were Nannie Burroughs, head of the Lincoln Training School, Washington, D. C., Dr. Charles Satchell Morris, of Bordentown, N. J., head of a colored school for the training of preachers, and the writer of these notes. We addressed an audience of some 5,000 people.

Tuskeegee, as I endeavored to point out in my speech, is deeply indepted to Georgia for her success. The majority of the heads of departments at Tuskeegee are native Georgians and, for the most part Georgia traind. The chaplain of the institution is a Georgian, likewise the superintendent of the agrciultural department, the head of the departmnt of photography (the finest thing of the kind in the world among colored people); the chief steward is a Georgian, the secretary to the principal is the wise and diplomatic Albon L. Holsey, a native of Athens, Ga., who was trained at Atlanta University; the teacher of tailoring is from Savannah, the teacher of shoe-making is from Macon, the late dean of the woman's department, a woman of great consecration, was Susan H. Porter of Marietta, Ga., and the late chef, a man who served the institution for some twenty years, was Wiley Elbert, a citizen of Augusta. He died the next day after Booker Washington died in 1914, and he is buried here in our Augusta cemetery. I pointed out many of these things in my speech at Tuskeegee, and the audience was apparntly delighted to learn the facts which I statd.

The workers conference which followed on Thursday took up the question of the rural Negroo, and many phases of country life were discussed at morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday. Heads of schools and distinguished ministers and business men and editors from all over the country—white and colored—Northern and Southern—took part in these discussions.

My Augusta friends—and I have a few friends in Augusta—will be glad to know that the prinicpal of Tuskeegee Institute and others in authority there paid me the unusual honor of giving me a prominent part on each of the three days' program. On Tuesday night, I offered prayer at the devotions in chapel before the student body. On Wednesday night, I spoke at the main platform meeting. On Thursday afternoon, I led devotions. And, in addition, I was appointed on the committee on resolutions.

The midwinted meeting of the executive committee of th National Association of Teachers in olored Schools wCas held on Thurhday afternoon at the close of the workers conference. I happen to be secretary of this committee as well as secretary of the National Teachers Association.

The Resolutions.

The committe on resolutions was made up of the following: R. S. Grossley, Mississippi; Berry O'Kelly, North Carolina; R. B. Hudson and V. H. Tulane, Alabama, Silas X. Floyd, Georgia, E. R. Roberts, South Carolina, and J. S. Clark, Louisiana. Their findings weer as follows:

"One result of the World War was to bring opportunities to Negroes to work in many other lines than agriculture. In a financial way large benefits came to us.: Our earnings were greatly increased; we were able to have a surplus of money. It is especially urged now, that economy and thirft be practiced. Place some of this money in the banks. Buy land. Buy homes. Establish yourselves on the soil.

"Although the war brought greater opportunities to us i noccupations outside of agriculture, the fact sill remains that agriculture offers the greatest opportunities to the majority of our people. This Conference especially urges that they stay on the soil and continue to purchase land. Although many thousands of our people went North during the migration period, it is noteworthy that the purchasing of land hehe in the South continued and increased. The records show that in Georgia alone, during 1919 Negroes bought 95,000 acres of land and increased their holdings from 1,664,000 acres to 1,759,000 acres.

"The Cotton Growers Association and other agencies are striving to bring about better financial conditions throughout the South. This Conference urges upon our perachers, teachers, business men and other leaders of the race to lend their active influence in getting farmers in their communities to cooperate in carrying out the suggestions which are being given for meeting these needs and imporving the present financial situation.

"In connection with the present financial depression this Conference begs leave to call attentfon to the fact that one of the most serious problems now facing the South is that of the Negro tenant farmers of whom there are almost one million. Hoy are they going to get the means of pitching their crops for the coming year? It is earnestly requested that the planters, bankers and merchants give them advances and assist in carrying them in order that they may prepare for their crops. If any large number of these tenant are not advanced, it will mean that thousands of acres of land which might be cultivated and thus help to increase the South's assets will not otherfise be cultivated.

"The Conference suggests to Negro tenants, to grow their own foodstuffs, practice economy in other ways, and thus be able to get on with as small advances as possible. It is suggested to planters that as favorable renting conditions as possible be made with the tenants. We would urge planters to encourage their tenants to have gardens cows, hogs, poultry and to raise their own foodstuffs. In order to keep tenants contented and satisfied, it is also very important that living conditions be improved, better dwellings be furnished; longer school terms, better school houses and better paid teachers be provided.

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"The question of law and order is one of the most important things which concerns the Negro in the South. As stated in our declarations of years ago, this Conference 'Asks for Negroes, only what the courts above all other agencies should give, impartial justice. If Negroes commit crimes let them be punished by the courts and not by mobs. If Negroes are to stay on the soil, there must be better and fairer methods of adjusting so many of the ordinary differences that arise between man and man, when one is white and the other black, than to resort to violence and the terrorizing of a whole people.' It is largely the lack of protection under the law that is driving many Negroes out of the rural districts.

"This Conference especially commends to our people the movement now going on to establish better relations between the races. We are glad to note that, in every section of the South, efforts are being made to bring together the leaders of the two races in conference. We wish to most heartily commend the siprit and work of the Inter-Racial Committee in handling the difficu ities that are arising between races and in helping to bring about justice and fair play. It is especially urged that Inter-Racial Sunday, January 23rd, be observed and that in all of our churches sermons be perached upon the subject of cooperation between the races."

Improving Negro Rural Life Is Planned For at Tuskegee

Workers' Day Program at Annual Conference Devoted To Suggestions For Benefit of Farmers' Home Life.

New York Age 3/5/21

BY WM. ANTHONY AERY

HAMPTON, VA—"Some Suggestions for Improving Rural Life through the Church, the School, and Recreation" was the topic for the recent "Workers' Day" program of the thirtieth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference. This topic, dealing with rural life, needs and methods of improving rural life attracted, several hundred school officials and teachers, county and home-demonstration agents, and other community workers who are interested in rural organization and the making of good and happy citizens.

A large number of intelligent and thrifty Negro farmers came to Tuskegee Institute specifically to attend the well-known workers' conference, which has today as much vitality as it had thirty years ago and a great deal more definiteness in program.

Negro farmers have suddenly dropped from prosperity, with its opportunity to buy land, homes, horses and mules.—not to mention automobiles,—and farm equipment, including cattle and hogs, to hard times, with overshadowing debts to planters and bankers. They vividly remember the dark days of a few years ago, when cotton was selling at six cents a pound, if a market could be found, and when floods, droughts, and boll weevil attacks came like overwhelming scourges over large Southern areas.

Negro farmers of the progressive type are now looking hopefully to rural-life workers to help them and their neighbors, some of whom are on the verge of starvation, to find a way out. These farmers, even when facing a world of uncertainty, except that of heavy financial loss, are looking with confidence to Tuskegee Institute and especially to Principal R. R. Moton for immediate cooperation and wise counsel in troublous times.

Saving the Children.

Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene Association, in his address on general health and sanitation made a plea for "the removal of the rural root doctor, conjurer, and prophet" and the education of boys and girls in sex hygiene.

Leet B. Myers, field secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, showed educational art panels.—lithographed and hand colored—on Prenatal Care, Care of Babies, Hygiene for School Children, Character Forming, Citizenship, and Religion, which have been designed to meet the needs of child-welfare workers. "The education of the Negro child," said Secretary Myers, "has hitherto been too much in terms of white people. All through school life he finds in his text-books much about white people and little or nothing about his own race. All the pictures he sees are of white people. Most of the books he reads are by white authors, and his heroes and heroines are white. If he goes to a moving picture show, the same is true. If a Negro appears on the screen, he is usually a caricature or a clown. The result is that all the Negro child's idealism, all his sense of the good, the great, and the beautiful is associated almost entirely with white people. The effect can be readily imagined. He gets the false impression that the Negro has little chance to be good, great, heroic, beautiful. The new material of the National Child Welfare Association will help to correct this unfortunate impression, for Negro boys and girls will see life illustrated in terms of their own experience.

The Circle for Negro Relief, whose headquarters are in New York and whose object is to raise the health standard of colored people by supplying colored public-health nurses, by developing small community health centers, and by furnishing emergency relief, is another national organization that is devoted to the task of reducing the wastage of human life.

Executive Secretary Bella Davis, reported on the crying health needs of rural Negroes. She also described the co-operative methods which the Circle has successfully employed to carry out its health program.

This work deserves serious consideration, because there are some 500,000 Negroes seriously sick all the time in the Southern states on account of Negro sickness and deaths is over $294,000,000, of which over $187,000,000 might be saved annually through sanitary improvement and health education.

The New Rural Church.

A presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. William Jones of Montgomery, Ala., outlined,

with clearness and force and in language which everybody could easily understand, the progressive work of his church, through the aid of the great Centenary fund, in developing a program for the fitting the local churches into the life of their respective communities.

Rev. Jones presides over forty-five churches in eight counties and deals directly with eighteen pastors. "Churches," he said, "are now encouraging men to preach a gospel that will save people—now. Churches are planning for near-by parks and playgrounds, instead of cemeteries, for reading-room, for domestic science kitchens, and for modern Sunday-school programs. Churches are asking pastors to give their entire time to single congregations. Pressure is being put on pastors to have them do social work in their several churches."

W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, a field director of the Jeanes Board, pointed out the following estimated teacher shortages: Alabama, 5,104; Georgia, 5,960; and Mississippi, 3,676. "On Noevmber 18, 1920," he said, "the Alabama State Department of Education reported that twenty Negro schools in Montgomery County were not open on account of the lack of teachers. There are only seventy Negro schools in this county, whose Negro population is not as large as that in other Black Belt counties. All the white schools in the county were reported as having their share of teachers and as progressing splendidly. The pay of Negro teachers is scarcely half that of the white teachers.

Rural-Life Program.

Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Tuskegee Agricultural Department offered the farmers and workers the following country life program: "Give boys and girls a share in the farm business; educate children as though they were expecting to live in the country; have a good home; teach people how to play; keep an uplifting community program always before the people; dress well, even though you do live in the country; let all groups get together and organize a country-life commission to study the needs of Negro life."

Following the Conference, a group of men and women, who are deeply interested in the improvement of Negro rural life, adopted the following resolution: "It is the sense of this meeting that there be organized some sort of country-life committee whose purpose will be to discover the causes of discontent in rural life and to offer such a program and remedy as will make people on the farm as prosperous, happy and well protected as people in the most prosperous, happy and well protected city community in the world.

The following committee will continue the study of Negro country life and will enlist the co-operation of other rural workers and students of country-life problems: Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Monroe N. Work, editor of the "Negro Year Book"; John Hope president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Simms, Tuskegee Institute, local district agent of the State's Relation Service; Benjamin F. Hubert (chairman), director of Tuskegee Agricultural Department; D. A. Williston of Tuskegee Institute; and Wm. Anthony Aery of Hampton Institute.

White leaders, North as well as South, are coming to see that there is no real conflict between the best interests of white and colored citizens. Dr. A. J. Dinckinson of Birmingham, who represented Dr. S. W. Welch of the Alabama State Board of Health for example, expressed the appreciation of white citizens for the cooperation which Alabama Negroes have uniformly given in fighting disease. "We must all have good health or nobody will have good health," he said. "We must all help to curtail mortality, especially infant mortality. Most people do not appreciate the relation of a good cow to child conservation. One tenth of our money loss from illness would have ellminated illness. We face the problem of saving manhood and conserving social conditions.

"There is more tyhoid in Alabama than there is in New York, although New York has six times as many people The difference in favor of New York is due to the greater co-operation of its citizens with the public-health authorities. Our health agencies must reach the back yards, for there the children play, the victuals and milk are kept, the cows and pigs live, and there the toilets are found."

Compulsory Education in the South.

The relation of compulsory education in the South to the Negro child, including the indifference on the part of parents, the insufficiency of school facilities, and the labor of children in farm operations, was discussed by white and colored leaders who have the one big common interest of securing for the South a better citizenry. J. C. Lambert of the Alabama State Department of Education, who is state supervisor of the colored schools, stated that last year 1778 Negro schools reported and that 1089 of this number were taught in buildings other than regular school houses; that is, dilapidated homes or churches. For some sections "a swayed-back building, eighteen by twenty feet, in which 100 Negro children have been enrolled" has been typical. "The dearth of teachers," he declared, "has been acting against the enforcement of the Alabama compulsory education law. Sentiment among white people of Alabama for the education of Negroes is on the increase. Everybody must push for the building of better schoolhouses."

One of the Alabama county superintendents of schools, W. R. Bennet, said: "White people believe that Negroes should have better education. In my county there are twenty first-class Negro school buildings (seventeen of which are Rosenwald schools) out of a total of thirty-five buildings. We all feel the need of securing well-educated teachers and of teaching Negro tenants crop diversification. A great educational awakening is coming."

That "recreation is the refreshment of the spirits and body after toil" is coming to be recognized as having importance in educational as well as in industrial work. Dr. William Burdick, supervisor of physical education for the State of Maryland and director of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore, defined athletics as "the vigorous social fighting plays of youth" and showed the relation of play to the preparation of boys and girls, men and women, for future life and work. "Today no school in Maryland is standard, unless it has three pieces of play apparatus." The sympathetic words and helpful suggestions of the white speakers were received by the Conference members with enthusiasm.

Spirit of Christian Good Will.

In bringing the Tuskegee Conference to a close Dr. Moton said: "I am not especially worried about Negroes who are attending colleges and universities or Tuskegee and Hampton, but I am vastly concerned about the large numbers of Negroes who are not in any school and who are not receiving even an elementary education. At your hands have we at Tuskegee received sound, frank, wise counsel. May the Kingdom of God come in all our hearts." Dr. Moton invited Dr. James E. Cregg, principal of Hampton Institute, to say the final word.

"People in increasing numbers," said Dr. Gregg, "are thinking about what they have in common. A short definition of civilization would include the idea bringing people together in sympathy, mutual courtesy, respect, an friendliness. In community efforts people are discovering how to be Christian neighbors."

Negro Rural Life To Be Improved

Farmers in Large Numbers Attend Workers' Conference at Tuskegee—Health Is a Big Asset—eBtter Pay Needed for Teachers—Rural Program Is Outlined—All Go Up or Down Together.

By Wm. Anthony Aery.

Nashville Globe 2/11/21

Hampton, Va.,—"Some Suggestions for Improving Rural Life through the Church, the School, and Recreation" was the topic for the recent "Workers' Day" program of the thirtieth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference. This topic, dealing with rural life needs and methods of improving rural life, attracted several hundred school officials and teachers, county and home-demonstrations agents, and other comunity workers who are interested in rural organization and the making of good and happy citizens.

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Negro farmers of the progressive type are now looking hopefully to rural-life workers to help them and their neighbors, some of whom are on the verge of starvation, to find a way out. These farmers, even when facing a world of uncertainty, except that of heavy financial loss, are looking with confidence to Tuskegee Institute and especially to Principal R. R. Moton for immediate co-operation and wise counsel in troublous times.

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Leet B. Myers, field secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, showed educational art panels—lithographed and hand colored—on Prenatal Care, Care of Babies, Hygiene for School Children, Character Forming, Citizenship, and Religion which have been designed to meet the needs of child-welfare workers. "The education of the Negro child," said Secretary Myers, "has hitherto been too much in terms of white people. All through school life he finds in his text-books much about white people and little or nothing about his own race. All the pictures he sees are of white people. Most of the books he reads are by white authors, and his heroes and heroines are white. If he goes to a moving picture show, the same is true. If a Negro appears on the screen, he is usually a caricature of a clown. The result is that all the Negro child's idealism, all his sense of the good, the great, and the beautiful is associated almost entirely with white people. The effect can be readily imagined. He gets the false impression that the Negro has little chance to be good, great heroic, beautiful. The new material of the National Child Welfare Association will help to correct this unfortunate impression, for Negro boys and girls will see life illustrated in terms of their own experience."

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Executive Secretary Belle Davis who "lived for nine years in Cotton Valley, which is twelve miles from Tuskegee, and taught in the sticks," to quote her own narrative, reported on the crying health needs of rural Negroes. She also described the co-operative methods which the Circle has successfully employed to carry out its health program.

This work deserves seroious consideration, because there are some 500,000 Negroes seriously sick all the time in the Southern states and the annual financial loss to states on account of Negro sickness and deaths is over $294,000,000 of which over $187,000,000 might be saved annually through sanitary improvement and health education.

The New Rural Church.

When a colored presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church wears a sack suit, a dark-grey flannel shirt and a black four-in-hand tie, held in place by a simple clasp pin, then laymen sit up and begin to listen, for it is clear that an unusual man is about to speak. The Rev. William Jones of Montgomery, Ala., created this impression at Tuskegee. He outlined with clearness and force and in language which everybody could easily understand, the progressive work of his church, through the aid of the great Centenary fund, in developing a program for fitting the local churches into the life of their respective communities.

This modern leader presides over 45 churches in 8 counties and deals directly with 18 pastors. "Churches," he said, "are now encouraging men to preach a gospel that will save people now. Churches are planning for near by parks and playgrounds, instead of cemeteries, for reading-rooms, for domestic science kitchens, and for modern Sunday school programs. Churches are asking pastors to give their entire time to single congregations. Pressure is being put on pastors to have them do social work in their several churches."

Negro Teachers Need Better Salaries

Negro leaders are everywhere needed. Negro rural-life needs cannot be satisfied, if the supply of rural teachers is cut off or too seriously depleted. There is a general shortage of white and colored teachers, especially

Extension - 1921 I

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Tuskegee Negro Conference Closes With Interesting Addresses on Education

Montgomery Advertiser 1/21/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 20.—After a most interesting and profitable day with the farmers, the second day of the Tuskegee Negro Conference opened with a number of inspiring addresses by forceful, eloquent, and earnest speakers. This day, which is the last day of the conference, is designated as "Workers' Day", and is devoted to discussions of vital importance to teachers, ministers, social, and other community workers, pertaining to methods of improving rural conditions and of accomplishing more effective results.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, presided over the sessions and cordially welcomed the workers, ministers, and teachers to the institute. He also encouraged them in their work and referred to the gratification and satisfaction that comes to those engaged in the work of bettering, not only rural conditions, but humanity in general.

The Discussions

The first topic to be discussed was "What Can the Church Do To Improve Rural Life?", the principal speaker being Rev. William Jones of Montgomery, who said in part: "The church exists to make the world better, to Christianize the world. Its goal is to raise the whole world to the standards set by Jesus. This is the object of its evangelishm, its worship, and its educational activities.

To attain this end the church must join hands with science in helping the community to discover and remove the causes of poverty, ignorance and wickedness. The church can improve rural life in many ways; namely, by helping the poor ,teaching thrift, economy, how to earn an honest living intelligently, teaching the people the importance of screening the houses, of looking after the water supply, food supply, and also for sanitation. The church must do these things in order to carry out its mission in full.

The church must also formulate community programs of practical service, each program suited to the conditions of the community. The church must make a community survey in order to ascertain the needs of the community and, in addition to this, the church should be interested in the whole life of the community. These are some of the essential ways in which the church can do constructive work in improving the rural life."

The next agency in the improvement of rural life to be discussed was the school. In this connection a very interesting report of the work of the normal and industrial school of Forsyth, Ga., was made by Principal W. H. Hubbard. He summed up his report as follows: "We are trying to help improve rural life in our section of the state of Georgia" by encouraging the people in our building better homes, by teaching the gospel of cleanliness, regularity of habits, and by warring against the evils and destructiveness of patent medicines. The school has striven to exert a wholesome influence throughout the section. We have tried to impress upon our graduates the value of a life of service. We have also endeavored to lessen the mortage practice by encouraging thrift and economy. In these efforts we have in a large measure been very successful and our community is one to which we can point with pride."

The question of teachers' salaries and accommodations was discussed fully by W. B. T. Williams, agent of the Jeanes Fund Board and B. F. Hubert, director of the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. E. R. Roberts of Denmark, S. C., delivered a strong address on some hindrances to the successful operation of compulsory education.

Superintendent Lambert of the department of education, Montgomery, made some remarks on the same subject and introduced W. R. Bennett, of Evergreen, county superintendent of Conecuh county. Mr. Bennett said there has been considerable change of sentiment among leading white people of his county with regard to negro education. He was glad to state that this sentiment is in favor of giving every boy and every girl, regardless of race, the advantages of a common school education.

He said: "We are fast overcoming the handicap to compulsory education."

William Burdick, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, supervisor of physical education and director of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore, made a strong and forceful plea for "refreshment of body and spirit after toil", and showed the relation of physical culture to the development of the principle of good citizenship.

Fred L. Brownlee, New York, spoke on the forthcoming seventy-second anniversary of the American Missionary Association, of which he is secretary, and briefly reviewed the work of that organization for the betterment of the world, and in particular the negroes of the South.

The closing address was delivered by Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., who spoke of the educational work in Louisiana.

Among other things Dr. Clark said his school had received from the state during the year $27,000, and $80,000 has been appropriated for the colored school for the blind, all salaries of teachers increased, and two new high schools have been established in his state during the year for members of his race.

ANNUAL TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE OPENS ON JANUARY 19TH

Negro Farmers, Social and Religious Workers Will Meet For Two Day Session

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 15.—The thirtieth annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute January 19 and 20. This conference was established by Booker T. Washington thirty years ago when he gathered together at the institute a small number of negro farmers of the adjacent counties to discuss farming conditions and to formulate methods of remedying the deplorable situation as was the case in many instances and to promote progressiveness, production and thrift among the farmers. As the years have rolled on each one has added to the prominence and growth of the conference until last year more than two thousand farmers, ministers, educators and statesmen met at Tuskegee Institute in attendance to the twenty-ninth annual session. The scope of activities discussed at the conference has widened in a corresponding manner until it now takes in practically every phase of negro life and industry, especially of the south.

Elaborate plans are being made for the holding of the event this year. The number of farmers, educators and other workers engaged in social and community life, who have signified their intention to be present this year surpasses that of any other year. Special accommodations are being arranged for persons who attend. Every effort is being put forth to make this session the best in the history of the movement.

Interesting Subject to Be Discussed

The subject to be discussed is one that is of much importance to those engaged in all fields of labor—"The Needs of the South's Present Day Rural Life." As in former years the opening day will be allotted to the farmers. Upon this day that phase of the subject will be discussed which is of special interest to the farmers as "How I am fitting myself to become a better farmer," "How I made my home more comfortable" and other sides of farm life as co-operative marketing of produce and methods of securing farm loans.

The second day will be devoted to teachers, ministers and other social and community workers. At the morning session a constructive program will be discussed and formulated to improve rural conditions and to make rural life more attractive. A special feature of the afternoon session will be a conference on the subject from the Race Relations Point of view. Realizing the urgent need of better living conditions, better educational facilities and just treatment and a better understanding between tenant and landlord, many prominent colored and white planters of the South have been invited to discuss this subject.

No pains have been spared by those who have the conference in charge in their efforts to secure for this occasion some of the best thinkers and speakers in the country. State and federal officers, college presidents and men and women prominent in other work have been invited. Many of these have accepted the invitation and those who attend the conference will enjoy a rare treat.

The conference is of vital importance to negro business and professional men as well as to farmers, and Principal Moton is extending a special invitation to them. More than two thousand persons attended this meeting last year. Adequate accommodations will be provided and each person attending will be a guest of Tuskegee Institute.

N Y C HERALD
JANUARY 20, 1921

BLACKS IN SOUTH SEEK PROTECTION OF CITIES

Are Being Driven From Rural Districts.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 19.—Many negroes are being driven out of the rural districts in the South by lack of protection under the law, the thirtieth Tuskegee Negro Conference asserted in a declaration of [illegible] adopted to-day at the annual session here.

"The question of law and order," the declaration added, "is one of the most important things which concerns the negro in the South. As stated in our declarations of years ago, this conference asks for negroes only what the courts above all agencies should give—impartial justice. If negroes commit crimes, let them be punished by the courts and not by mobs."

The conference, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, commended to the negro race the movement to establish better racial relations and indorsed the work of the interracial committee with the request that January 23 be observed as "Interracial Sunday."

Negro tenant farmers were urged to grow their own foodstuffs and practice economy.

PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Harold Webb's trial for the murder of Abraham Yellen ended abruptly to-day with a plea of guilty of murder, second degree. He will be sentenced on Friday, with his two companions in the crime, Raymond F. Mulford and Floyd E. Slover. Mulford and Slover were convicted of murder, first degree. Yellen was shot dead on Thanksgiving Day when he resisted an attempt of the trio to rob Seneca street.

IGNORANT NEGRO CAUSE OF WORRY FOR OWN RACE

Constitution 1/21/21

Tuskegee, Ala., January 20.—"I am not especially worried about negroes who are attending colleges and universities or Tuskegee and Hampton, but I am vastly concerned with the large number of negroes who are not in school, and who are not receiving even an elementary education," declared Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, in an address here today at the closing Workers' day session.

Dr. Moton urged teachers, ministers, social workers and other community leaders who had assembled to discuss methods for improving rural life through the church, the school and recreation to "pull together and not allow any forces to separate those who are attemptin. to bring about progress and interracial good-will throughout the south."

NEGRO CONFERENCE APPEALS FOR THRIFT

Constitution 1/20/21

Urges Colored Farmers to Grow Own Foodstuffs and Practice Economy.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., January 19.—In annual session here today the thirtieth Tuskegee negro conference, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, adopted a declaration of policy for the colored race which, among other things, urges negro tenant farmers to grow their own foodstuffs, practice economy, and thus be able to get along with as small advances as possible.

Planters and landlords are urged to make renting conditions as favorable as possible and to encourage tenants to have gardens, cows, hogs and poultry, and "in order to keep tenants contented and satisfied that living conditions be improved, better dwellings be furnished, better schoolhouses provided, with longer school terms and better paid teachers.

"The question of law and order is one of the most important things which concerns the negro in the south," the policy declaration says. "As stated in our declarations of years ago, this conference asks for negroes only what the courts above all agencies should give, impartial justice. If negroes commit crimes, let them be punished by the courts and not by mobs. It is largely the lack of protection under the law that is driving many negroes out of the rural districts."

The conference commends to the negro race that movement now going on to establish better racial relations and the work of the interracial committee is heartily indorsed, with a request that inter-racial Sunday, January 23, be observed. Dealing with the financing of negro farmers, the conference urges planters, bankers and merchants to give them advances and assist in carrying them in order that they may prepare for their crops. It is

there are a million
mers, and that the
confronting them is the
serious problem now facing
the south.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, in an address before the conference, pointed out the opportunities for the negro in the south and urged thrift and crop rotation.

NEGRO CONFERENCE WILL OPEN TODAY

Mont-gomery Advertiser 1/19/21

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Jan. 18—Hon. M. C. Allgood, Commissioner of the State of Alabama Agriculture and Industries Department, and Dr. S. W. Welch, of the State Health Department will be among the speakers at the Tuskegee Negro Conference which will be in session today and tomorrow for the discussion of "The Needs of the South's Present Day Rural Life".

The Tuskegee Negro Conference, which was started thirty years ago by Dr. Booker T. Washington, will be presided over by Principal R. R. Moton.

Today is "Farmers' Day at Tuskegee Institute" and the program which follows emphasizes farm needs of the South:

1. How I am fitting myself to become a better farmer (a) By securing and reading farm papers, bulletins, ets., (b) By attending farmers' conferences, institutes, short courses, fairs, etc., (c) By being a Demonstrator under the directions of the United States Farm Demonstration Work.

2. How I made my home more comfortable by installing (a) A ligthing system, (b) A water system.

3. The marketing of produce, (a) How I handle the marketing of produce, (b) Co-operative marketing.

4. Farm Loans—What Federal Farm Loan Banks are doing to help Negro farmers.

5. What the school in our community is doing to improve rural life.

6. What the church in our community is doing to improve rural life. This topic will be discussed by laymen.

The Tuskegee Farmers' Conference will aim to show negro farmers the methods of successfully meeting the present business depression; the need of men following Booker T. Washington's sensible gospel of thrift and hard work; the important relation of the negro tenant to progress in Southern agriculture; the value of law and order in promoting racial good-will; and the necessity of co-operation.

On Thursday there will be held at Tuskegee Institute a Workers' Conference, in which teachers, ministers, social workers and other community leaders will discuss practical methods for securing a more productive and happier rural life.

Race relations will be discussed from the point of view of securing interracial understanding and cooperation.

Bishop W. P. Thirkield of the Methodist Episcopal Church, fomrerly of New Orleans and now of Mexico City, says concerning the Tuskegee Negro Conference: "Allow me to express my appreciation of the great work accomplished by Tuskegee through these Conferences. It has been by privilege to be present at several of them dating to the time when the Conference was held under a bush arbor. I am convinced that these have not only had a pronnounced influence on the lift of the negro race, but that they have aiso affected favorably the relations between the races".

Principal Moton extends to white and colored citizens a cordial invitation to attend the Thirtieth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which is carrying iuto action the common-sense ideas of the late Booker T. Washington.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 16, 1921

NEGRO FARMERS' NEEDS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

Annual Conference at Tuskegee Institute to Formulate Programme of Improvements.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 15.—The thirtieth annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute on next Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 19 and 20. This conference was established thirty years ago by Booker T. Washington, when he gathered a few negro farmers of the adjacent counties to discuss farming conditions and to promote progressiveness, production and thrift among them. The conference has grown until, last year, more than 2,000 farmers, ministers, educators and statesmen assembled.

It is expected confidently that a greater number will attend this year's meeting, for which elaborate plans have been made. The subject to be discussed is "The Needs of the South's Present Day Rural Life." The opening day will be allotted to the farmers. The second day will be devoted to teachers, ministers and other social and community workers; State and Federal officers, College Presidents and men and women prominent in other work have been invited.

At the morning session on the second day a constructive programme will be discussed and formulated to improve rural conditions and to make rural life more attractive. A special feature of the afternoon session will be a conference on the subject from the race relations point of view. In the hope of bringing about better living conditions, better educational facilities and just treatment and a better understanding between tenant and landlord, many prominent colored and white planters of the South have been invited to discuss this subject.

NEGRO FARMERS TAKE COURAGE

Herald—Commonwealth 2/9/21

Thirtieth Tuskegee Negro Conference A Big Success

(By Wm. Anthony Aery)

Hampton, Va.—Farmers of the South, both white and colored, are beginning to throw off the pall of depression and despair, which fell upon them so heavily when they came the slump in prices for cotton and farm products. They and their families are still greatly discouraged. They are in need of help—moral support as well as extension of credits. They are looking to their leaders for positive suggestions.

The recent "Farmers' Day" program of the thirtieth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, presided over by Dr. Robert R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League, was devoted in part to demonstrations and exhibits, which showed effectively the important methods and tools that are at the farmers' command for working out their own salvation within a reasonable time—on the land and with their present neighbors and immediate resources.

The Tuskegee program for meeting "Farm Needs of the South's Present-Day Rural Life" also included stories of struggles and success, which were graphically told by Negro farmers who had heeded the late Dr. Booker T. Washington's gospel of land ownership, crop rotation, thrift, and home improvement.

"One-Crop System Must Fail"

Dr. Moton, who is developing Dr. Washington's program of rural life improvement, spoke with force and encouragement on "How to Meet the Present National Emergency." Dr. Moton said:

"Our whole section is now straining every effort to stem the present depression and prevent a great financial collapse.

"It is interesting now to recall that one year ago the Tuskegee Negro Conference sent out the warning that prices would fall. It urged the farmers not to be lured back to the one-crop system of farming with the idea that cotton would stay at forty cents indefinitely.

"I deplore the low price of cotton, a price which is much below the cost of production, but I do think that this situation should furnish a final and sufficient reason for the farmers of the South to abandon forever the one-crop system of farming.

"From its very beginning the Tuskegee Negro Conference has urged upon farmers the importance of diversification and the rotation of crops.. It has been said, over and over again, tha no farmer could be permanently successful who did not, besides whatever cotton he raised, also raise on his own land all the food stuffs necessary for his family and his stock. Those farmers who have taken this advice can testify that they do not have to worry very much on account of the prevailing slump in the price of cotton.

"As a matter of fact the general situation is not as bad as it might be. Most farmers may seem to be facing hard times, and some of them really are. A great many of them are without cash and cannot get it; but most of the farmers have some foodstuffs on hand that prevent them from really suffering. Some few wise farmers took advantage of the prevailing high prices during the past two or three years and saved their money. These are much better off in consequence."

NEGRO RURAL LIFE TO BE IMPROVED.

Dallas Express. 2/12/21.

Farmers in Large Numbers Attend Workers' Conference at Tuskegee—Health Is a Big Asset—Better Pay Needed for Teachers—Rural Program is Outlined—All Go Up or Down Together.

By Wm. Anthony Aery

Hampton, Va., Feb. 10.—"Some Suggestions for Improving Rural Life through the Church, the School, and Recreation" was the topic for the recent "Workers' Day" program of the thirtieth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference. This topic, dealing with rural life, needs and methods of improving rural life, attracted several hundred school officials and teachers, county and home demonstration and other community workers who are interested in rural organization and the making of good and happy citizens.

A large number of intelligent and thrifty Negro farmers came to Tuskegee institute specially to attend the well known workers' conference, which has today as much vitality as it had thirty years ago and a great deal more definiteness in program.

Negro farmers have suddenly dropped from prosperity, with its opportunity to buy land, homes, horses and mules,—not to mention automobiles,—and farm equipment, including cattle and hogs, to hard times, with overshadowing debts to planters and bankers. They vividly remember the dark days of a few years ago, when cotton was selling at six cents a pound, if a market could be found, and when floods, droughts, and boll weevil attacks came like overwhelming scourges over large Southern areas.

Negro farmers of the progressive type are now looking hopefully to rural-life workers to help them and their neighbors, some of whom are on the verge of starvation, to find a way out. These farmers, even when facing a world of uncertainty, except that of heavy financial loss, are looking with confindence to Tuskegee Institute and especially to Principal R. R. Moton for immediate co-operation and wise counsel in troublous times.

Saving the Children.

Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association, who was "a forceful, effective Y. M. C. A. worker among the Colored soldiers at St. Nazaire," in his address on general health and sanitation, made a plea for "the removal of the rural root doctor, conjurer, and prophet" and the education of boys and girls in sex hygiene. "There are two reasons why Negroes move from the country—a lack of recreation and the present tenant system," he said.

Leet B. Myers, field secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, showed educational art panels—lithographed and hand Colored—on Prenatal Care, Care of Babies, Hygiene for School Children, Character Forming, Citizenship, and Religion, which have been designed to meet the needs of child-welfare workers. "The education of the Negro child," said Secretary Myers, "has hitherto been too much in terms of white people. All through school life he finds in his text books much about white people and little or nothing about his own race. All the pictures he sees are of white people. Most of the books he reads are by white authors, and his heroes and heroines are white. If he goes to a moving picture show, the same is true. If a Negro appears on the screen, he is usually a caricature or a clown. The result is that all the Negro child's idealism, all his sense of the good, the great, and the beautiful is associated almost entirely with white people. The effect can be readily imagined. He gets the false impression that the Negro has little chance to be good, great, heroic, beautiful. The new material of the National Child Welfare Association will help to correct this unfortunate impression, for Negro boys and girls will see life illustrated in terms of their own experience."

The Circle for Negro Relief, whose headquarters are in New York and whose object is to raise the health standard of Colored people by supplying Colored public-health nurses, by developing small community health centers, and by furnishing emergency relief, is another national organization that is devoted to the task of reducing the wastage of human life.

Executive Secretary Belle Davis, who "lived for nine years in Cotton Valley, which is twelve miles from Tuskegee, and taught in the sticks," to quote her own narrative, reported on the crying health needs of rural Negroes. She also described the co-operative methods which the Circle has successfully employed to carry out its health program.

This work deserves serious consideration, because there are some 500,000 Negroes seriously sick all the time in the Southern states and the annual financial loss to states on account of Negro sickness and deaths is over $294,000,000, of which over $187,000,000 might be saved annually through sanitary improvement and health education.

The New Rrual Church.

When a Colored presiding elder of

Extension—1921. II

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

the Methodist Episcopal Church wears a sack suit, a dark grey flannel shirt, and a black four-in-hand tie, held in place by a simple clasp pin, then laymen sit up and begin to listen, for it is clear that an usual man is about to speak. The Rev. William Jones of Montgomery, Ala., created this impression at Tuskegee. He outlined, with clearness and force and in language which everybody could easily understand, the progressive work of his church, through the aid of the great Centenary fund, in developing a program for fitting the local churches into the life of their respective communities.

This modern leader presides over 45 churches in 8 counties and deals directly with 18 pastors. "Churches," he said, "are now encouraging men to preach a gospel that will save people—now. Churches are planning for nearby parks and playgrounds, instead of cemeteries, for reading-rooms for demestic science kitchens, and for modern Sunday School programs. Churches are asking pastors to give their entire time to single congregations. Pressure is being put on pastors to have them do social work in their several churches."

Negro Teachers Need Better Salaries.

Negro leaders are everywhere needed. Negro rural life needs cannot be satisfied, if the supply of rural teachers is cut off or too seriously depleted, ed There is a general shortage of white and Colored teachers, especially in the rural districts, due to poor salaries. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, a field director of the Jeanes Board, pointed out the following estimated teacher shortages: Alabama, 5104; Georgia, 5960; and Mississippi, 3676.

"On November 18, 1920," he said, "the Alabama State Department of Education reported that 20 Negro schools in Montgomery County were not open on account of the lack of teachers. There are only 70 Negro schools in this country, whose Negro population is not as large as that in other Black Belt counties. All the white schools in the county were reported as having their share of teachers and as progressing splendidly. The pay of Negro teachers is scarcely half that of the white teachers. Last summer and fall Macon County, for example, was advertising for Colored teachers at $35 per month, with board to be furnished by the Colored people. Williamsburg County, S. C., is short 40 Negro teachers. Burke County, Ga., one of the largest cotton producing counties, with many thousands of Negroes, offered Negro teachers $25 to $45 per month—and these salaries had been increased. Colored people in many instances have supplemented the low salaries so as to bring up the salaries to $40, $50, $60, and $75 per month. The only way to get better teachers is to pay better salaries and furnish them with better accommodations."

Rural Life Program.

Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Tuskegee Agricultural Department, offered the farmers and workers the following country life program: "Give boys and girls a share in the farm business; educate children as though they were expecting to live in the country; have a good home; teach people how to play; keep an uplifting community program always before the people; dress well, even though you do live in the country; let all groups get together and organize a country-life commission to study the needs of Negro life."

Following the Conference, a group of men and women, who are deeply interested in the improvement of Negro rural life, adopted the following resolution: "It is the sense of this meeting that there be organized some sort of country-life committee whose purpose will be to discover the causes of discontent in rural life and to offer such a program and remedy as will make people on the farm as prosperous, happy, and well protected city community in the world."

The following committee will continue the study of Negro country life and will enlist the co-operation of other rural workers and students of country-life problems: Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Monroe N. Work, editor of the "Negro Year Book"; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Simms, Tuskegee Institute, local district agent of the States Relations Service; Benjamin F. Hubert (Chairman), director of Tuskegee Agricultural Department; D. A. Williston of Tuskegee Institute; and Wm. Anthony Aery of Hampton Institute.

Co-operation of White Leaders

White leaders, North as well as South, are coming to see that there is no real conflict between the best interest of white and Colored citizens.

"There is more typhoid in Alabama than there is in New York, although New York has six times as many people. The difference in favor of white and Colored citizens. Dr. A. J. Dickinson of Birmingham, who represented Dr. S. W. Welch of the Alabama State Board of Health, for example, expressed the appreciation of white citizens for the co-operation which Alabama Negroes have uniformly given in fighting disease. "We must all have good health or nobody will have good health," he said. "We must all help to curtail mortality, especially infant mortality. Most people do not appreciate the relation of a good cow to child conservation. One-tenth of our money loss from illness would have eliminated illness. We face the problem of saving manhood and conserving social conditions.

"There is more typhoid in Alabama than there is in New York, although New York has six times as many people. The difference in favor of New York is due to the greater co-operation of its citizens with the public health authorities. Our health agencies must reach the back yards, for there the children play, the victuals and milk are kept, the cows and pigs live, and there the toilets are found."

The relation of compulsory education in the South to the Negro child, including the indifference on the part of parents, the insufficiency of school facilities, and the labor of of children in farm operations, was discussed by white and Colored leaders who have the one big common interest of securing for the South a better citizenry. J. C. Lambert of the Alabama State Department of Education, who is State supervisor of the Colored schools, stated that last year 1778 Negro schools reported and that 1089 of this number were taught in buildings other than regular schoolhouses; that is, dilapidated homes or churches. For some sections "a swayed-back building, eighteen by twenty feet, in which 100 Negro children have been enrolled" has been typical. "The dearth of teachers," he declared, "has been acting against the enforcement of the Alabama compulsory education law. Sentiment among white people of Alabama for the education of Negroes is on the increase. Everybody must push for the building of better schoolhouses."

One of th e Alabama country superintendents of schools, W. R. Bennett, said: "White people believe that Negroes should have better education. In my country there are 20 first-class Negro school buildings (17 of which are Rosenwald schools) out of a total of 35 buildings. We all feel the need of securing well educated teachers and of teaching Negro tenants crop diversification. A great educational awakening is coming."

That "recreation is the refreshment of the spirits and body after toil" is coming to be recognized as having importance in educational as well as in industrial work. Dr. William Burdick, supervisor of physical education for the State of Maryland and director of the Public Atheltic League of Baltimore, defined athletics as "the vigorous social fighting plays of youth" and showed the relation of play to the preparation of boys and girls, men and women, for future life and work. "Today no school in Maryland is standard, unless it has three pieces of play apparatus." The sympathetic words and helpful suggestions of the white speakers were received by the Conference members with enthusiasm.

Spirit of Christian Good-Will.

In bringing the Tuskegee Conference to a close Dr. Moton said: "I am not especially worried about Negroes who are attending colleges and universities or Tuskegee and Hampton, but I am vastly concerned about the large numbers of Negroes who are not in any school and who are not receiving even an elementary education. At your hands have we at Tuskegee received sound, frank, wise counsel. May the Kingdom of God come in all our hearts." Dr. Moton invited Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, to say the final word.

"People in increasing numbers," said Dr. Gregg, are thinking about what they have in common. A short definition of civilization would include the idea of bringing people together in sympathy, mutual courtesy, respect, and friendliness. In community efforts people are discovering how to be Christian neighbors."

RIGHT RACE RELATIONS UP TO THE WHITE MAN

Constitution

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., January 22.—That the search for right race relations and the burden of bringing both races together in the south rests upon the white man to point the way, was the forceful declaration of Governor Thomas Bickett, of North Carolina, addressing the twenty-ninth annual Tuskegee nogro conference here today.

"The white man owes it to his own traditions, to his own self-respect and to his own self-preservation to guarantee to the negro the fullest protection of the law," Governor Bickett declared. "The south, in denying to the negro any participation in the making and in the administration of the law, makes him, in a very sacred sense, the ward of the law."

Declaring that it takes time and patience to work out reformations, the North Carolina governor appealed to negroes to remember the words of Booker T. Washington, "when he said: 'We ought not to allow our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.'"

The negro "should put up to the white man's conscience," the governor said; "every question that touches the negro's well-being." He should continue to do this and let it be known he will appeal to notihng else and "not today and perchance not tomorrow, but as surely as the Lord God lives, some day that door will be opened wide and every plea born of wisdom and justice will be allowed."

The annual conference was characterized by frank expressions on the part of both white and negro speakers in their discussion of race problems, and Bishop George W. Clinton of Charlotte, N. C., declared that the chief cause of unpleasant race relations is a lack of mutual understanding due to the failure of men to discuss their race differences in a frank and dispassionate manner."

"White men owe it to themselves, the community, the state and the nation," the negro bishop said, "to keep the laws which they themselves have enacted and to see to it that all law abiding negroes are guaranteed such protection and enjoyment of every right and privilege that any other good citizen enjoys."

This would result, he continued in the negro being satisfied to live in the south which would thus be secured against bolshevism and other dangerous isms."

Other speakers discussed means of bringing about better understanding between the races and of methods for advancement of the negro.

What the country needs most is a repeal of the law of supply and deliver.

Chicago Defender

CONFERENCE IN SSION

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 23.—The 29th annual conference of farmers was held here Jan. 21. The conference has come to be recognized as one of the most potent single agencies for promoting diversified and improved farming, better churches, better schools, better home life and good will between the races. The organization was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. The conference reaffirmed its opposition against discrimination on railroads and lynchin.g. Dr. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, presided and A. L. Ho.. was secretary.

Pittsburgh Courier

THE TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

On another page will be found an account of the recent Tuskegee Conference. As the conferences held at Tuskegee are large in scope and magnitude, in that they bring together a greater number of professions and occupations than any other convocation of their kind in the country, it is worth while that students and publicists should note them and deduce such lessons as they are calculated to teach.

The resolutions adopted by the conference, were in some respects out of the ordinary—especially that part pertaining to the rights and privileges of the Negro. They call attention to the discriminations made on railroads against colored citizens. They declare: "It is an indefensible injustice in charging Negroes first class fares and provide them with third and fourth class accommodations."

This was to the point; that is just what is done, and the fact that men of all walks of life were represented—white and black alike—will go a long way to create a public sentiment against the iniquitous practice. It should lead congress to cut out the whole jim crow business and to see to it that equal accommodations are given to both races alike. The Independent is not concerned about our people riding in the same coaches with other races, but it does insist upon the same accommodations and conveniences furnished in the cars for each race. By charging both classes of passengers the same rate, it is a matter of justice that the accommodations should be the same. And no one—be he white or black—would be so unfair and unjust as not to accord it. And we trust that the senators and congressmen before whom the railroad bill is now pending, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

There is no ground for their saying, that the Negro citizens who are subjected to these discriminations and humiliations don't want it, for they spoke in no uncertain sound at the Tuskegee Conference.

They were equally as pronounced on mob violence and lynchings. Among other things they said:

"The Conference believes in law and order and asks for Negroes only what the courts, above all other agencies should give—impartial justice. If Negroes commit crime, they should be punished by the courts and not by the mobs. We especially deplore lynchings, and we restate what is apparently too little known and seldom regarded, that rape is not even the alleged cause of 80 per cent of the lynchings."

Here, again, the conference stated the case exactly. Everybody knows that 80 per cent of the lynchings that take place all over the south, are for other offenses than rape. In a majority of cases, it is because Negro men and women will defend themselves against their white assailants, who invariably expect the Negroes to walk off like a hound dog when spoken to by them. They do not expect them

to open their mouths; if so, they construe it as impudence, and feel justified in going the limit for what they please to call—impudence. A Negro has committed an unpardonable sin when he talks back to a white man. He is not even to open his mouth; and if he does, he is insolent and must be made to know his place. In nine cases out of ten this is the main provocation for mob violence and lynchings.

The conference, therefore, ably concludes:

"Nothing is doing more to drive Negroes out of the south. Lynching is the cure for nothing. It merely creates further disregard for law and order."

And the conference might have added, that more will go if it is not stopped. There is only one remedy and that is to treat the Negro as an American citizen. He asks no more and should be granted no less.

There were some excellent speeches delivered, among them were Mr. Harry H. Pace, of Atlanta; Supt. Harris, of the State Department of Education of Louisiana, and Governor Thos. W. Bickett, of North Carolina.

Superintendent Harris made a very frank admission when he said:

"It will be necessary for the white race to reorganize its views as to the Negro's place in this country. There is a wide spread belief among a considerable number of white people that the Negro was created and placed in America to do rough work, manual work for the white race and at the lowest possible wage. On the other hand, there is an equally wide spread belief among the Negroes that, while it has fallen to their lot to do the most of the rough common work, this work is an imposition and does not call for efficiency and skill.

It is not strange that these ideas should prevail. They grow out of slavery, in which institution one race was supreme the other subordinate."

Precisely right. It grew out of slavery. And he is also right when he says that "The white race must reorganize its views as to the Negro's place in this country. They must learn that the Negro is a human being and a man just as the white man, and in dealing with him he should deal with him just as he would any other man.

This was a great point made by Superintendent Harris. The Independent trusts that other leading men of the white race will see the same thing and teach the masses to see it.

Governor Bickett urged the Negro to "appeal to the white man's conscience—that it was the way to get justice—that he would finally succeed if he continued to knock.

After all, the Independent thinks Superintendent Harris made a more able and helpful speech than the governor. And it is a fact in history, that the Negro has been appealing to the white man's conscience ever since he has been in this country, and yet they deny him most of the manhood rights that are accorded to human beings by every other country, and he has not been able to find the white man's conscience yet. Sometimes he is inclined to ask if the white man has a cosncience. Let us hope that he has.

COL. J. O. MIDNIGHT GIVES ACCOUNT OF TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

The Daily Herald

Praises Dr. Washington And Major Moton

1-27-20.

Conference Attended By Large Nnmber Of Prominent Men

Tuskegee Institute—There are a few men in every ag who come into the world and live on and on, even though they pass through what we call death, the so live and serve that their names are handed dwn from generation to generation. The children who live in ears to come will just know the lived. I never got to see George Washington, Crispus Attucks, Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, but I know they lived, and their deeds continue to live on and on. I am sorry that I did not get to see these great men.

I am thiking of what we have given to the world, and about some of the great men of my race. The children of today will read and hear about them. Some of them will pass out, but others have so perpetuated their memory that it will not pass out. All the ages to come will find by the side of the name of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass. They lived at the same time, and while Lincoln was in America laying the foundation upon which his monument is erected, Douglass was in England pleading the cause of h people and making sentiment. It is nearing the time when we shall celebrate the birthday of these two great men. I love to think about them. I didn't see Lincoln, but I did get a chance to become acquainted with Douglass, and I have heard him speak. He was a great man, and it was because he had a great mind.

But today, I amthinking of another man who has erected his monument while here on earth, and as I walk around Tuskegee Instiute, and look at this city within itself whose inhabitants are young peple seeking to find themselves, and a large number of educated men and women who are helping to point them the way to that hidden man or woman within them, I cannot keep from shouting and at the same time I shed a tear here and there of joy, thanking God for Booker T. Washington, who has carved his name on the hearts of the American people, and he is one who will live on and on forever.

He placed upon the map the litle obscure own of Tuskegee, and towering above the twn is Tuskegee Institute. I heard a man in speaking decalre that it was only necessary to come to Tuskegee and you could get an education without even making a study, so in the future you may look upon Col. J. O. Midnight as an educated man according to the theory advanced by Prof. Phillips, the insurance man, and I think he must know what he is talking about.

I have been in this world ever since I entered it, and have not left for one time to take a peep into the other worlds, but I must confess that I have never seen so many educated men and women in all my life—men and women of both races, men and women who are helping to make this world, and the were all right here at Tuskegee. Booker T Washington, wa a great man, he has finihed his work and gone on to rest. No doubt if there is any such thing, he is sitting around the throne looking down on his work, and receiving the approvalof onur Lord and Master for the great good he has done to bless humanity. God be praised for his life.

There is no doubt about it, this institution had the direct approval of heaven, and it has been going right on up, for when Dr. Washington went home, God already had the man to take up the work, and while thede were many looking forward to being called to the harness, back in Virginia a little black boy had entered the world, and had given himself to God for service. He took time first to prepare his heart, and then followed the culture of the mind, for it was through a consecrated heart and a trained mind that little Robert R. Moton, whose education was earned He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but had to work it out like Booker T. Washington.

Some thought that it could not be done, while others thought it could be. The minute he was installed as principal of this institution, even before men began to plan for his downfall, for his failure, and even—well when God is with you the whole world cannot make ou fail. The weekly and weakly apers jumped on him with both feet. They found all manner of fault with him and the more they talked the hander he worked and the deeper he went into the hearts of the people, until the masses could see that at Tuskegee there was a man and truly a leader of men.

The crities son became in the position of a dog named Juno, who was owned by my parents when I was a boy. Every night there was a moon, Juno would bark at it as long as it was visible, until one morning we came out and found Juno with her head turned up in the attitude of barking dead, but the moon has continued to shine. For centuries astronomers have been saying that there were spots on the sun, but the sun has never stopped for a second to deny or affirm the allegation, but has been going right on sending forth its rays to bless humanity.

Men from all over the country, and women too were here to see, big men and big men, known and unknown men, but they were here, and here and there I could get a hand shake from some one. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, the man who is preaching the sermon of justice to all mankind, the man who put out of business, and I hope forever and ever amen, the organization started in the south which was said to be Klu Klux Klan, which looked like hell itself. A man who speaks right out in church, and because he has the manly courage to do it, he has the love of all people. The world loves a brave man, and hates a coward. The man who can do his part for the betterment of mankind will not go with himself to the grave, but will remain on earth while his body sleeps in mother earth.

I am not going to attempt to tell you all the big people I met here, and will not be able to review the work of Tuskegee Institute, but in several letters I shall tell you about it. Of course I have been mingling with college presidents from all parts of the country, such as Prof. J. S. Clark of Southern University, Louisiana; President McCrory, of Biddle University, North Carolina; President Walter S. Buchanan, A. & M. College, of Alabama; President N. B. Young, A & M. College, Florida; President Young, A. & M. College, West Virgin-

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III

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

ia; President J. M. Gandy, State Normal School of Virginia; President R. T. Pollard, Selma University, Alabama; President Reynolds, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; President Maxon, Bishop College, Texas; President Melvin, New Orleans University, Louisiana; Principal Driver, Tuggle Institute, Alabama; Principal R. B. Hudson, Selma high school, Alabama, Secretary and Treasurer Utica Institute, Mississippi; President G. A. Edwards, Kittrlell College, North Carolina; President Howard M. Briggs, Straight University, Louisiana; President R. J. Boulwade, Clinton College, South Carolina; President W. C. Riddick, North Carolina College; Principal James E. Gregg, Hampton Institute, Virginia; President William J. Hale, State Normal Tennessee; Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, Spelman Seminary, Georgia; President S. G. Atkins, Slater Institute Nrth Carolina; Miss Cornelia Bower Mt. Meigs Institute, Alabama; Melvi W. Chisum, Maryland; President Suggs, of Livingstone College, North Carolina, and so many others that I do not remember.

It was a great thing to be in oosition to mingle with these men, and to hear them have their race about this people of mine and discuss racial relations. I tell you Bishop George W. Clinton did make one more big speech, and he was just at himself when he spoke, and the same was true of Governor Bickett, and I don't know who said the geatest things, but then I can see better days for us all. I want to see you help to get to the top of this everlasting ladder of fame.

While in Tuskegee I touched Secretary Albion Holsey, who is a man every inch of him, and is ever found right by the side of Principal Moton whether the principal is there in person or not, his interest is guarded by Secretary Holsey, who believes in making men happy and oing for them. He is polite, courteous and obliging to those with whom he comes in contact. I predict for him a great future. He is a young man and a friend to mankind. He has in him the right kind of stuff.

It is a great thing to see these great men and women. I have been moving some since I wrote to you the last time, and I am going to continue to move on. I have touched many people and been many places.

I will have to bring this letter to a stop for this time and write more the next time. I have things to say to you, but fear you cannot bear them all now.—J. O. MIDNIGHT.

The Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE OPENS WITH GREAT INTEREST

1-22-21

FARMERS PRESENT FROM MANY SOUTHERN STATES AS SESSION COMMENCES

Great Pageant at 10 O'clock Marks Inauguration of 29th Meeting Followed by Monster Barbecue; Negro Farmers Given Homely, Practical Advice by Governor Thomas Bickett of North Carolina and Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Alabama; Experiences of Several Negro Farmers Related; Sessions Continue Today

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Jan. 21.—With more than 1,700 visitors present, the 29th annual Tuskegee Negro conference was assembled here today under the skies, although coudy, which gave a warm, spring-like day for the opening session. There has never before been such a throng at the institute, for two days delegations have been coming and special cars from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, with special parties from various other states of the South, have been arriving since Tuesday morning.

With the Institute enjoying its largest enrollment in years, with the delegation here for the annual conference the largest in its history, with its balmy weather and inspiring addresses, it was a most auspicious occasion and one that argues well for the affairs under discussion which are of import to, not only the negro race, but the white as well. As early as three o'clock this morning farmers were leaving their homes in the nearby sections to arrive for the opening event, the great pageant which was staged at 10 o'clock and after this the monster barbecue which was served in real old southern fashion on the slopes near the Chapel.

The principal speakers on the program for the first day of the conference were Governor Thos. Bickett, of North Carolina, Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Alabama's celebrated woman farmer, President Moton, who delivered the welcoming address and several brief talks were heard from farmers of other states.

Sixty Floats in Parade.

With sixty or more floats in the parade representing every form of school and community activity, and led by the Institute band, the great pageant got under way promptly at 10 o'clock. With students participating it was more than a mile in length and as it wound its way through the avenues of the Institute grounds it presented a most effective scene, eliciting outbursts of cheering from the assembled visitors.

Articles of a culinary "turn" mingled with farm products, handiwork as represented in beautiful garments, quilts and rare designs, were tastefully arranged on the floats and gave striking evidence of what can be produced on the farm and in rural communities to meet the needs of the new economic conditions. An interesting feature of the pageant was the development of transportation—the ox-cart, the horse and buggy, the wagon and finally the automobile, all owned by negro farmers.

Macon county communities represented in the parade included Brownsville, No. 1; Brownsville No. 2; Pine Grove, Macedonia, New Rising Star, Darkins, Harris, Barnett School and the children of the House Training School.

A number of valuable prizes were given for the floats to encourage the farmers in the various communities, three amounting to $50 having been offered by Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville for the colored farmer in Autauga making the best record in farming for a year.

Real Barbecue.

The farmers and visitors assembled witnessed the assembly of the 1,700 students of the Institute in their dining halls for the noon repast, and immediately thereafter were themselves directed to the barbecue grounds previously prepared where roast pork, roast lamb, etc., with all the ingredients of a real old fashioned barbecue were spread out for them. It was an enjoyable occasion and while under way the Institute band rendered stirring music. "Just like it was in Dr. Washington's day," gleefully exclaimed an aged colored woman as she munched a piece of roast shoat.

Following the barbecue the formal sessions of the conference were opened by President Moton, who, in the name of the workers and students of Tuskegee and in the name of its founder welcomed the delegates, laying down also, some well chosen tenets of his conception of the life the negro shall live in order to reach that mode of success which awaits him. At the conclusion of his remarks Governor Thomas M. Bickett of North Carolina, was introduced.

Gov. Bickett Speaks.

When Governor Bickett was presented the audience rose and gave him a most cordial and enthusiastic greeting. The Governor was deeply moved by the enthusiasm of the people present. He opened his remarks by stating he had come to Tuskegee to speak Thursday at the Workers' Conference but that he was glad to say a few words to the farmers.

He also stated he had never in his career attended a meeting where there was more evidence of plain common sense and brotherly kindness than had been exhibited in the discussions which had just preceeded him.

The Governor stated that in North Carolina every effort was being made to encourage the farmers to own their own homes and their own farms and that in his state during his administration he had urged the legislature to pass a law to exempt from taxation notes given by purchasers of homes in their efforts to buy farm lands.

"It is brains that you farmers want and I hope you will put them into your work when you go back from Tuskegee," is my message to you.

Address of Mrs. Mathis.

Mrs. G H. Mathis of Gadsden, Alabama who was formerly lecturer for the Alabama Bankers' Association followed and delivered a splendid, practical, address on farming. It was practical, convincing and was the right counsel of one who knows farmers and farm conditions in Alabama. She spoke in part as follows:

"The subject of proper adjustment to reconstruction after war has been the greatest puzzle the world has ever known in all ages. Men have always made wars, and always got to their wits end after wars. It is the same old thing, only more of it. War makes so many changes that the idea of change fastens itself on the minds of the restless people and they proceed to magnify difficulties into crimes, and want everything changed when everything was not wrong. We must remember there are no perfectly satisfactory conditions to be made in this world.

"We should go slow on radical changes of law. Some things are worse than others, "better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of." We must try to live in peace, or we will find ourselves like the Indians found themselves, such trouble makers that we have to move off to some place we don't want to go. Some of the very laws which are resented most are the real traffic policemen in the moving channels of life to prevent strife and collision. Let me beseech the colored people to see protection in the laws instead of humiliation.

Negroes Have Splendid Opportunities.

"No other race ever had such opportunities thrust upon them before, and none ever rose with less real hardships. These are the facts of history and should comfort the restless spirit of some and cause deep gratitude to God for his mercy and love. His chosen people served 430 years in Egypt to be taught the wisdom and skill of the Egyptians.

"The Negroes have surpassed the chosen people in opportunity a thousand fold since that long ago emancipation under Moses. The best use of opportunity is to acquire independence

Buy property of some kind, own something. Then people will take more interest in you and less interest from you. People who own something exercise more self-control and are more respected and better citizens in every way than the moving, careless throng. Buy land and make a living on it. The South has the cheapest land and the most dependable climate in the world today. Go to the cheap lands and start there.

Do Not Waste Your Money.

"If I can succeed at farming, I can't see why other people can't, and I had rather have negroes on my land than many whites. I have put negroes on it this year instead of whites, yet there were at least seventy-five white men who applied to get there. I put the negroes on it because they will do what I want done and the white man won't. That is all there is to it.

"What the negro does with his money will settle his future status. If he throws it away on foolishness, he won't get far, if he saves and invests it he can't keep from rising. He has every opportunity to work, and idleness should become a disgrace. Idle people are the mistletoe on the tree of prosperity. Teach the children to work and to find dignity and honor in work, carry a conscious thought that God is the partner of industry and energy and the evil one is the partner of idleness. If we want cheap food we must grow it, and look to our Creator to bless our efforts. Farming is the best occupation for most people and no 'Red Flag' floats over home."

Farmers Make Interesting Reports.

J. T. Littell of Wecklenberg county, North Carolina, stated that in his community diversification was the slogan and that the farmers had reduced cotton raising by one-half and had increased live stock raising by two-thirds. He owns 606 acres of rich North Carolina land and last year he sold 2000 tons of hay and 50 bales of cotton.

J. T. Hester of Giles county, Tennessee, who told a touching story of how he helped his former master, and after his master had lost his fortune; how he ran the farm, stated that he raised last year $2700 worth of food. Hester received generous applause when in reply to the question of how much he had spent for fertilizer, he stated "He had spent nothing but that he fertilized with peas and clover."

C. P. Coombs of Luella, Ga., told how in 13 years he had built up poor land, which cost him $16 an acre until he had been offered $250 an acre, by rotating crops and stock raising. He raised last year 46 bales of cotton on 42 acres of land. Wheat, corn and other foods were produced in equal proportions. When asked how much labor he used, he stated "That his two sons and three daughters along with himself had done practically all of the work." He said "I can pick three hundred and fifty pounds of cotton a day myself."

C. Frank Bouie, of West Baton Rouge, La., stated that he had under cultivation three hundred and ninety-four acres of land on which he raised cotton and sugar cane. On some of the land he stated he raised twenty-five tons of sugar cane to the acre. Bouie's droll manner on the platform as well as his quaint philosophy was an occasion of many outbursts of laughter. When asked how much his land was worth he stated: "No one can tell what land is worth, it depends on the man himself."

Thursday's Program.

On Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock the Workers' Conference will be held in the assembly room of the Academic building at which time various phases of the question "Meeting the Needs of the New Economic Conditions" will be discussed. In this event four speakers will discuss the subject of "Race Relations"; Bishop George W. Clinton of Charlottesville, Va.; Harry H. Pace, secretary of the Standard Life Insurance Co., of Atlanta, Ga.; Honorable T. H. Harris of the State Department of Education, Baton Rouge, La., and Governor Thomas W. Bickett of North Carolina.

Important White Visitors.

The important white visitors present were: Howard A. M. Briggs, president of Straight College, New Orleans; J. B. Rendall, president Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; W. C. Riddick, president N. C. College, West Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; B. L. Glascock, Supt. Aluminum Co., of America, Maryville, Tenn.; A. S. Huth, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. E. Gregg, principal Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Miss Lyford, Hampton Institute; Mr. Buck, Hampton Institute; Milton H. Fies, Sipsey, Ala.; Mr. Blodgett, Hampton Institute; Mr. Doerman, Hampton Institute; Miss Hinsdale, Hampton Institute; Jack C. Wilson, executive secretary, Mississippi Welfare League; T. H. Harris, department of education, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, Calhoun Colored school, Calhoun, Ala.; Hon. Spright Dowell, superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. McKenzie, president Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. E. Spence, Fisk University; Dr. Brown, Fisk University; A. D. Betts, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Charles M. Meldon, New Orleans College; F. A. Sumner, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; T. J. Denny, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Beardsley, Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville, Ala.; W. W. Alexander, New York; Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Gadsden, Ala.; Miss Helen B. Cobb, Barnesville, Ga.; Miss Parsons, Lincoln Normal & Industrial School, Marion, Ala.; Miss Bales, Lincoln Normal & Industrial School, Marion, Ala.; Wm. Anthony Aery, Hampton Institute.

Some Colored Visitors.

The important colored visitors were: R. J. Boulware, Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C.; William J Dale, president, Tennessee Normal School; Z. T. Hubert, Pres., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; A Bowden, St. Phillips Normal & Industrial School, San Antonio, Tex.; S.G. Atkins, Principal Slater Industrial School, Winston-Salem, N. C.; G. Hawkins Brown, Principal Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Bishop R. A. Carter ,Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. McCall, Editor of the Emancipator, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. H. R. Hurston, Binghampton, Tenn.; W. H. Knuckles, Principal Thompson Institute, Lumberton, N. C.; Dr. H. H. Butler, Atlanta, Ga.; T. J. Jenkins, State Supervisor, Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co. Montgomery Ala.; W. George Avant, Eastern Star Order, New Bern, N. C.; Rev. J. A. Bray, Birmingham, Ala.; R. S. Wilkreson, President State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; P. S. L. Hutchins, Mobile, Ala.; D. J. Jenkins, President, Orphan Aid Society Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Beverly, State Normal School, Montgomery, Alabama; J. D. Taylor, Treasurer Pleasant Hill Association, Como, Miss.; Cornelia Bowen, Mt. Meigs, Bishop George W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. V. Garnett, Principal, Lomax-Hannon Industrial High School, Greenville, Ala.; J. G. Osburne, Principal, Prairie View State College, Prairie View Texas; Walter S. Buchanan, President State Agricultural Institute, Normal, Ala.; John M. Gandy, President, Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.; Rev. P. S. Curry, Charleston S. C.; L. J. Rowan, Pres. Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; James Weldon Johnson, National Assosiation for the Advancement of Colored people, New York; R. E. Richardson, The Peoples' Recorder, Organgeburg, S. C.; M. A. Menafree, Vorhees Normal & Industrial Intitute, Denmark, S. C.; Dr. Roberts, Vorhees Normal & Industrial Intitute,; Frazier, Vorhees Normal & Industrial Institute; Berry O'Kelly, Method, N. C.; F. L. Anderson, Utica, Miss.; C. D. Menafee, Opelika, Ala.; Rev. Richard D. Stinson, Atlanta, Ga.; Benjamin F. Hubert, Director of the State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; J. M. Marquess, President A. & M. University, Langston, Okla.; Sutton E. Griggs, Memphis, Tenn.; W. D. Wright, Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Williams, Editor of the Voice, Morrilton, Ark.; C. C. Spauling, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N. C.; H. A. Loveless, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Clay, Bristol Tenn.; Silas X. Floyd, Presidtn Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins, Texas; Rev. J. P. Davis, Clarksburg, W. Va.; J. S. Clark, president Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Charles H. Stewart, Louisville, Ky.; M. W. Reddick, principal Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.; B. J. Carr, Nashville, Tenn.; Capt L. E. Hall, North Carolina; Oscar W. Adams Editor Birmingham Reporter, Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Staley, A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; George W. Daniels, A. & M. College, Orangeburg S. C.; H. E. Daniels, A. & M. College Orangeburg, S. C.; A. L. James, Roanoke, Va.; Dr. I. A. Macon, Rock Hill, S. C.; L. D. Revoal, Principal Lanier Industrial Academy, Lanett, Ala.; Jas. Dooley, Principal Southern Normal & Industrial Institute, Brewton, Ala.; Tilman Hamilton, Panier, La.; W. M. Hubbard, Principal Forsyth Normal & Industrial School, Forsyth, Ga.; G. P. Russell, President Normal & Industrial Institute of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.; J. H. Phillips, Montgomery, Ala.; V. H. Tulane, Montgomery, Ala.; Robert W. Taylor, Sipsey, Ala.; W. B. Driver, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, Ala.; G. E. Newstall, Montgomery, Ala.; S. B. Innis, Troy, Ala.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS MOTON'S APPEAL TO MEMBERS HIS RACE

Welcoming Conference Delegates at Tuskegee Also Speaks For Co-operation of Two Races of South; Wastefulness Condemned; Buy Land a Slogan

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Jan. 21.—In well chosen words President R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School today welcomed the hundreds of visitors and delegates gathered for the 29th Negro conference. "For the school, its workers and students and in the spirit of its founder," he expressed appreciation at the great response made to the call for this meeting.

At the outset he expressed the hope that the conference sessions would be devoid of oratory but given more to frank, sincere and honest discussions of the problems before those present. Of present day events he said that he had noticed one class of people that was not talking much of the high cost of commodities—that class is the farmer, he said. "He is enjoying an era of prosperity such as has rarely if ever been witnessed in the country.

He urged his auditors to be very careful in the midst of their prosperity as to how they expended their money, and advocated the buying of land—"get yourself a home, labor saving machinery," he said. 'Don't waste your money."

Diversification Urged.

"This conference has urged the importance and value and the absolute necessity for diversification of crops, and yet thousands of farmers have gone on, even many of those who have been to these conferences pinning their faith and fortune too, to one crop—cotton—and yet floods and the boll weevil have again and again in many parts of the Southland proven the unwisdom of such a course.

"I want to say what everyone knows, that no one ever succeeds by robbing anything very long. You can't succeed as a farmer by robbing the soil continually. What you take out must be put back, and to be really successful you must put back more than you take out.

"I am not advising you to give up cotton raising, for I know you are not going to do it, and of course it would not be wise for people in the cotton section to give up cotton raising as a rule, but I want to urge you before you raise cotton to be sure that you raise with it enough for your family and for your stock to eat, and then if your cotton crop should fail or any one of the food crops would fail, there would be something to fall back on. Every farmer should raise plenty of cotton, potatoes, beans, hay and should have a good garden with some hogs—one hog for each member of the family I would say, and one cow, and you should encourage your wife in poultry raising.

America Best Country.

"I hope you won't permit yourselves either, to be disturbed over much by the misunderstanding in which so many people of the world seem to be indulging. Do not permit yourselves to become discouraged or disheartened. Notwithstanding all of the difficulties and there are difficulties—do not permit yourselves to lose faith.

"Whatever may be the faults and failings of many people in this country it is nevertheless just about the best country in the world, and we as a race never had more and stronger friends, both men and women, who are determined as never before that the negro shall have absolute justice under the law in every part of the country than is true today.

Peace and Good Will Essential to Progress

"The world is longing and yearning for peace; peace between nations and races and classes of men, and we want peace in America and we want peace here in Alabama and the South—peace within the races as well as peace between the races, but we cannot have cooperation without a clear, unselfish understanding between races, and can't have a clear understanding without the coming together of the level headed elements of both races in every community in the South, putting aside any preconceived notions and prejudices it may have towards the other and talking out with perfect frankness the difficulties each state and section in the South feels and together agreeing on the best methods of meeting and solving the great human problems which we face.

Negro an Economic Factor in the South.

"If an effort were made to bring emigrants into the South to supplement the negro in industry, the probabilities are it would take 50 to 100 years and I am not even sure that then the situation would be half met. The South must depend on my race. It needs us and we need it and the large majority of the negroes are going to remain down here. I want to make as strong and as earnest appeal as I can, not only because of the negro's economic value to the South, but because he is a human being, made in the image of God and who have been faithful to this flag under circumstances which would have turned most races against it. I want to plead for these black millions of my race for protection under the law in the courts, for better housing conditions on these plantations, more painstaking accounting when settlement day comes, for better schools, for police protection, and I believe when I make this appeal I voice the sentiments of every true and thoughtful white man of the South. I am asking what I have always asked for my race—no special privileges or opportunity not given to other American citizens—just an equal chance in the struggle for manhood and citizenship that other Americans enjoy. I cannot in honor ask for more. We should not in justice receive less."

Extension-1921.
Demonstration Work.

THE MOVABLE SCHOOL WORK

Linskeyd Student
92773

By M. Campbell

After fifteen years of service as demonstration agent among Negro farmers in the heart of the "black belt," it seems not out of place to mention some of the outstanding features of this work, based on actual conditions and experiences.

If required today to decide on the most important adjunct to this whole scheme of Agricultural Extension Service among Negroes in the South, the writer would unhesitatingly designate the "Movable Schools of Agriculture." It is felt that the movable school work is especially adaptable to the Negro farmers because the methods used by the working force are necessarily elementary and this form of teaching reaches the masses of our people who live in the most remote sections of the rural districts. I quote a news clipping from the " Alabama Courier," Athens, Alabama, May 18th, a weekly paper in which Miss Ila Dean Griffin, white county home demonstration agent for Limestone County writes her impression of the movable school, as carried on among colored people there:

"A few days ago I had opportunity to observe some splendid work being done among the Negro demonstration members under their efficient Farm Agent, Dr. Hill. At Big Creek a movable school was being held under a state man farm agent and a woman home demonstration agent sent out from Tuskegee.

"When I arrived I found that during the four days this simple home had undergone a marvelous change. The house had been painted with an inexpensive white-wash paint, with brick color trimmings. Steps were built. The yard had been well laid off in walks; the flowers reset in an orderly and attractive manner, the pig pen, that formerly was almost against the well, had been moved far back and the well built up and white-washed. Other demonstrations in orcharding, dairying, terracing, and live stock judging had been done. Splendid things had been done by the group of forty or fifty women—practical cooking, soap making, basketry, flypaper making, and preserving eggs. I was asked to judge some very attractive shopping bags made of corn shucks. These bags were such that anyone would be proud to own.

"Such a week as this one certainly is worthy of commendation, and very much good will result. I believe all those attending this movable school already have reaped much benefit, in fact, I know of several instances where houses have been painted, and other home improvements made as a result of this great week of instruction.

Signed: ILA DEAN GRIFFIN,
County Home Demonstration Agent."

A noted educator, after seeing some of the movable school work in a recent moving picture reel made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture here in Macon County, Alabama, said: "The movable school idea is a great one, with almost unlimited possibilities and it should be developed." It is believed that the main reason this phase of extension work has not been advanced more rapidly is because the officials and friends of the Service generally have not had the opportunity to observe the work at first hand in the field.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO

The Florida Times Union
Feb. 15, 1921.

The Tampa Tribune speaking of the negro exhibit at the South Florida Fair says:

Under the supervising direction of A. A. Turner, one of the most efficient of the many negro men in Florida devoting themselves to the real advancement of the race, the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes, at Tallahassee, part of the state educational machinery, local agents have collected the exhibits shown at the fair. Twelve counties were represented, and every one of them made a showing that any county should be proud of. For instance, the Gadsden county "Farm Makers' Club" won the first prize on best boar; the Jackson county Farm Makers' Pig Club won first prize on best sow under one year old. One negro boy took first prize on a pig which showed a 210-pound increase in weight in 220 days, a record many white farmers of the state may well envy. All poultry was exhibited by counties and in trios; and fine individual farm exhibits drew prizes and ribbons from the judges. The farm produce, canned goods, live stock and poultry exhibited by the farm and home makers' clubs of the Florida negroes made a showing that indicates there is brains and good farming ability in the state among its negro citizens, and the exhibits of the boys' and girls' clubs show that the coming generation will have among it many of the best farm and home makers in the South.

The negro exhibit at the Florida State Fair in Jacksonville a few months ago was so extensive that it filled a large building. It was more varied than is indicated by the Tribune for the exhibit at the South Florida fair for in addition to displays indicating agricultural progress were many showing the educational advancement of the race along other lines. Paintings, maps, mechanics' tools, needle work, laces and other things made by negroes added to the more strictly utilitarian features of the display. The different institutions for the higher education of the race made displays that were highly creditable.

The Times-Union is a Southern paper and the writer belongs to the old South and so claims the privilege of feeling a special kindliness to the race that is living among the people of the South. We feel specially pleased and specially proud of proofs that the negro race is advancing.

From purely selfish reasons every Southern man should feel the same interest in negro progress. Whatever gains the colored people make are added to the total gains of the state and nation in which they live. They cannot rise without to some extent pulling the white people to a higher plane and they cannot sink without pulling the white people down. Independently of selfish reasons we like to see them do well.

The white man of the South cannot be robbed entirely of credit for the progress of the negro race in the South. If the negroes as a race were treated as some distant people imagine they could not thrive. The white people are helping them—not as much as they should—but are helping them and encouraging them as much as the white people of any other section or any other nation would. The negroes of the South are treated much better than those in the white settlements of South Africa.

But there is room for improvement. The white man rules in this country but he rules as a tyrant if he does not do justice. The white men of the South have credit for a greater degree of kindness and generosity than is shown in many other sections and though we think this superiority is largely imaginary the reputation should spur us to live up to it and we should certainly not claim the undisputed right to rule without ruling justly.

The Southern states are helping about negro education, they are maintaining public schools for both races and Southern men contribute to a considerable extent to higher private schools for negroes. But we should do more. The South is the home of the negro and will remain his home and the more kindly the relations of the races in the South are the better it will be for both races.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK.

Atlanta Constitution
2/22/21

Extension Work Among Negroes is the title of an interesting bulletin (Department Circular 190) recently issued by the federal department of agriculture, the subject matter of which is of unusual importance to the south.

The bulletin, as stated in a "foreword" by the chief of the office of extension work in the south, "shows how extension work in agriculture and home economics for negroes is conducted by agents of their own race under the supervision of the agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture, is helping to make the farm life of this great body of citizens more profitable and attractive."

The coming of the boll weevil has made such work imperative—the work of teaching and demonstrating to the farmers, especially the negro farmers, of the south, how to farm with profit under boll weevil conditions.

This bears directly on the great problem of southern agriculture today; and it is as much the problem of the white man as it is the problem of the negro, for an economic condition that affects the one inevitably affects the other.

The boll weevil recognizes no color line any more than do the germs of diphtheria or smallpox.

In safeguarding against infectious or contagious disease it is as

WINONA MISS TIMES
JANUARY 28, 1921

SOUTHERN NEGROES AIDED BY AGENTS WORK

To help the southern Negro farmer practice better agricultural methods, obtain better schools and improve his living conditions, the States Relation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture employed during the last fiscal year, in sections where a large part of the rural population is colored, 158 Negro demonstration agents, 74 negro women agents and 9 negro field agents. In addition [illegible] white agents have, as [illegible] assisted and advised many [illegible] farmers, both tenants or owners, the same as white farmers. Many of the best demonstrations along all lines have been carried on [illegible] under the direction of white county agents.

Some striking results have been secured, the work being very effective, particularly in stimulating the production of home supplies, especially the home garden, in securing the adoption of better farm methods, and in educating the negro farmers to the importance of better live stock, the use of improved implements, and better sanitation and living conditions.

Successful extension courses for negro farmers and their families were held in several of the States for the first time last year in connection with the [illegible] agricultural schools. The [illegible] negro leaders in the [illegible] extension work.

necessary to look after the welfare of the negro as that of the white residents of a community containing members of both races. The white man can not be protected and the negro neglected without equal peril to each; and if the negro is left alone by the white residents of the community, in matters pertaining to sanitation, hygiene, etc., the white residents are as seriously menaced by the disease-breeding conditions as are the negroes, for the reason that a disease germ is no respecter of persons, nor of imaginary boundary lines.

So it is with the boll weevil; and unless the negro tenant and small farmer is taught how to deal with the weevil all that it is possible to do to save the white farmer from its ravages is lost.

The white farmer may be able, by the employment of scientific methods of treatment, to lessen the evil effects of the boll weevil; but his efforts are wasted if an adjoining or near-by field is neglected and permitted to remain as a breeding ground for the pest and a source of contamination of the surrounding neighborhood.

The Constitution has in mind an incident related by a prominent citizen of southwest Georgia illustrative of the importance of agricultural extension work among both white and negro farmers.

Early last summer, while cotton was growing and before it began to fruit, this man, accompanied by a friend, went out to look at a particularly fine field of cotton that was being cultivated by a negro tenant farmer.

"The tenant," said our informant, "was a high-class negro, stood well in the community, was honest, of good character, hard working and industrious. I complimented him upon the splendid appearance of his field, and asked him what he was doing to guard against the boll weevil. His reply was: 'Nothing.'

"I then asked him why he was doing nothing to guard against the weevil and protect his crop from its ravages, and his reply was that **he didn't know what to do, for nobody had ever told him!**

"When the squares began to form, and when the field gave every promise of a bumper yield, the boll weevil got in its deadly work. A few days ago I saw the poor, wretched negro again. He was 'broke,' down and out; and he told me that he had not gathered even a basketful of cotton from his entire field—that the weevil had destroyed every boll of it!"

This negro was absolutely ignorant of the fact that there is any possible remedy for weevil infestation or any means of combating it. He had not even been taught the necessity of plowing under the stalks as a means of destroying the weevil infesting them. He had been given not an iota of even the most rudimentary instruction, and yet he was yearning for it!

That incident is only typical. The condition to which it relates is true of thousands upon thousands of negroes in Georgia and millions in the entire south; and it is true not only of negro farmers, but of white farmers as well. They are suffering untold hardships and privations and discouragements simply through lack of **knowledge as to the common, effective means of coping with adverse situations that arise from time to time in the course of their farming operations.**

There is no line of work more urgently needed in Georgia, or that would be of greater value to the state, than extension work among the farmers.

Backed by the state and federal governments, this work should be vigorously carried on among the negro and white farmers alike, for it is impossible for the one to suffer without corresponding injury to the other.

The greater the degree of ignorance, the greater is the necessity for farm extension work.

The most pathetic feature of the whole situation in Georgia is that, regardless of the fact that if there ever was a time when such work should be carried on with maximum intensity, now is such a time, yet, strange as it may seem, the agricultural educational facilities of Georgia are suffering more than those of any other department from lack of financial support.

The most vitally important institution in the state, so far as the agricultural welfare of the state is concerned—the state college of agriculture—is the one institution, that, needing help the worst of all, is being denied the support that its importance demands.

And all because a few political pie-eaters are afraid their jobs are going to be interfered with if the state college is given adequate support and permitted to function as it should!

It is almost unbelievable that such a condition could exist in a state like Georgia—which is essentially a great agricultural state, and whose possibilities of rural development are unsurpassed by those of any other state in the union.

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT'S ANNUAL MEETING

At Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15-18

2/12/21

PROGRAM

Savannah Tribune

Agriculture & Home Economics

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 15.

9:00-9:15—Roll call and General statements, Supervisor E. A. Williams.

9:15-11:15—Report of work for 1920:

1. Home Inprovement.
2. Co-operative Marketing.
3. Home Gardening.
4. Home Orchards.
5. Sweet Potatoes and Curing Houses.
6. Extent Negro Agents are helping White Farmers.
7. Is Work gaining in popularity with farmers and county officials?
8. Child Feeding.

Presentation of Agrueluturral and Home Economics Program.

11:15-12.00—Rural Problems, President R. R. Wright.

Dinner.

Afternoon Session

Agricultural—Auditorium

2:00-5:30—The plans of the Agronomy Division for executing the Farm Problem, Special Agent T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Home Economics—Walter B. Hill Building.

Poultry Products Demonstration, Mrs. K. D. Smith.

General Garden Work Demonstration, Mrs. Leona Powell.

Wednesday, 16—Morning

Roll call.

9:00-5:30—Address, Prof. J. Phil Campbell, Director, Community Demonstration Making Model Home (Whole community where farm home will be white-washed, sanitary toilet built, fences remodeled, general arrangement of interior of home, cooking and serving a well-balanced farm product dinner.

Thursday—Morning Session

Roll Call.

9:00-10:30—Plans of Boys Club Work, Asst. Director J. K. Giles.

10:30-11:15—Growing Sweet Potatoes, Prof. Geo. H. Firor.

11:15-12:00—Reasons why my Pig Clubs succeed, led by Agent S. H. Lee.

Home Economics—Walter B. Hill Building.

9:00-9:45—Organizing and Business Management of Home Demonstraton Work in County, Mrs. B. S. Wood, Asst. State Agent, Athens, Ga.

9:45-10:00—Making Old Clothes New, Agent Jaunita Conyers.

10:12:00—Making and Serving cottage cheese dishes, Agt. Jennie O'Neal.

Dinner.

Afternoon Session

Agricultural Auditorium.

2:00-5:30—Meeting with farmers of Georgia discussing safe plan of farming for 1921.

Home Economics—Walter B. Hill Building.

2:00-5:30—Bread Making Demonstration, Mrs. Mamie Williams, Head Domestic Science, Ind. College, Savannah.

Friday—Morning Session

Roll Call.

Agricultural Auditorium.

Farm Bureau Matters.

9:00-12:00—1. Organization of Community Councils.

a. What constitutes a Community

b. Community Membership.

c. Constitutions and By-laws.

d. Meetings—time, place, program.

2. Programs of work for Communities.

a. Community enterprises.

b. Contributions by separate groups.

3. County Organizations.

a. Membership

b. Advisory Board, Representation of Committees.

c. Meetings.

d. Programs of Work.

Extension—1921.

Demonstration Work.

Agricultural Agents Hold Meeting

Savannah Tribune 3/12/21

Successful Conference Held Feb. 15-18 At Georgia State College

The State College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga., directed by Prof. J. Phil Campbell, and U. S. Department at Washington have a corp of twenty colored agents in the State, ten of these are home demonstration agents, eight being employed within the last two months, during Feb. these agents held the best meeting ever conducted under the supervision of Prof. E Williams, State agent.

Prof. J. Phil Campbell, dire agriculture, Mrs. Bessie S. Wo sistant home economics direct A. G. G. Richardson, hog chol pert from the State College wa ent and gave some helpful inst at the meeting.

A helpful community demonst was conducted at the home of Maria Gardner, president of the Sa ville home demonstration club, Wednesday Feb. 16th under the supe vision of Prof. E. A. Williams The men agents along with the farmers present white washed the home, using the government formula of white wash paint.

Assisted by Miss Conyers, the wo men workers, re-arranged the living and dining rooms. Miss Anna C. Stoney had charge of making the draperies, along with Mrs. Jennie ONeal

Ja.nie B Daniel Vamp- ud Mrs. Bunn, cook nd served ell balanced dinner aching in is the well balanced pr tions of a meal. Other women workers, helping in this demonstration were Mrs. J. P. Harris and Miss Lorie Mathis.

Mrs. Hattie D. Smith district agent, and Mrs. Bessie S. Wods, were present the entire day, and paid highest compliments to the agents in conducting such an inspiring demonstration.

There were a number of farmers and club women present from other sections of the county to witness the demonstration.

In the same community at the home of Mr. Alexander Feeling, the men built a sanitary toilet.

The agricultural workers, along with the garden projects are stressing home-improvements, and the proper arranging of out-houses this year.

Along with the agent's program, that was carried out during the session, demonstrations were held in poultry products, clothing, preserving canning and bread making.

The men making potato hot beds, on the college farm.

Mr. J. H. Lee, county agent, Griffin Ga., was given a prize of a $5.00 gold piece by Prof. Williams for placing fifty-two pure bred pigs in his county during the year 1920.

Workers composing force, and present at the meeting: Mrs. J. P. Harris St. Marys, Ga.; Mrs. R. Darden, Covington, Mrs. M. Bunn, Macon, Mrs. Jennie ONeal, Fort Valley, Mrs. Effie Lampkin, Dublin, Miss Madie Burnette Douglass, Miss Ione Mathis, Cedartown Miss Janie B. Daniels Brunswick, Miss Anna C. Stoney, McIntosh, Miss Juanita Conyers, Savannah, Mr. Alvr Tabor, Sandersville, Mr. S. H. Lee Griffin, Mr. James U. H. Simms, McIntosh, Mr. A. H. Hinesman, Waycross Mr. A. Stallworth, Americus, Mr. P. F Stone, Athens, Mr. B. S. Adams Statesboro, Mr. William King, Newman, Mr. W. M. Hatcher, Redam. Prof E. A. Williams, Savannah, Ga., Supervising agent.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the agents at their meeting.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 18 1291

Whereas: The Home Demonstration Agents from the various counties of Georgia, have met in their annual meeting at the Georgia State College and carried out a most successful week's work, assisted by the Assistant State Agent, Mrs. Bessie S Woods, and the District Agent, Mrs. Katie L Smith, and,

Whereas: No pains have been spared by the County Agent. Miss Juanita Conyers and the faculty, students and friends of the College to make comfort and entertainment for these agents, Be it,

Resolved; That in appreciation of the privilege of the Conference, we extend to those at the State Agricultural College whose efforts made it possible a vote of thanks; and Be it,

Resolved: That we extend to President R. R. Wright, the faculty, students and friends of Georgia State College and to Miss Conyers a rising vote of thanks; and, Be it further,

Resolved; That we as agents return to our fields inspired with the determination to make the bad good, the good better, and the better best.

Committee on Resolutions
Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. M. A. Harris
Miss J. B. Daniels

FARM BUREAU ADVISORY BOARD MEETING LIBERTY COUNTY

Savannah Journal 4/7/21

McIntosh, Ga., May 2.—The Advisory Board of the Farm Bureau met at Dorchester Academy, in Liberty county. The farmers made an excellent report of the number of acres planted in beans, watermelons, and cucumbers. Mr. Alva Taylor, asst. State Agent spoke to the members on the price of bread stock which was very helpful.

Miss Jaunita Conyers, home demonstration agent of Chatham county was present, spoke on caring for baby chicks.

Before the meeting Miss Anna C. Stoney, home demonstration agent conducted an interesting demonstration in canning berries.

During this meeting all plans were made for the South-east, Farm Bureau meeting to be held at Dorchester Academy, as a working of Mr. J. U. H. Simms, local agent, this meeting will be held July 28, 29. Miss Conyers is the secretary of the South-east Georgia Farm Bureau.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
MAY 8, 1921

FILM SHOWS EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGROES

How the negro farmer of the South is becoming a more prosperous and contented citizen through the influence of agricultural extension work is shown in a new motion picture produced and recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture. The picture was made in co-operation with the Alabama Polytechnic and Tuskeegee Institutes.

The picture is in two reels, under the title "Helping Negroes to Become Better Farmers and Homemakers." The central character is Rube Collins, a typical negro farmer. He is brought in touch with agricultural extension work through his discovery that the boll weevil is ravaging his cotton fields. Through the county agent he learns how to raise cotton despite the boll weevil and how to diversify his crops so that his farming will bring a good return.

Later on the film shows the appointment of negro extension workers, both men and women, and their work among negroes. Another feature of the film is a "movable school" which carries instruction for farming and home work to the farms. The picture ends with a family scene at the Collins home and a phonograph fading into the strains of "Swanee River."

The picture will be circulated through the distribution system of the department and co-operating State institutions. Copies may be bought by authorized persons or institutions at the cost of manufacturing, which is about $[illegible] for the two reels.

Savannah Journal 7/30/21

WHAT AGENTS ARE DOING

This data is compiled by the District Agent Miss Juanita Conyers, coming from the agents reports for the week ending July 16th.

Miss Lovie Mathis reports the following demonstrations: Canning, 7; marketing products, 8; buying products 1. Total number of visits made, 24. Miss Mathis is doing work in Polk county.

* * * *

Mrs. Jennie C. O'Neal, Camden county, reports excellent results being obtained from the demonstrations given in making perfect packs of preserved figs and watermelon rind.

* * * *

Mrs. Eddie Mae Darden, Walton Co., reports holding 2 canning demonstrations, visited 4 schools and 2 clubs.

* * * *

Mrs. Effie Lampkin Laurens Co. reports visiting a total of 16 club members holding canning demonstrations, visited 2 schools and 4 clubs.

* * * *

Miss Evelyn Conyers, Chatham Co., reports visiting 3 club members, cooking demonstration held 2, clubs visited 4. Club members elected delegates to represent the club at the South East Farm Bureau Mass Meeting to be held at McIntosh, Ga., July 28, 29.

* * * *

Miss Madie Burnett, Coffee Co. reports on Monday, July 11th, canning 13 quarts of peaches and making 14 qts of grape ketchup Tuesday canned 30 quarts of tomatoes and 40 quarts of peaches, Friday canned 50 quarts of tomatoes, 10 of corn also gave demonstration in making Dixie Relish.

* * * *

Mrs. N. M. Bunn, Bibb Co., gave 5 canning demonstrations visited 5 club women and 1 club girl.

* * * *

Miss Anna C. Stoney, Liberty Co., reports holding 4 canning demonstrations.

* * *

The Thebes club members canned 20 quarts of tomatoes, 6 of snap beans, 18 quarts of okra, 10 quarts berries, 4 quarts of cabbage and made 3 quarts of sweet pickles.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

The Savannah Journal 9/10/21

The school of industry and agriculture conducted by Mr. E. A. Williams, ably assisted by Messrs. Tabor and Sims, Misses Jaunita and Evelyn Conyers and other demonstrators, was a most glorious success. The school was taught at the Georgia State College and lasted from Monday up to and including Friday. During the short space of time, progress made was so manifest that it was surprising—almost astounding.

The students, numbering about one hundred were taught to make shuck mats, models of sanitary toilets, for rural use; all kinds of canned vegetables were put up and the recipes given. Lessons in milk culture were taught and the boys and girls became so familiar with the methods that they could recite them from beginning to end.

By far the most inteesting of the closing exercises was the test in the selection of seed corn. In this class there were about twenty-five boys. Each of the boys was required to give a rule for the selection. "Never select seed corn from the end of the row." "Never select it from the stalks near the trees." "Never select it from the outside row of the patch." "Always cull an ear that hangs downward." "Select seed corn from an ear on which the grains follow a straight line." "Never use for seed the grains near the ends of the ear." "Select it from an ear with a small cob." "Never select seed corn from a stalk in close proximity with dwarf stalks. Many of these ideas were original, yet Mr. Williams stated that they were good.

It is to be hoped that next year a school extending for 15 days or a month will be held so that greater benefits may be attained.

MOVABLE SCHOOLS

Negro Farmer & Trade Journal 4/1921

(Southern Publicity Committee)

A picturesque, yet highly practical invention of the Alabama agricultural extension work is the movable school, originated at Tuskegee Institute. It moves in a "tin Lizzie," usually, and comprises one or two trained workers, small models of sanitary farm buildings, and tools for the various home and farm activities to be

demonstrated. This outfit finds, at the appointed farmhouse, school, or church an expectant crowd of colored folks who are not just told how to do things, and why, but who are shown the things being done under their very eyes, and for days together. Then it moves on, leaving behind mute, yet elequent witnesses to the wisdom of mixing brains and agriculture—sprayed fruit trees, a whitewashed chicken house with inmates free from mites, a sanitary toilet, a scientific sweet-potato bed, a screened dwelling, a bugless potato patch, properly cultivated corn and cotton, immunized cattle, and the like.

One school recently happened along when the parsonage was being made ready for a new preacher, and gave a lesson in home renovation forthwith. Remnants of paint were removed from the furniture, and stain and varnish applied. Kitchen utensils and tubs were mended. An old square piano, hopelessly past music-making, was turned into a library table; walks were made, flowers and shrubbery set out, screens made, and an atractive little home left as a permanent teacher in the wake of the vanishing "school" as it honked on its way to its next appointment, leavening the state with a better civilization.

UNIQUE SCHOOL HELD BY EXTENSION AGENTS.

The Dallas Tex Press 12/24/21

Tallahassee, Oct. 15.—Negro agents in charge of Farm and Home Makers' schools for Colored people, by direction of the Agricultural College of the University of Florida, are producing interesting results by their method of teaching the people. Many valuable lessons on farming, general housekeeping, sanitation and character building are taught in these schools. From the interest manifested by the people and the varied display of their work exhibited, it can be seen that much good is accomplished through this branch of extension work.

Schools were held in Jefferson and Leon counties last week and in Madison and Suwannee counties this week. The total attendance has been over 500 each week, with a marked degree of interest over the past year. The school at Monticello was visited by prominent white citizens, twenty-five in number, who spoke encouragingly on the work and contributed toward prizes and local expense of the school.

Miss S. W. Parridge, state home demonstration agent from Tallahassee, lectured at Bradfordville, Leon county and advised, "That each home in that community report next year some definite line of improvement accomplished." Pres. N. B. Young of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college at Tallahasse, advised, "That people look upon these meetings seriously and consider them as important as the church revival; that the agents were teaching people how to live properly by practicing clean habits, saving their money and schooling their boys on the same basis as the girls. The community nurse adds a new and important feature to the demonstration work among Negroes."

President A. C. Curtwright, Florida Memorial College, at Live Oak, dismissed the student body of that institution last Tuesday. They spent the day with the farmers who gathered from every section of the county. Students and faculty joined in the various topics introduced by demonstration agents which brought a revelation of the work of the farm, home and the school. Mr. D. A. Armstrong, farm demonstration agent, Suwannee county was present in the afternoon and lectured A. A. Turner, local district agent, with headquarters at Florida A. & M. college, has charge of these schools.

Schools for Duval county will be held at Phillips school, South Jacksonville, October 14 and Stanton school, Jacksonville, October 12.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS.

Work Begun in 1905 Has Caused Decided Improvement in Home and Farming Status of Negroes.

12/24/21 Dallas Tex. Express

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Steady progress has been made in the improvement of farm production and living conditions among Negroes in rural sections of the Southern States, through the influence of extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, as provided for by the Smith-Lever Act. As a result of the extention work, Negro farmers are growing more profitable crops, acquiring good live stock, starting orchards and pastures, and building better homes, while Negro farm women through special training in housekeeping, food preparation, the making and care of clothing, nursing the sick, improving sanitary conditions, and beautifying their surroundings, are maternally improving conditions in their homes.

Since the beginning of extension work in 1904 southern Negroes have participated to a large degree in the benefits resulting from the activities of white demonstration agents supplemented later by the agents of their own race. In fact, before any Negro agents were appointed it was conservatively estimated that 25 per cent of the white agents' time in sections thickly settled by Negroes was occupied in giving direct aid to Negro farmers. Under the direction of white county agents these farmers proved to be good demonstrators, and under capable Negro agents have maintained their standard.

Work Was Started in 1905.

The first Negro agent to carry on extension work among farmers of his own race was appointed in 1905, following a conference between representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Booker T. Washington, then principal of Tuskegee Institute. In 13 years the force of Negro extension workers has grown from agents, employed at a cost of $4,184, to 224 agents, employed at a cost of $302,798 in 1921. Of these 157 are men and 67 women.

Negro extension work is organized in 11 Southern States, with a Negro State leader, usually designated as district agent, in charge of the work. In 4 other States 2 or more agents are employed, but no definite State organization has been perfected. The work in all States is under the general supervision of the white administrative forces. Two Negro field agents employed directly by the department are assigned to the duty of co-operating with the State directors of extension and other supervision agents in perfecting extension work among Negroes and in assisting Negro agents to secure greater uniformity and efficiency, in extension activities.

The 157 men agents reporting from 15 States in 1920 listed 4,284 Negro farmers with 169,609 acres of corn, which, as a result of the practice of extension methods, yielded almost twice as much per acre as the corn on adjoining fields/worked under ordinary methods. A total of 17,361 Negro farmers with 52,471 acres of cotton had an average yield of 500 pounds more seed cotton per acre than was secured from surrounding farms. More than 50 per cent of the Negro farmers among whom extension work has been done reported having enough grain and forage to run their farms which is a remarkable showing as compared with the situation a few years ago.

As a result of extension work, Negro farmers in 1920 introduced purebred live stock as follows: 377 horses, 1,688 dairy cattle, 149 beef cattle, 2,848 hogs and 700 sheep. There were 68,199 cattle dipped, and 134,799 head of live stock were treated for diseases and pests. A total of 329 farmers' clubs were organized among Negroes with a membership of 16,960.

Improving Home Conditions.

As a result of work among Negro women and girls, living conditions in the home were much improved through demonstrations in the preparation of food, in the slection and making of clothing, in equipping the home with sanitary conveniences, and in improving home surroundings. One of the most helpful features, perhaps, has been the assistance and advice given in the care of children and in sickness of all kinds.

Farm makers' clubs for Negro boys have been organized in all the Southern States. A total of 6,104 club members grew crops n 1920, the market value of the products of those reporting being $296,000, and 18,366 grew live stock the market value of which was $153,000.

The outlook for continued and substantial growth of extension work among Negroes is promising. Negro agents for the most part are well trained, have the right viewpoint, and are earnest, conscientious rendering valuable service. Without question the further development of this work on its present sound basis will continue to have a most beneficial influence on the farm life of this great body of citizens.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK.

New York Times 12/27/21

Steady Gain is Shown in Farm Output and Living Conditions.

Steady progress is recorded in the improvement of farm production and living conditions among negroes in rural districts of the Southern States, through the influence of extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, as provided for by the Smith-Lever act. As a result of the extension work negro farmers are growing profitable crops, acquiring good livestock, starting orchards and pastures and building better homes, while negro farm women, through better training in housekeeping, food preparation, the making and care of clothing, nursing the sick, improving sanitary conditions and beautifying their surroundings, are materially improving the conditions of their homes.

Since the beginning of extension work in 1904, Southern negroes have participated to a large degree in the benefits of the activities of white demonstration agents, supplemented later by the agents of their own race. In fact, before any negro agents were appointed it was conservatively estimated that 25 per cent. of the white agents' time in districts thickly settled by negroes was occupied in giving direct aid to negro farmers. Under the direction of white county agents these farmers proved to be good demonstrators, and under capable negro agents have maintained their standard.

The first negro agent to carry on extension work among farmers of his race was appointed in 1905, following a conference between representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the late Booker T. Washington, then principal of Tuskegee Institute. In thirteen years the force of negro extension workers has grown from seven agents, employed at a cost of $4,184 in 1908, to 224 agents, at a cost of $302,798 in 1921. Of these 157 are men and sixty-seven are women.

Negro extension work is organized in eleven States, with a negro State leader, usually designated as district leader.

The 157 men agents reporting from fifteen States in 1920 listed 4,284 negro farmers with 169,609 acres of corn, which as a result of the practice of extension methods yielded almost twice as much per acre as the corn on adjoining fields worked under ordinary methods. A total of 17,361 negro farmers with 52,471 acres of cotton had an average yield of 500 pounds more seed cotton per acre than was secured from surrounding farms. More than 50 per cent. of the negro farmers among whom extension work has been done reported having enough grain and forage to run their forms, which is a remarkable showing as compared with the situation a few years ago.

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Savannah Tribune 12/24/21

EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGROES TO BE ENLARGED

Savannah Tribune

There will be three men agricultural agents appointed to do demonstration work in the State immediately, as announced from the office of Prof. E. A. Williams, supervising agent.

These agents will begin their work within the next few weeks after Prof. Williams has had a conference in Atlanta with Mr. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institution, special agricultural agent for Negro extension work in seven of the southern states. This conference will be held during next week.

An effort is being made to enlarge the Negro extension service as soon as efficient men and women can be found to do the work.

POLK COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION NEWS

Savannah Journal 7/2/21

Miss Lovie Mathis, home demonstration agent for Polk county, Cedartown, Ga., gives the following account of activities in her county:

The Co-operative Farm Bureau met at the home of the chairman, Mr. J. W. Leigh, at Prior Station, on June 4. The members raised $22.50 for membership. After the interesting talks made by Prof. W. H. Garner, white county agent for Polk County, and Prof. Alva Tabor, Assistant State Agent for Negro club work, Prof. E. E. Hall and others, we were invited to stay for dniner. The table was laden with delicious and well prepared products all grown on Mr. Leigh's farm.

The White and Colored Fair Committee of the county met at Rockmart on June 16, and made all plans for the fair to be held in October. All the club members are busy canning and getting their special packs for exhibit ready.

The boys are cultivating their corn and taking special care of their pigs. The poultry club girls are taking a deal of interest in their chickens, and each member is planning to put on a demonstration at the fair this fall.

An invalid club member at Rockmart is making pine-needle baskets for sale, also hats. She gets $1.50 for the hats and 25c to 1.50 each for the baskets. She was taught how to make these things in the different club meetings.

Each member has pledged to sow 10 acres in grain this fall. The club members at Esom Hill are preserving eggs in water glass. The East Point Club members have sowed one acre in peas.

The Bureau is planning to have a beef and pork sale in October. On the first Saturday in July the next meeting of the Bureau will be held at Mr. Rwons' home, Lime Branch. Mr. J. W. Leight, chairman; Mr. U. P. Tolbert, treasurer; Mrs. Cora B. Joiner, secretary; Miss Lovie Mathis, home demonstration agent.

Extension-1921.
Demonstration Work.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN COFFEE COUNTY.

Savannah Journal 7/2/21

The following is a report of the work as being accomplished by Miss Madie V. Burnette, home demonstration agent for Coffee County, Douglas, Ga. Excellent results are seen in the communities where we have organized the Home Improvement Clubs, the homes are kept better and the yards beautiful. The spirit of industry and love for farm life exists among the people in the community.

Paul Rosenwald Club members raised $35.00 to help equip the domestic science kitchen.

Quite a number of the canning club girls have sold enough vegetables from their gardens to buy the materials for their uniform dresses and aprons, the girls having cut and made the same.

Several club women have reported 100 baby chicks, one club member reported 200 baby chicks.

Mrs. Gertrude Edgerton of the Upton Club sold $10.00 worth of last year's fruit. She still has 200 quarts of fruits and vegetables from her last year's work. At present she is putting forth every effort to do more canning this year. The home demonstration agent is giving demonstrations in canning, sewing and making soap.

AGRICULTURAL WORK AMONG NEGROES

Southern Cultivator 4/2/21

New Office Created To Assist Negro Farm Boys

Savannah Tribune

Supervising agent Prof. E. A. Williams announces the recent appointment of Mr. Alva Tabor as State club agent to do demonstration work in the State of Georgia, with the pig, corn calf, poultry and various other clubs that will be intersting in the entire State.

This new office created as a cause of the excellent work done among the Negro boys last year by the Negro agricultural workers in the state.

During 1920 twelve men agents in the state had enrolled 896 corn, pig calf and poultry members. These 896 boys produced 11,787 bushels of corn and 26,811 pounds of pork from 265 pure bred pigs, and 1,388 pounds of poultry and had 2 pure bred calves

The total value of the club boys efforts $16,767.55.

300 boys produces on an average of 39 bushels of corn per acre at value of $9,429.60. With a man appointed to do definite work in this line and devoted his whole time to club work among boys, it is expected results of club work for 1921 accomplishments will be still greater.

Mr. Tabor has been in the work for some time as a demonstration agent in Sandersville, Ga., where he has made good with both the Negroes and whites of that section, and enters upon his new work with the endorsement of all his co-labors.

Miss Evelyn C. Conyers Appointed Demonstration Agent

Savannah Journal 7/11/21

Miss Evelyn C. Conyers has been appointed as home demonstration agent for Chatham County, she succeeds her sister, Miss Jaunita Conyers, who has been promoted as district home demonstration agent. Miss Evelyn Conyers is a recent graduate of Tuskegee Institute completing the course in Home Economics.

We congratulate her in the new field of service and wish for her much success as was made by her sister for the past five years.

Miss Conyers will have her office at the Junior High School being employed by the Board of Education, State College of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

EXTENSION WORKER VISITS TUSKEGEE

Negro Farm Demonstration Agents Hear Address by Federal Agriculturist

advertiser 4/12/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 11.—Mr. W. A. Lloyd from the Office of Extension Work, North and West of the State Relations Service, Washington, D. C., who is at Tuskegee Institute in the interest of the Extension Work of the United States Agricultural Department, held a conference Tuesday morning with a few of the Negro Farm Demonstration Agents and Home Demonstration Agents of Macon and adjacent counties. The meeting was very interesting and brought out many facts relative to conditions of rural life and revelations as to the progress of the Extension Work among negro farmers in the south.

A few of the agents' types of the products grown in their counties which showed clearly the importance and results of the work. Mr. Lloyd related to those present the methods used by county agents in the north and west, declaring at the same time that the problem was pracically the same, and that each agent north and south, black and white, were working to develop to develop sound agriculture, strong, clean bodies, clear-eyed ,productive men and cultured, refined women. The entire party went on an inspection tour of Macon county in the afternoon.

MONROE LA STAR
JULY 2, 1921

TO TEACH NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS FARM DUTIES IN LOCAL PARISHES

DEMONSTRATION WORK FOR COLORED YOUTHS IN OUACHITA PARISH FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

Steps have been taken by the Co-Operative Extension Department of the Louisiana State University, Department of Agriculture, to give assistance to the negro boys and girls living on the farms in North Louisiana.

There has been an insistent call from the farms, it is claimed, among the negro population for help for the young people who want to learn how to can, make cakes, bread, raise poultry and otherwise handle things on the farm.

Charley B. Hubbard, colored home demonstration agent at Lake Providence, has been assigned to four parishes. Mrs. Jewel McQuiller, Ouachita parish home demonstration agent, has been advised that she will spend four weeks at Monroe, working in Ouachita parish, beginning this week.

The Savannah Journal

MISS CONYERS TALKS AT GAMMON THEOLOGICAL

5-21-21

Miss Jaunita Conyers, Home Demonstration Agent for Chatham County left on Thursday, May 19 for Atlanta, Ga., where she will lecture to the Rural Pastors at the Gammon School of Theology, which is the center of the school being conducted from May 16th to June 4th.

Lectures will be given on home economics and rural life and there will also be a number of demonstrations given by Miss Conyers.

This invitation comes to the Home Demonstration Agent from Mr. Ralph A. Felton, Educational Director, Philadelphia.

Mr. Alva Tabor, Asst. State Agent, left on May 16, to give a series of lectures at the school. During the latter part of next week Mr. E. A. Williams will give lectures on practical farming and rural problems.

TALLAHASSEE FLA RECORD
MARCH 11, 1921

NEGRO EXTENSION AGENTS MEET IN CONFERENCE

The annual official conference of Negro Extension Agents in charge of farm and home makers' clubs in Florida, was called at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Feb. 22d to 26th, by the department of agriculture. Eighteen selected men and women representing thirteen counties mostly inhabited by negroe farmers, were present and received valuable instructions from instructors and specialists from the University of Florida, State College for Women and the F. A. & M. College.

In many instances the agents filled places on program by demonstrating the work of their respective counties which added considerable to the information given out.

Special lectures were given each day as follows: President N. B. Young of the college lectured on Tuesday; Misss S. W. Partridge, state home demonstration agent, State College for Women, on Wednesday; T. M. Campbell, special agent from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and in charge of the negro work in seven states, lectured on Thursday, and Dr. Edward Conradi, president of the State College for Women, lectured on Friday.

Leading farmers from Jefferson and Gadsden counties were present and greatly enjoyed several of the discussions which gave light on their work and business.

One interesting feature of the conference was the inspection of work accomplished at Water Oak Plantation under auspices of the Leon Farm and Home Makers' Clubs co-operating with Mrs. C. A. Griscom. At this place, located 11 miles out from Tallahassee, a very large audience met at noon on Saturday, representing colored and white citizens, including the agents and made the inspection of the premises of Mother Jane Upsher, the aged colored woman whose home and entire surroundings had been transformed from a run-down, worn-out condition to a comfortable as well as attractive condition. The photographs exhibited showed the condition before the work had begun while the premises itself showed the remarkable contrast between the new and the old homestead.

After the brief program and awarding of prizes of $50.00 to club members and tenants by Mrs. Griscom, the entire audience was served sandwiches, cake and cream by Miss Frances C. Griscom, who is also greatly interested in the farm and home makers' movement of the county and state.

The various discussions led to the conclusion of the agents that the proper training of youth begins in the home, and that in proportion as they raise the standard of home life among their patrons, their problems will be less difficult to solve. Each agent resolved to set the example in their own homes.

WILMINGTON N C STAR
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

ADVISES NEGRO FARMERS ON CROP PREPARATIONS

County Agent Writes of Preliminary Operations

The importance of soil preparation and of the wise use of fertilizer is emphasized in a statement just issued by Dennis Dupree, farm demonstration agent for negroes in New Hanover county. He offers some suggestions looking to economy in obtaining suitable fertilization, and concludes with the warning that "this is the time to save the crop"—having particular reference to corn. His statement follows:

"If you are expecting to have success with corn this year, where the land has a clay foundation and a dark gray soil mixed, you should break the land as early as practicable during the present month—early in January, in fact, would have been, perhaps, even better.

"Set the plow so that the cut land will be left on the edge. Let it remain in this position until the spring. This will give the weather a chance to act on the undesirable insects and, too, the birds will destroy a lot of them. Besides, the water that falls on the land serves as a crusher of the small clods when frozen; because it gets in the earth's pores and stretches them open and in this way makes plant food available for the plant.

"On account of the high price of fertilizer I am advising the farmers to save all the hard wood ashes, such as oak, hickory and horn-beam.

"Put all of the lot manure and wood mould on your plat that you can find, and you will see the good they will do to the row. This is one of the oldest and simplest formulas for home-mixing fertilizer. Anybody can understand it.

"Wood ashes and lime should not be mixed with acid phosphate, since the soluble phosphates would be reverted, nor sulphate of ammonia, bone, tankage, or fish scrap, since loss of ammonia would set in.

"My advice to the farmers all over North Carolina is to mix their own fertilizer and save from twelve to fifteen dollars on each ton. This applies especially to the farmers of New Hanover county.

"If you wish to make a ton of 8-3-3 fertilizer, buy 800 pounds of cotton seed meal, 300 pounds of sulphate of potash, and 725 pounds of acid phosphate and this will give you approximately the desired goods wanted. You will also save about twelve or fifteen dollars in the transaction.

"This is the time to save the crop.

"Note: Five hundred pounds of kainit will serve with entire satisfaction in the place of the sulphate of potash."

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JULY 31, 1921

NEGROES WILL ASK FOR COUNTY AGENT

North Little Rock Division of Pulaski Association Closes Session at McAlmont.

The North Little Rock Division of the Negro Farmer's Association of Pulaski county yesterday at the closing session of its three-day annual meeting at the Holt Training School, McAlmont, voted to ask the next session of the Quorum Court for a negro farm demonstration agent for Pulaski county. A committee was appointed to present the matter to the court.

The following officers were elected: Sam Barbee, president; R. E. Holt, vice president, and P. J. Vanpelt, secretary. All the officers reside on R. F. D. No. 8, North Little Rock.

The session closed last night with illustrated lectures and moving pictures. Speakers at the day session were H. C. Ray and Mary L. Ray, state negro demonstration agents, who urged the negroes to make improvement of their farms. The subject of Ray's address was "Contentment on the Farm."

The association will also ask the Quorum Court to authorize the equipment of a Ford truck to be used as a "movable school" in the work of County Agent Harris. Establishment of a community center at the Holt Training School at McAlmont will be undertaken by the association. Enrollment at this year's session of the association was 340.

ADRIAN MICH TELEGRAM
JANUARY 28, 1921

SOUTHERN NEGROES AIDED BY FARM EXTENSION WORK

Agriculture Department Hires Colored Agents Among Blacks.

To help the southern Negro farmer practice better agricultural methods, obtain better schools, and improve his living conditions, the States Relation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture employed during the last fiscal year, in sections where a large part of the rural population is colored, 158 Negro demonstration agents, 74 Negro women agents, and two Negro field agents. In addition the white agents have, as far as possible, assisted and advised many Negro farmers, both tenants or owners, the same as white farmers. Many of the best demonstrations along all lines have been carried on by Negro farmers under the direction of white county agents.

Successful extension courses for Negro farmers and their families were held in several of the States for the first time this year in connection with the Negro agricultural schools. The responsible Negro leadership in the south is cooperating with the extension work more effectively than ever before.

Nearly one-fifth of the total strength of the British army all over the world is now stationed in Ireland.

FARMERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Seventh Annual South-east Georgia Negro Farmers Mass Meeting, July 28th and 29th at Dorchester Acadamy, McIntosh, Ga.

Whereas: The Farmers Mass Meeting held under the auspices of the Extension Division of the Ga. State College of Agriculture Cooperating is striving to do definite service for the farmers of Georgia; and

Whereas we believe that this great organization is destined to do a larger service for Georgia by declaring our solemn views to the people of the state therefore, be it

Resolved: That we appreciate the fact that the state has given us eleven farm demonstration agents, eleven home demonstration agents to do service among our people and further becuase of the fact that wherever these agents have gone our people have been lifted up. We respectfully ask that the authorities will heed the Macedonian cry coming from the other counties of the state.

That we appeal to our state agent, a man who has done more for Georgia, agriculturally, in the person of Prof. E. A. Williams, to use his good office in helping to place a county agent in Long County, recently separated from Liberty County, and containing many of the enterprising and progressive citizens formerly of Liberty County.

That we endorse the Boys & Girls club movements in Georgia, because it is revolutionizing farming in this state.

That we work for the better educatonal facilities, better school huoses, better teachers, better salaries and longer terms.

That we cooperate more largely in transportating our demonstration agents in our counties.

That we endorse helping the agents to establish community kitchens in every section of the county.

That we advise that each farmer raise a plenty of food and feed on his farm for his family and farm animals.

That we recommend that each communtiy be organized into various clubs.

We heartily endorse the Boys and Girls Agricultural Short Course to be held at the Ga. State College, Savannah, Ga., beginning Aug. 29 to Sept. 2nd.

That we respectfully appeal to the commission governing the Ga. State Ind. College to establish permanently the long course in Agriculture at the Ga State Ind. College, Savannah, Ga.

That we aim at all times to cultivate better feelings between the races. We do hereby extend to all counties in Southeast Ga. to send delegates to the Mass Meeting.

Committee—Scipio Wilson, chairman; A. Tabor, J. E. Quarterman, M. D. Scott, C. T. Thompson, Mrs. R. A. Miller, Mrs. W. G. Hill, Miss Mary Garge, Prof. C. G. Wiley, Secy.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JANUARY 9, 1921

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR NEGRO FARMER

District Agent Pronounces Safe Lines Of Agriculture Next Year.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 8.—Special.—The outlook among negro farmer and their ability to continue their contribution for the success of the South in the agricultural regions are very good. According to the statement made by T. M. Campbell, field agent, states relations service, U. S. department of agriculture, for the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, the negro supervising agents and local men and women agents in their respective states, have farreaching plans for their work for this year. These plans will enable them to get down to the real needs of the negroes in their states and communities. They will be a kind of leavening force which will inspire them to see the great possibility for the honest and progressive negro farmer in the rural districts, therefore bringing success and putting down a spirit of restlessness.

Safe farming among negro farmers will be the slogan for the year. Better homes with environments will be a large factor in the program, which will help to keep the young people at home and on the farm. A plan to help the negro farmer to feed himself and in case one crop fails, he will be able to remunerate from other crops is another outstanding feature as indicated by T. M. Campbell, who is keeping his finger tips on every phase of the agricultural situation as they pertain to the negroes in his district.

Extension— 1921.
Rural Schools.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Plan for Distribution of Aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for Building Rural Schoolhouses in the South, July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922

By C. J. CALLOWAY

Director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute and Field Agent for the Rosenwald Schools

Rural Messenger
Tuskegee Ala 10/1921

BELOW is a plan for distribution of aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the building of Rural Schoolhouses in the South. It is the hope that everyone who has in mind the getting of aid from the fund will study carefully these eleven statements issued by the authorities of the Julius Rosenwald board. You will note that the aim of the fund is to aid in the building up of a better system of education than now exists.

We hope that every community planning to build and improve their schoolhouses will be able to live up to every requirement necessary in getting aid from the Rosenwald fund, and also from the state funds. In the selection of plans, it will be necessary to be very careful, because so few people know, as well as the representatives of these various funds, how a schoolhouse should be constructed and how it should be equipped. When representatives of these funds make suggestions, it is the intention before money is put out, to be sure, that the suggestions or agreements put forward will be carefully carried out. Inspection will be made, and in order to receive money promised from the funds, the building must be completed according to the plans and specifications agreed upon.

1. The Julius Rosenwald Fund will co-operate with public school authorities and other agencies and persons in the effort to provide and equip better rural schoolhouses for the Negroes of the Southern States, such equipment as desks, blackboards, heating apparatus, libraries and toilets being deemed of equal importance with the schoolhouses themselves .

2. The sites and buildings of all schools aided by the Fund shall be the property of the public school authorities.

3. The Trustees of the Fund and the State Department of Education will agree as to the number of new buildings in the construction of which they will co-operate.

4. The school site must include ample space for playgrounds and for such agricultural work as in necessary for the best service of the community. Aid will be granted only when the site meets the approval of the State Department of Education and the General Field Agent of the Fund. The minimum acceptable for a one-teacher school is two acres.

5. Plans and specifications for every building shall be approved by the General Field Agent before construction is begun. On request from the State Department of Education, the Fund will consider it a privilege to furnish general suggestions, plans and specifications for schoolhouses.

6. It is a condition precedent to receiving aid of the Fund that the people of the several communities shall secure, from other sources: to wit—from public school funds, private contributions, etc., an amount equal to or greater than that provided by the Fund. Labor, land and material may be counted as cash at current market values. Money provided by the Fund will be available only when the amount otherwise raised, with that to be given by the Fund, is sufficient to complete, equip and furnish the building.

7. The Fund will deposit with every co-operating State Department of Education, a sum of money recommended by the General Field Agent, to constitute working capital, from which the proper state officials may make disbursement as required. At the close of every month, the State Department will be expected to report to the General Field Agents any amounts disbursed, with a statement showing that the work has been inspected and approved by an authorized representative of the State Department of education. Thereupon the Fund will replenish its deposit in the amount disbursed, if the inspection report is approved.

8. The amount appropriated by the Fund shall not exceed $500 for a one-teacher school, $800 for a two-teacher school, $1,000 for a three-teacher school, $1,200 for a four-teacher school, $1,400 for a five-teacher school, $1,600 for a six-teacher school or larger, and $200 for the addition of a class room to a Rosenwald school already built.

9. Aid will be granted toward the construction and equipment of only those buildings whose terms run at least five consecutive months.

10. Every community agrees to complete, equip and furnish its school building within eight months after the application has been approved by the General Field Agent of the Fund, otherwise such application automatically cancels itself; provided the eight months limit does not extend beyond June 30, 1922, at which time any unexpended balance of the 1921-1922 budget reverts to the Fund.

11. To insure the protection of the property and to make the schools serve the broadest community interests, Teachers' Homes should be provided on the school grounds. In a limited number of selected localities, where the annual school term is eight months or more, the Fund will consider co-operation in the construction of Teachers' Homes, to be completed and furnished to correspond with the school building. The amount of aid to be given on a Teachers' Home shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of the building, provided the maximum from the Fund shall not exceed $1,000 for any Teachers' Home. Just as in the case of school buildings, the Teachers' Home must be deeded to the public school authorities.

Build 14 Public Schools For Colored in Tennessee

The New York Mays
9/24/21

Somerville, Tenn., Sept. 12.—For the past ten days, Fayette county has been blessed with an unusual educational campaign. Beginning Monday, September 5, fourteen rural school houses for colored people in Fayette county and one in Hardeman county have been dedicated with fitting programs. The principal speakers in these programs were Mr. Clinton J. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who is field agent for Rosenwald Schools; Mr. W. P. Ware, principal of the Fayette County Training School, Somerville; Bishop J. F. Lane of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Miss R. E. Davis, district home demonstration agent for West Tennessee; Mr. A. F. Ward, cashier of the Fraternal Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. W. R. Davis, Negro farm demonstration agent for Fayette county, and Mr. George P. Mays, field representative of the Fraternal Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE SCENE OF GREAT GATHERING

most advertise

Macon County Negro Rural Schools Commencement Attracts Large Number

9/2/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept 1—More than 1800 boys and girls and men and women gathered at Tuskegee Institute to attend the Annual Joint Commencement Exercises of the Negro Rural Schools of Macon county which were held at the Institute Chapel today. The program was divided into two sections, covering a morning and an afternoon session. Each number on the program was well executed and enthusiastically received. The subjects of the orations delivered by the representatives of the various community schools of the county showed clearly the practicability of the training given in the institutions, such as "The method of preserving eggs" (illustrated), "Selecting Seed Corn", "How to make hens pay in the home and in the community", "The Possibilities of the peanut", and "Canning and Preserving fruit and vegteables" (illustrated).

The outstanding features of the morning program were addresses by W. B. Riley, Mocon County Superintendent of Education and E. C. Roberts, Director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Institute. These addresses were inspiring and instructive to children and adults and were received by an appreciative audience.

Following an intermission during which dinner was served on the campus in picnic style, the exercises were continued. The interest and enthusiasm ran high and the numbers were equally as interesting as during the morning. Each address was filled with timely advice and interesting facts.

The exercises were presided over by C. J. Calloway, Director of the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute. This event has been made one of the many annual extension activities of Tuskegee Institute in its effort to serve the race and country.

ROSENWALD FUND BUILDING MANY NEGRO SCHOOLS

Hundreds Are in Operation Throughout South.

JACKSON, Miss.—Because of his munificent donations to the cause of Negro education in the southern states the name of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago is a household word in every Negro home. As a real philanthropist he is destined to go down in history with the Peabodys, the Slaters, and others who have interested themselves in that direction—the great cause of education.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Chicago Tribune

That Mr. Rosenwald is getting results in Mississippi there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have attended the Negro fairs at Jackson and elsewhere. The schools he has built are doing good work, as the school exhibits show. Competent teachers have been employed and the Negro boys and girls have been taught to do a little of everything along agricultural and industrial lines, proof of which is furnished at the fairs. 6/19/21.

Builds Hundreds of Schools.

Those at the head of educational affairs in Mississippi are outspoken in their indorsement and commendation of the Rosenwald schools and have joined heartily with the agents of that fund in seeing that it is placed where it will do the most good and where it is most needed. Hundreds of neat and comfortable schoolhouses have been built during the last three or four years, and provision has been made for an even more extended building program in the future.

Regarding this development of the rural Negro schools in Mississippi the state board of education says in part:

"Seven years ago Julius Rosenwald of Chicago was asked by the rural school supervisor of Alabama to assist in building one or two model Negro schools in that state, to which he assented. After seeing the splendid buildings that had been erected through his help in those Alabama communities, Mr. Rosenwald was so greatly pleased with the work that he promised the state agent to assist in building twenty more of these schools the next year, and he did so.

Extended to Other States.

"Reports of the work soon began to spread out over the state of Alabama, and gradually it came to pass that much interest was maintained by both the Negroes and the whites. Mr. Rosenwald also became greatly interested in the work, and extended his proposition to Louisiana and Georgia. Later, other southern states were added to the list and now there are sixteen states receiving generous aid from the Julius Rosenwald fund."

Extension—1920.

Conference - 1922

Annual Tuskegee Negro

CO-OPERATION BRINGS RESULTS

Negro Health Week April 2-8, Will Promote Inter-Racial Co-operation

By Wm. Anthony Aery

National Baptist Voice

Hampton, Va., Feb.— "The Tuskegee Negro Conference has become a national institution," recently declared Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., rector of William and Mary College and president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards.

Dr. Dillard paid a warm tribute to the wisdom of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington in his address to the white and colored welfare workers who had remained at Tuskegee Institute after the big Farmers' Conference, at which co-operative marketing and the improvement of rural life had been thoroughly discussed.

The welfare workers had remained to make plans for bringing into closer relationship the open-country and the better-organized town and city units, with a view to helping the people on the land acquire property, improve their homes, educate their children, support more adequately rural schools and churches, reduce their death rate, and become happier, better men and women.

Living together, working together, and serving together in good-will has been the expressed and implied policy of the Tuskegee Negro Conference through thirty years of service to colored people and to white people of Alabama, the South, and the Nation.

Effects of B. T. Washington's Policy.

That Doctor Washington's policy of inter-racial co-operation and good-will has helped thousands upon thousands of Southern people, both white and colored, to win their economic independence is reflected in the recent census returns, and especially in the prosperous appearance of some two thousand rural Negroes from thirteen Southern States who recently made their pilgrimage to Tuskegee.

What Booker T. Washington's genius developed so successfully through nearly twenty-five years of systematic work, Dr. Robert R. Moton, his successor, has effectively nationalized. Doctor Moton has made the Tuskegee Negro Conference a most useful agency for developing the present rapid movement toward more complete inter-racial co-operation and good-will.

Just as Doctor Washington nationalized the Negro Health Week, which the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, under the leadership of Doctor Moton, had first organized, so, in the recent years, Doctor Moton, in co-operation with the wide-awake leaders in many local, State, and national organizations, has carried the Tuskegee program of community service to all parts of the United States where there are appreciable numbers of colored people.

National Interest in Tuskegee.

Toward Tuskegee there are directed today many lines of interest. The men and women who are deeply interested in improving Negro farming, Negro health, Negro land ownership, and Negro education are receiving from Doctor Moton and his associates definite suggestions for constructive and forward-looking programs, as well as special co-operation in reaching white and colored citizens with valuable information on race relationships.

The range of Tuskegee's vital interest in the present program of inter-racial co-operation was indicated by the following partial list of organizations which sent some of their executive officers and representatives to attend the recent Tuskegee Negro Conference and to join with the members of the Tuskegee Institute staff in a movement to help Negroes improve themselves:

Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation; National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; National Tuberculosis Association; Federal Children's Bureau; American Red Cross; U. S. Public Health Service; States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The Jeanes and Slater Boards; the National Medical Association; the Alabama departments of health and education the National Urban League; the National Child Welfare Association; State inter-racial committees; American Missionary Association; and the General Education Board.

Education for Community Service.

Before and after each of the general sessions of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, there were held important group meetings for officers and teachers in colored schools, elementary, secondary, collegiate, and professional; for women who serve as deans and advisers of girls; for supervising teachers who help to improve rural school work; for teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics; for farm-demonstration and county-agent workers; and for public health leaders.

The Tuskegee message of education for community service was delivered, not only to the "folks higher up," but also to the men and women "on the firing line" who must wage the battle for better health, better homes, better farms and better schools. Then too, many men and women from the land were present to carry back into rural districts a message of deliverance from disease, poverty and ignorance through applied common-sense and Christianity.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference of 1922 attracted many newcomers as well as those who had attended previous sessions. A local white trustee, C. W. Hare of Tuskegee, who is an editor and lawyer, in reply to his questions on conference attendance, brought out these facts: some Negroes have been coming regularly to the Tuskegee Negro Conference for five years, others for ten years, still others for twenty years, and, indeed, a few were present who had missed scarcely a conference during the past thirty years.

There is ample evidence that the Tuskegee Negro Conference is giving men and women the help which they want and is attracting new recruits to the campaign for more and better crops, more and better schools, churches, and homes, more and better community leaders.

Extension - 1922.
Tuskegee Negro Conference

32ND TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN JANUARY

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Nov. 23.—The Thirty-second Annual Tuskegee Institute, January 17 and 18. The first day will be devotes directly to the interests of the farmers and the General topic "Agriculture and Home Economics" will be discussed. Such problems as "Crop Production." "Live Stock Production," "Soil Improvement," Marketing," "Food," "Clothing" and the "Home" will be discussed and solutions offered by men and women well versed in these particular directions. 11-25-22

The second day of the conference will be taken up with discussion of subjects of particular interest to teachers, ministers and welfare workers in the rural districts. The general subjects will be "Cooperation of Welfare Agencies in a Country-Wide Improvement Program."

The Tuskegee Negro Conference has been a moving factor in the advancement of agriculture in this section for more than thirty years. Each year agricultural problems are discussed by men and women prominent in agricultural circles. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal is urging farmers, teachers, ministers and welworkers and all interested in rural betternment to attend this conference. The principal speakers will be announced later.

Extension – 1922
Demonstration Work

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS APPOINTED

Savannah Ga Tribune 3/30/22

The following workers have been added to the personnel of the home demonstration staff: Miss Charlotte Sneed of this city a graduate of Cuyler and Tuskegee Institute has been appointed to the position of home demonstration agent in Muskogee county with headquarters at Columbus, Ga.

Miss Christiana O'Neil of LaGrange a graduate of Clarke and Clafflin Universities has been apointed to the position of home demonstration agent for Glyn county with headquarters at Brunswick. Miss O'Neil is the successor to Miss Janie Belle Daniels, who married in the fall and is now living in Norfolk, Va. Miss Daniels did excellent work in the county and was the first appointed in that section to do work in demonstration lines.

NEGROES SEE EXPERIMENT

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 9-8-22

Marshall County Blacks Shown Crop Demonstrations.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 7.—Responding to the call of County Agent J. M. Thomason, about 75 of the leading negro farmers of Marshall County came to Holly Springs yesterday to learn some of the practical lessons in farming as are now being carried out by Director C. T. Ames at the Holly Springs experiment station. The negro farmers were much impressed with the soy beans in corn and the growing of two rows of corn and a row of velvet beans as shown. Mr. Ames thinks that one of the best ways to build up the soils of this county is to plant soy beans and velvet beans with the corn. After examining the bean demonstrations they were shown the plot work relating to close spacing of cotton. The men themselves made boll counts on 10-foot spaces with results much in favor of the close spacing of one stalk every six inches or two stalks every 12 inches. The matter of close spacing of cotton has been a matter of much interest among the farmers of the county, many being opposed to it; but an examination of the work being done at the station is convincing that the method should be adopted. Different varieties of corn and cotton were examined to determine suitable varieties for planting. Poisoned and unpoisoned plots of cotton were also examined, and on careful count it appears that the poisoned cotton will yield about a quarter of a bale more than the unpoisoned cotton. In the afternoon talks were made by Hon. D. M. Featherston, C. T. Ames, C. H. Curd and County Agent Thomason. The negroes expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they had learned, and asked that they be given another day next Tuesday in order that many other negro farmers might be given an opportunity to go over the farm. Mr. Ames has arranged to give them another day on Tuesday, Sept. 12. The negroes stated that they did not know the station was open to them and seemed much interested when they were told that they could get the benefit of the lessons being taught there by practical demonstration.

County Agent Thomason's programme for Marshall County will be to work for close spacing of cotton, the use of nitrate of soda and phosphate under every acre of cotton in the county next year. He also hopes to be of assistance in the purchase cooperatively of these materials, and his belief is that the cotton yield can be doubled in the county.

NINE NEGRO SHORT COURSE

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 9-4-22

Boys and Girls Front by Six-Day Event at Mound Bayou.

CHARLESTON, Miss., Aug. 3.—Fred S. Cooper, county agent for negroes in Tallahatchie County, has just returned from Mount Bayou, where he attended the six-day short course for negro club boys of North Mississippi and reported a highly profitable session, with much interest shown.

The meeting was held in the Bolivar County training school building, one of the finest negro buildings in the south, and was presided over by Geo. C. Cypress and M. M. Hubert, in charge of negro extension work in Mississippi.

Among the persons of note who addressed the meetings were: T. M. Campbell, United States special agent; Isaiah T. Montgomery, founder of the Mound Bayou negro colony; Cora B. White of Nashville, and Dr. J. W. Walker of Memphis. The following county agents were in attendance with a delegation of club boys: A. H. Henderson, Grenada County; A. M. Snowden, Bolivar County; Fred S. Cooper, Tallahatchie County; David Capshaw, Humphrey and Sunflower counties; John B. James, Panola County; W. H. Lenoir, Coahoma County, and I. Dumas, Lefire County.

The 103 club boys from the nine counties represented were instructed daily in manual arts, dairying, livestock, terracing, rope tying, repair of automobiles and farm impdements, athletics and other things. The Delta Pine Land Company had invited the club boys and agents to visit the plantation consisting of 37,000 acres and observe their scientific methods of farming. Profs. E. C. Ewing and A. W. Turner took the boys and agents to the experiment station and explained the use of fertilizers, good cultivation and poisoning and showed the results by comparison.

The club party was then given an outing through a part of the 15,000-acre tract devoted to cotton culture, and the cotton and trip were all that could have been desired. At the close of the short course the citizens of Mound Bayou gave the extension force and club boys a banquet which was much enjoyed. United States Special Agent Campbell said, in reviewing the work of the short course, that of the seven states under his supervision, this session at Mound Bayou had surpassd them all. The resolution committee extended a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Mound Bayou for the hospitalities extended. The South Mississippi short course convenes at Utica Institute this week and those in charge anticipate equally as large results at this meeting.

EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

Negro farm women and girls canned 881,584 quarts of vegetables and fruits in 1921 according to methods demonstrated to them by the negro women extension workers employed in the Southern States. The variety of work carried on by these agents is shown in a report to the United States Department of Agriculture on the work done by the agent in Madison County, Ala., for July, during which month she gave demonstrations to negro farm women and girls in canning, making racks for drying fruits and vegetables, making blackberry jelly, putting up kraut, cutting and making aprons, preparing meals for the sick, planting vegetables, household sanitation, and treating poultry for sorehead.

ACCCOMPLISHEMENTS HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lawrence County—Mrs. Effie Lampkin reports the cleaning of three wells, two poultry houses disinfected; 117 quarts of green tomatoes pickles made from late crop; 10 quarts of pepper sauce. Savannah Tribune 4-7-22

Jackson County—Mrs. R. L. Love, reports club mambers making four fireless cookers, rag rugs and caining chairs.

Muscogee county—Miss C. V. Sneed, reports club members selling products from their winter gardens and poultry products.

Chatham county—Mrs. E. C. Stripling reports 29 dozen eggs sold by adults at 60 cents per dozen, 9½ dozen used at home; 24 pounds of butter made; demonstrations conducted with two clubs in making potato biscuits, one in making the paper dress form.

Glynn county—Miss M. C. O'Neal reports three demonstrations given in planting onions and cabbages; 30 qts of beans canned, 5 qts of green tomatoes pickle made; 10 baskets, 3 quilts, 5 chuck mats and 3 quilts.

Walton county—Mrs Eddie Mae Darden, reports fifteen dozen eggs sold at 40 cents per dozen; 35 friers at 25 cents per pound; 18 chickens treated for sore head and five poultry houses improved.

Doughtry county—Miss Florence Blunt reports 5 toilets built; 40 houses cleaned; 121 trees white-washed; 8 toilets white washed.

Houston county—Mrs. Jennie C. O'Neal reports club members ordering 2000 cabbage plants.

Three successful community fairs were held during the month.

Moton's Good Will Tour

Dr. Robert Russa Moton has recently completed what is called a "Good Will Tour" of the state of Georgia. He and his party "covered 1,200 miles, visited fourteen cities and spoke to more than 40,000 colored and white citizens." In twelve of these cities "the mayors either presided at the meeting or welcomed the party to the city." Dr. Moton's text was, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Among Men."

Pittsburgh American 10-22-22

We fervently hope and pray that the time will soon come when black and white people, in this country, quit lying to each other. Can there really be any such thing as a good will tour of Negroes through the state of Georgia? Perhaps we do not understand fully what the term "good will" means. According to our meagre knowledge there can only be good will, in the matter under discussion here, where there is mutual respect, consideration and sympathy. These human qualities do not exist between the oppressed and the oppressor, the lynched and the lyncher, the jim-crowed and segregated and those who do the jim- crowing and the segregating.

There may have been a time when there was good will between master and peon but we feel that this time has passed. If there is good will between Negroes and whites today it is the good will of a dog toward a master who has kicked him time and time again. Perhaps there are some but it is not true that the mass of Negroes are as easily mis-led by these "good will tours" as heretofore. One of the New Testament writers said that "faith without works is dead." We would say to the whites of America that talk without works is dead. What does it mean that Dr. Moton was received by the mayors of twelve cities? Do these mayors and the thousands of whites to whom he talked have any different concept of the Negro and his place than they had before he came? Were they influenced to take a stand against lynching or peonage or the treatment of the Negro as an inferior sort of animal fit only to hew wood and draw water?

These are fundamental issues, the most fundamental ones. If white people and black people cannot come together and discuss them frankly and courageously without lying it is better that they stay apart. If white people continue to burn us alive, confine us to manual labor, burn our homes, steal the products of our toil, thwart the progress of our children and rape our daughters, they surely do not expect us to come up smiling on some good will tour or in the councils of some inter-racial committee.

We will not make peace if the badge of inferiority and the stigma of segregation, jim-crow and disfranchisement accompany it. That is the mass of Negroes will not accept this sort of Pyrric victory. There are some who do and will accept it but it is a long lane that has no turning. Some day they will be discredited by the awakened masses of black men, women and children marching on to the fullness of American citizenship.

WHITE PEOPLE SHOULD STAY IN THEIR PLACES

Dr. R. R. Moton Tells English Congress That Many Racial Outbreaks Start In Negro Sections

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 18.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, delivered the principal addresses before the Scottish Churches Missionary Congress here, Tuesday morning and afternoon. He was given an ovation.

Atlanta Georgian 10-20-22

Discussing segregation of colored people in the United States, Dr. Moton said in part:

"The white people are the ruling, controlling, dominating, ad-

recting element. They have the best of everything, the best parts of the cities, the best hotels and restaurants, and as a rule, the best schools, colleges and universities.

"This is particularly true in America, and when a Negro shows an inclination to be with white people, it is not because he wants to be with white people as such but because he wants to get the best as to land, position, education, comforts, conveniences and protection.

"We often hear, also, the expression that the Negro should stay in his place. It has been my observation that most of the race friction in America is due to the fact that too often white people do not stay in their places. We have many cases on record of outbreaks between the races in America that started in the Negro section of the town. We never hear of such disturbances beginning in the white section.

"I think I can also make the further observation that the Negroes object to segregation because segregation carries with it the suggestion that the race is inferior and unfit for association with decent people of any other race.

"In our country where the separation of the races is practiced, the Negro always suffers. Sometimes an effort has been made to make the public service equal for both races, but those who have the supervision of it, because of lack of interest, or lack of sympathy, of perhaps lack of appreciation of the necessity of careful supervision, have allowed the accommodations to degenerate into places inferior and, in most cases, absolutely unfit for human beings of any race.

"In many cases, these places are as menacing to the health and lives of the white race as they are demoralizing, degrading, and menacing to the health and lives of the colored people.

COLOR LINE DURING PRAYER ONLY FLAW OF DR. MOTON'S TRIP

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 31, 1922

Prayers at Georgia Meeting Ascend Separately—Press of State, However, Friendly.

By Lester A. Walton.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—Speculation is rife as to the probable effect of Dr. R. R. Moton's good-will tour through Georgia. Even those taking cognizance of the warm welcome accorded the Principal of Tuskegee Institute and members of his party by both races everywhere, and who venture the prediction the tour was productive of good, hesitate to forecast what the immediate reaction will be.

Mob law is rampant in Georgia. The State furnishes an appalling record for lynching and other acts of lawlessness. In Georgia they not only hang without trial, but burn with ghoulish glee. Negroes are terrorized and driven from their homes on the slightest pretext. Some years ago a Georgia Governor who showed some leniency toward a white man found guilty of murdering a white girl found it convenient to suddenly leave the State on a vacation. Officials ofttimes fall into disfavor for having the temerity to speak out on behalf of law and order. Ambitious politicians of the demagogue type frequently find it advantageous to preach race and religious hatred.

Better Class in Majority.

Such is the none too enviable reputation that Georgia bears—much to the chagrin and embarrassment of her better element of white people. In all fairness, it should be said that numerically the better element is in the majority. It would be expecting too much to look for revolutionary change at once. More satisfactory conditions will likely be the fruition of evolution. A lynching in Georgia may take place before this article is published; but such an outburst of barbarism should not be surprising nor disheartening. It will take more than one good-will tour to soften the hearts and open the minds of those who take the laws in their own hands and who put to death human beings without experiencing a qualm of conscience.

At each meeting Dr. Moton was cordially greeted and respectfully listened to by many hundreds of white people. The leading city officials, business and professional men were seated on the platform and participated in the exercises. But I inwardly found myself asking this question: "Is the lyncher and ruffian who is largely responsible for Georgia's shame present in goodly numbers?" For it was the worst element of both races, not the better element, that needed to hear R. R. Moton most.

Press Friendly.

A significant feature of this memorable trip through Georgia was the unquestioned and outspoken friendliness of the press. It was unanimous in the thought that the tour was timely and a commendable project to be encouraged for the common good of all citizens. If some of these newspapers in the past have helped to fan the flame of race antagonism and have been mute on lynching and other forms of injustice, it is conjectural that their favorable position on Dr. Moton's visit will crystallize a more wholesome and helpful sentiment among those who believe in mobocracy.

The following excerpts are emblematic of what the Georgia press had to say of the tour:

"The good-will tour of Georgia is to be commended by both races as being in the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations between the two, and having as its object the elevation of the standard of Georgia citizenship," said the Atlanta Constitution. "Dr. Moton's work is of a kind that deserves and is receiving the cordial support of all those of the white race who realize that whatever is done to elevate the standard of citizenship of both races affects the welfare of the whole State."

"There are certainly highly intelligent persons of both the white and the colored race who have long seen that there are many problems which confront the people of the South," said the Waycross Journal. "Associations and societies have been organized to further the work of solving these problems, and the Interracial Relations Councils have convened and have accomplished much in furthering a more complete understanding between the white man and the Negro. Much interest has been aroused in Waycross over the visit of Dr. Moton, not only among Negroes but among the white people."

For Better Understanding.

"Dr. Moton is working for that better and clearer understanding between whites and blacks which he, in common with all intelligent and well informed people, believes is imperatively demanded," said the Albany Herald. "His message is to both white and colored people. The Herald bespeaks for him a cordial and sympathetic hearing."

"There never was a time in the history of the South when there was more of a reason for a better understanding between the two races than there is at the present moment," said the Brunswick News. "The full fruition along the line of real understanding between the two races in the South has not been reached. What we want to see in Georgia, and all the South for that matter, is the full realization on the part of the whole colored race that this is his home, just as it is our home. We want the hand of the colored man and woman joined with our own in the great task of development to which, at the moment, all Dixie is giving its time, its ability and its dollars."

On the Sunday following the big Moton meeting in the City Auditorium, Macon, Dr. William Russell Owen, pastor of the First Baptist Church (white), who had delivered the invocation, spoke to his congregation on the Negro. I chanced to see a letter by a leading Negro of Macon to his son residing in Alabama, which read in part:

"Moton is the talk of Macon. Dr. Owen spoke on the Negro at his church Sunday. You would have thought he was making an emancipation address, so complimentary were his references to Negro achievement and his earnest plea that absolute justice be accorded the race."

Pulpit Friendly.

Kindly expressions by pulpit and press would lead one to believe that the forces for good have set about to overcome the forces for evil, fully realizing that to stamp out lynching and violence in Georgia it is incumbent on the proponents of right and fair play to make the first move.

Obsolete Southern traditions were responsible for incongruous situations during the tour, occasionally leaving one with conflicting emotions. For example, the spectacle of a clergyman asking invocation during which the Lord is called upon "to bring the races closer together and into a common brotherhood for the promotion of a better understanding," while white and colored people listening with bowed heads are separated on platform and in the audience. Drawing the color line in prayer at a good-will meeting did not seem to savor of true Christianity.

The only incident, however, throughout the entire trip to disturb the serenity of the party's optimistic musings and to temporarily throw the visitors into a state of scepticism, was provoked by a prominent clergyman whose strong words advocating justice for every man were not consistent with his actions. He reminded one of the cow giving a pail of rich milk and then kicking the pail over.

A Girl's Name.

The high churchman in question officiated as master of ceremonies. He gracefully and graciously introduced colored and white people participating on the program until he came to the name of a young colored woman who was scheduled to sing a solo. Suddenly his eyes failed him and he found it exceedingly difficult to read her name. Not until time came to introduce the singer was inquiry made as to it. All the master of ceremonies did was to announce that he could not make out the hieroglyphics. Even when told the young woman's name the proper introduction was not forthcoming.

It was painfully obvious that he did not possess the moral courage nor the common politeness to call the colored girl "Miss." So he dodged the issue. Giving the Negro justice by treating him as an inferior will never prove efficacious. Such incidents after all may be regarded as purely academic when the larger aspects of the tour are considered; yet they are some of the "gravel in the shoe" to which Dr. Moton referred and which irritate.

Tour An Achievement.

Dr. Moton's tour through Georgia rightly may be regarded as an achievement. No similar trip ever has been undertaken in the State, and it is doubtful if one could have been made a few years ago under such favorable auspices. This alone is indicative of the sign of the times. Georgia is awaking from somnolence. Law-abiding white people are coming to the realization that they have been permitting the lawless to go about unbridled and unrestrained and who, because of their utter disregard for the law, are disgracing the State.

Dr. Moton has set the press, pulpit and better class of citizens to thinking. He has furnished food for thought and stiffened the backbone of those who believe in a square deal and have not forgotten the saying of Booker T. Washington:

"One cannot hold another down in the ditch without staying in the ditch with him."

MOTON SEEKS GOOD WILL OF GEORGIANS

Montgomery Advertiser
12-4-22

Appeals For Better Understanding of Race

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 3.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, with 24 colored associates, concluded here today his good will tour of 1,200 miles through Georgia, where he spoke directly and frankly during the last week to 35,000 white and colored people on practical methods of cementing cordial and sympathetic relations between the races.

"The best blood of the South," said Dr. Moton in his closing address, "has said that lynching must be stopped and the courts must govern. We are all safer with the constituted authorities than with the howling mobs."

"Never before have the colored people had more white friends, friends who are courageous, than they have today in the south as well as in other parts of the country. I count among my best friends many of the finest white people of Tuskegee and Montgomery, of Alabama, Georgia and other southern states.

"There are more clashes," he added, "within the two races than there are between the races. The south suffers too often because the bad flesh is flashed all over the world and the good, because it is not news, is ignored."

Extension - 1922.
Demonstration Work.

FARM NEWS

NEGRO FARMERS MAKE PROGRESS, SAY REPORTS

Savannah Tribune 7-29-22

Ten-Day Conference at Tuskegee Institute Brought to Close Friday

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 14th—Many reports of outstanding agricultural progress among Negro farmers of Alabama were made by the Negro county farm and home demonstration agents during their annual conference here, which came to a close today. The conference was attended by more than thirty Negro extension workers who brought with them club boys and girls from their respective counties. These boys and girls were given a ten days course in agriculture and homecraft respectively, under the direction of B. F. Hubert, director of the agricultural department.

The course for the extension workers consisted of two or more demonstrations daily, given by experts from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute. The last two days were devoted by the extension workers to their annual conference. T. M. Campbell, field agent for seven southern state, presided. Many reports of progress among Negroes in all sections of the state were made.

M. B. Ivy, local agent for Bullock county told of the rapid growth of dairying among both white and colored farmers in Bullock county. He stated that the cream station which was started in Union Springs last February is now patronized by 135 white farmers and 50 colored farmers who received more than $17,000 for cream up to June 30. The March sales amounted to $2,500 and the June sales $4,000. In the meantime several thousand dollars worth of hogs and cattle were shipped from the county co-operatively.

Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration agent for Montgomery county, told of the progress of canning in her county among the women of her clubs, stating that their goal is 365 cans for each family represented in one of these clubs.

J. D. Barnes, local agent for Green county, made an interesting report of progress by Negro farmers in producing more food and feed crops, made necessary because of the ravages of the boll weevil in that section of the state.

The women of Lawrence county are rapidly taking hold of club work according to Mrs. H. V. Irwin, home demonstration agent for that county. Each club meeting is well attended because simple, practical facts are taught and demonstrated.

A report of the movable school work was made by Henry Howard, special movable school agent for the state, who told of how the farmers who attend these schools are taught to do simple, practical and necessary jobs around the home, consisting of small but necessary improvements and the making of such things as rugs, tin cups, soap, baskets, fireless cokers and other essentials.

C. M. Kynette, state club agent for Negro boys, reported that 2100 boys are engaged in club work, and are making a splendid record. This was borne out by a statement from P. J. Brown, local agent for Hale and Marengo counties who told of 7 Marengo county club boys who have on deposit in a bank $750 as a result of their club work.

MEN AGENTS

Local agent, B. S. Adams, Savannah, reports holding seven community meetings cooperatively with the Georgia State Board of Health and the State Healthmobile. At these meetihgs, children were examined and lectures on malaria and small pox were given by leading physicians. The healthmobile conducted its activities under the auspices of the Negro Extension workers, who made the schedule and arranged all meetings. Sanitation was featured in all the meetings. Stressing screening, cleaning of premises, and white washing of homes. Stereopticon views were shown. Considerable time has been devoted to the production of food and feed crops. Increased acreage have been planted to peas, corn, and sweet potatoes.

Local agent, J. U. H. Simms, McIntosh, reports adults corn plots were visited and suggestions given for cultivation to increase yields. Excessive rains have ruined a number of very promising plots and the race for the prize pig promised will be considerably narrowed. Many cotton plots have been ruined by the late rains. Boll weevil damage has begun in some sections of the county, but demonstations have been unmolested so far, no weevils have been seen. My efforts have been confined to the sweet potato project, with the object of securing a ten thousand bushel crop of marketable stock, for potato house to be built at Dorchester. Two meetings have been held during the month for this cause and building plans perfected. One sanitary toilet constructed and one house whitewashed. Several meetings have been held for the purpose of organizing commodity associations to facilitate the growing and proper grading of truck and other crops. Such organizations as may be needed will be formed within the next month.

Local agent, A. H. Hinesman, Waycross, reports excessive rains have hindered the corn demonstration acres The demonstrators are hoping for a half crop or more. The snap and lima bean demonstrators have harvested and sold 2,500 hampers which netted an average of $1.50 each. The watermelon demonstrators have been instructed to prune their vines and pick off the first crop in order to produce a suitable crop for market. The outlook now is favorable. One community club (Glenmore) has cleaned and wired their cemetary. Fairfax club has built a sanitary toilet at the church and two schools.

Local agent, Thos. G. Carlton, Dublin, reports we have urged the farmers of Laurence county this month to make the last planting of many of the long seasoned food crops in order to reach naturity before frost. Have given demonstrations in two communities showing how screening of the home may be very satisfactory as well as economically done.

Local agent, Thos Brown, Sandersville, reports have conducted six cotton dusting demonstrations 42 persons being present, 1,100 pounds of calcium arsenate distrubited to demonstrators ten spraying machines bought. One potato demonstrator produced 35 barrels of number one, three fourths of an acre. Sold 29 barrels and has six barrels for seed. Have given two watermelon pruining demonstrations. Sixty acres of sweet potatoes are being grown for the curing house. Two houses, a school and a hall were white washed.

Local agent, S. H. Lee, Griffin, reports all pastures visited this month are doing fine. Have found some very god ones as a result of cutting down the trees and brush. A few velvet beans planted this month, this work having been cut short on account of dry weather Clovers are through for the season. Some men made good beginnings with the assistance of Mr. Tabor, Asst. state club agent. I have arranged for four farmers' institutes and short courses this summer.

Local agent, Wm. W. Hatcher, Conyers, reports a poultry demonstrator has sold $50.00 worth of friers. Canning season in on and many home makers have begun their preservation of jellies, canned beans etc. Efforts have been put on foot to beat last year's record by 3,000 quarts. Since giving a bread demonstration many have seen their failure in baking bread. The wheat demonstrators have fallen below the average in the production of wheat and all acres have been sown to peas.

Local agent, O. S. O'eal, Fort Valley, reports seven farmers are carrying out cotton dusting demonstrations involving sixteen acres. The weevils and squares have been picked and burned. Calcium arsenate dusted, indications point toward a favorable crop. Five sanitary toilets built. Have assisted two farmers in marketing their peaches. The entire orchard were sold at a very good price.

Local agent E. Stallworth, Americus reports, I have visited farmers growing melons for the market. Instructions were given with reference to pruining the vines of all ill-shaped or rottened melons, leaving only two or three melons to the vine.

Local agent, Moses A. Huber, Sparta reports the sweet potato project is developing fine. We have part of building material on the ground for the construction of a potato curing house.

Local agent Wm. R. King, LaGrange reports two community clubs have been organized this month. Considerable time has been spent preparing for a Farmers' Institute to be held July 3rd and 4th. A very succesful meeting is anticipated.

Local agent, P. H. Stone, Athens, reports one community club has been organized at St. Luke which agreed to cooperate with the Morton's Chapel club in carrying out their program of work, especially regarding the community fair held annually at Morton's Chapel.

The Newton Club will hold their first community fair this fall. The Farmers' Institute has 'set aside August 4th as Club rally day and will give a barbecue. Twenty farmers have prepared plots for the late crop of Irish potatoes, others have signed for late beans. Five sanitary toilets have been built and one white washing demonstration has been held. The Nicolson Club is offering prizes to its members who keep the cleanest premises and best kept homes through out the year. Held three demonstrations in inoculation for hog cholera and four in dusting calcium arsenate for weevil control. This was aided by Weevil Expert, Mr. Murphy, from the State Agricultural College. Quite a deal of time has been given to weevil control work in the face of the threatened ravage.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION GIVEN CLUB MEMBERS

A large group of Negro home demonstration club women attended the practical canning demonstration conducted by the demonstration agent, Miss Charlotte Sneed, July 19th at the home of Mrs. M. A. Jackson on the Glade Road.

Felix Jenkins the farm demonstration agent was present and gave an inspiring talk on club work to the members. Various vegetables were canned including the making of standard soup mixtures.

All over the county the members are making preparation for the county fair to be held during the fall. The district agent, Miss Juanita Conyers was present and talked on the value of home demonstration work. She also assisted in the demonstration.

The corn club boys are looking forward to a meeting which will be held the first week in August by Mr. Jenkins the county agent. At this time Alva Tabor, assistant state club agent will be present and visit the schools in the interest of club work.

Racial Good Will Tour Concluded By Negro Leader

Atlanta Constitution 12-4-22

Moton Says Negroes Have More White Friends Now Than Ever.

Columbus, Ga., December 3.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, with 24 colored associates, concluded here today his good will tour of 1,200 miles through Georgia, where he spoke directly and frankly during the last week to 35,000 white and colored people on practical methods of cementing cordial and sympathetic relations between the races.

"The best blood of the south," said Dr. Moton in his closing address, "has said that lynching must be stopped and the courts must govern. We are all safer with the constituted authorities than with the howling mobs.

"Never before have the colored people had more white friends, friends who are courageous, than they have today in the south as well as in other parts of the country. I count among my best friends many of the finest white people of Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala., Georgia and other southern states.

"There are more clashes," he added, "within the two races than there are between the races. The south suffers too often because the bad is flashed all over the world and the good because it is not news, is ignored."

JACKSONVILLE F TIMES UNION
JUNE 13 1922

Convention of Negro Farmers of Florida in Jacksonville

Addressed By Speakers of Both Races—Fourteen Counties Represented. Cooperative Marketing and Improved Farming Discussed—Prosperity of Florida Negro Farmers.

A state convention of negro farmers of Florida convened at Bethel Baptist Institutional church of this city Wednesday of last week, presided over by H. H. Williams, of Hastings, state president of the negro farmers' union of Florida.

Delegates representing the leading negro farmers in fourteen counties were present and reported promising results on cooperative marketing, improved methods of farming, trucking and live stock raising. The most interesting report coming from J. D. McDuffy, farmer and trucker of Marion county, whose sales on tomatoes alone has totaled forty-three cars this season.

Support of Negro Bank Pledged.

F. P. Gadson, president of the Metrpolitan Bank of Ocala, explained how that institution, owned and operated by negroes, was aiding the negro farmers of Marion county in the production and marketing of crops. During his address, he pledged the suport of the bank to the negro farmers' union of Florida and offered his cooperation throughout.

Rev. J. E. Ford, pastor, Bethel Baptist Institutional church, N. B. Young, president, Forida A. & M. college and N. W. Collier, president, Florida Normal and industrial Institute, gave instructive and wholesome advice during their lectures.

The convention received the hearty cooperation of the Duval Home Makers' clubs and was addressed by several women delegates.

Mr. H. H. Simmons, real estate dealer and large farmer (white), of Jacksonville, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on diversified farming and urged cooperative marketing among negroes.

More Prosperous in Florida.

T. M. Campbell, field agent of extension work among negroes, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., arrived Thursday morning and was present at and addressed the meeting of the executive committee. He told committee that the negro farmers of Florida are in better condition than those in other sections and he attributed it to the degree of cooperation among themselves and the kindly relation existing between the races.

The various speakers referred frequently to the good work being done by farm and home makers' clubs, under the direction of the State College of Agriculture at Gaiensvile, in charge of A. A. Turner, with headquarters at Tallahassee, and refered to the work as doing much toward increasing the intelligence and earning capacity of the rual people and improving their living conditions.

Thursday night after transacting the necessary business of the union, among which was the election of officers to fill vacancies, the convention closed its executive session.

The newly elected officers are: J. D. McDuffy, of Ocala, first vice president; John Smith, Quincy, second vice president; W. N. Nelson, Jacksonville, legal advisor.

JACKSONVILLE F TIMES UNION
JUNE 13 1922

THE NEGRO FARMER IN FLORIDA

A review of the relations of the two races in the South, the whites and the negroes, by one acquainted with the history of this section awakens feelings of respect for the inherent manhood of both. There is probably no other record in history of two races growing up side by side with less of friction. Each is working out its destiny with the least possible of mutual interference, because they understand each other, in the main. This is particularly true of Florida.

Going back to the period of the war between the states, the emancipation proclamation was largely a disappointment to the hotheads of the North. It lost the Union cause some support in that section and it was not followed in the South by the insurrections they had hoped for and expected. The negroes of the South responded with fidelity to the trust their then masters reposed in them when, flocking to the armies of the Confederacy, they left their families and their fields to the care of their slaves.

The conflicts of the days of reconstruction were most- between whites and whites. When the carpetbagger [illegible]en out and the scalawag made to "know his place," their deluded negro followers soon fell into pla under the leadership they were accustomed to, that of their former masters, most of whom still retained much of the affection they had won by considerate treatment of their helpless slaves. Turbulent spirits of either race have caused some exciting scenes at times, but these lacked the general sympathy, while the great mass of either race pursued their respective ends in life in tranquility and with mutual respect.

All of this is suggested by a convention of negro farmers in this city last week in which fourteen Florida counties were represented. This convention brought to view the great advance the negro farmers of Florida are making in cooperative marketing and in improved methods of farming. That progress brought from T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, who, as field agent for extension work among negroes, has the opportunity to scan the whole field, the opinion that the negro farmers of Florida are in better condition than those in other sections, which he attributed to the degree of cooperation among themselves and the kindly relations existing between the races.

Two facts stand out in this connection. One is that the negro Farm and Home Makers clubs, fostered and directed by the college of agriculture, University of Florida, are doing much to increase the intelligence, earning capacity and comfort of the rural population of their race. The other is that the presiding officer of the convention, H. H. Williams, a prosperous potato grower of Hastings, is the state president of the Negro Farmers Union of Florida, which was organized a year ago through the cooperation of the leading white farm bureaus of the state. An address by him to this union, published in the Florida Sentinel, a negro weekly of Jacksonville, begins:

> The biggest problem confronting the Florida farmers is "a ready market for the surplus produce and live stock raised." There are different plans being worked out and studied in the Southern states, whereby negro farmers can market their produce through marketing bureaus of their own or by their affiliation with organizations or bureaus composed of white farmers. Very satisfactory results are reported from sections where both plans are pursued.

This condition led to the organization of the cooperative body mentioned above for marketing and purchasing. It has been of great value to the farmers of that race in making them more prosperous. Their prosperity is the concern of the white race also, for prosperity means contentment and quietude of life. The money it makes or saves for them is made or saved for the state of Florida and adds to the general prosperity, stimulating business.

In view of the success of Dr. R. R. Moton's "Good Will Tour" thru Georgia in the interest of better racial relations, we suggest Florida and Texas, the other lynching states, for an outpouring of "Good Will."

THE TUSKEGEE MOVABLE SCHOOL

One of the attractions of the summer school at Gammon is the Tuskegee Movable School, where our men and women receive some very practical lessons in domestic art. One out of many articles created for real use is referred to in the article below which we condense from the SOUTHERN WORKMAN.

"The Movable School of Tuskegee Institute is not a schoolhouse on wheels. It is rather the 'Tuskegee idea,' an intangible, workable thing. It is an enthusiasm possessing the workers that enables them to travel over the Southland without expensive equipment and to teach effectively 'how to take what you have and make what you need.'

"The 'Tuskegee idea' makes the learner an active factor. He is taught to think with and not simply to think about objects. The attention is first arrested by a concrete demonstration, and interest is sustained by stimulating to reaction and immediate response. Thus, in thirty minutes, useful and convenient article, such as a fly swatter, is constructed by every member of the class-group of twenty. Every member of the group endeavors to finish and perfect his product before passing on to the next 'class,' with a pleasing confidence that he has added something new to his manipulative skill and in happy anticipation of attacking a new difficulty."

MOTON EMPHASIZES RACE CO-OPERATION

Atlanta Constitution

Macon, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Declaring that the question of "social equality" was frequently brought up to disturb the friendly relations existing between the white and black races, Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee institute, in his good will address here tonight, laid bare the purpose of his tour through Georgia as being to emphasize the thousands of cases of helpful co-operation between the races to counteract the occasional cases where there have been racial clashes.

Dr. Moton was introduced by President Rufus Weaver, of Mercer university, and an address of welcome was made by Mayor Luther Williams. The crowd that filled the auditorium was composed equally of whites and blacks.

Dr. Moton's address was along the same lines as those delivered elsewhere in Georgia during his present tour.

The tour, which started last Sunday in Atlanta, will terminate tomorrow with an address at Columbus. At the meetings this week more than 100,000 persons have heard the Tuskegee educator.

In his address at Fort Valley this afternoon Dr. Moton paid tribute to the achievements of negroes since the war between the states, citing especially George Carver, Tuskegee professor, who discovered the method of extracting oil from peanuts, thereby making the nut one of the most valuable crops in the south.

Extension – 1922
M.T. Meigs Reform School

MT. MEIGS SCHOOL CLOSES GOOD YEAR WITH FINE PROGRAM

Montgomery

Band Music, Recitations and Inspection of Exhibits Mark Opening Day of Commencement

Advertiser
5/5/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

MT. MEIGS, ALA., May 4.—The closing exercises of the Day School program consisting of recitation, plays and music was rendered by some of the best talent among the inmates. This was interspersed with band music.

The chapel was packed with visitors. T. L. Heath of Montgomery, W. G. Trenholm, president Staae Normal School and Rev. Imes of the Bible Training School of Tuskegee Institute, delivered the principal addresses. Other brief addresses were made by T. H. Griffin, connected with the Rosenwald schools of the state; C. M. Whitfield, of the Extension department of Tuskegee Institute and L. E. Hall of North Carolina.

There were exhibits of live stock, vegetables and tailoring. The institution has perhaps two of the finest bulls in the state. A Holstein that weighs 2,000 pounds and one Guernsey that weighs 1,800 pounds. Both of them are handled by very small boys with ease. There are three fine boars and five Hampshire gilts that attracted special attention. In addition to these, there was a model school garden showing the general plan of grouping vegetables. This contained almost everything grown in the garden.

The visitors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with exercises and the general conditions of the institution and the politness and general appearance of the boys.

At the close of the exercises, an old fashion barbecue was enjoyed by all.

In addition to the school work, the institution has 400 acres planted in corn, besides other crops, two hundred acres of which are knee high (14 inches high). Five acres of sweet potatoes were set out at the first setting. It made 2,800 bushels of corn last year, 800 gallons of syrup, 600 bushels of potatoes and more than $2,500 worth of vegetables.

The institution enjoys one of the best baseball teams of this section.

Prof. Wingfield, superintendent of the school, knows how to handle boys. He has had the hearty cooperation of the trustees and board of control maintaing the institution and making it accomplish the purpose for which it was established.

Extension—1923
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE AGENCIES HOLD CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE FOR STUDY OF SOUTHERN FARM PROBLEMS

Prominent Agricultural and Vocational Experts Among Educators Present; Dr. John J. Tigert Presides Over Meeting

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 16.—More than 300 members of the education and welfare agencies are gathered at the Tuskegee Institute for the purpose of formulating plans to stimulate interest in educational and agricultural work in the South. Among the agencies represented, which held conferences on Monday, were: the presidents of Land Grant Colleges; representatives of the States Relations Service of the United States department of agriculture; officers and workers in the Federal Board of Vovational Education, and Rosenwald Building agents. Many indications of progress were pointed out in the various directions in the reports and addresses of the sessions.

The meeting of the presidents and other officers of the Land Grant Colleges, both white and colored, was presided over by Dr. John J. Tiggert, United States commissioner of education, and the principal addresses were delivered by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the Texas A. and M. College; Prof. J. M. Marquess, president of the Colored Land Grant College of Oklahoma; Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of agricultural education, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of the Southern Y. M. C. A. College, Nashville. Tenn.

Commissioner of Education Speaks

Dr. Tigert declared that the object of the present conference is to promote cooperation and understanding between white and colored A. and M. colleges. "We have made greater progress in education than we have in economics," he said. "Economic progress at bottom is educational. To improve the economic problems of negroes we must improve negro education."

Dr. Bizzell pointed out the need of an association of presidents of colored land grant colleges similar to that of the white presidents; and declared that the funds appropriated for the colored colleges were far inadequate.

President Marquess referred to the present migration of negroes to the North and West. He deplored this situation and attrabuted the movement very largely to the lack of school facilities provided for negroes in the Southern states as a whole.

Dr. C. H. Lane discussed the purpose of the land grant colleges; declared that a large opportunity to be of real service to the race was thus presented to the presidents of these colleges and urged the colored presidents to train men and women to go out and preach the gospel of scientific agriculture to the farmers and further urged the colored presidents to cooperate with those of white colleges.

Better Racial Understanding

The closing address was delivered by Dr. Weatherford, who declared "that the problem which exists between the races is due very largely to the lack of understanding between the two groups. It is the duty of the presidents of the colored and white land grant colleges to try to bring about a frank understanding between the two groups."

Dr. Weatherford referred to the danger of graduating slip-shop students, and said: "We have a growing company of white men and colored men who have confidence in each other and who believe in each other, which signified that there is yet hope of an understanding. And, if we are to solve this problem, we must increasingly grow in our belief in one another—black and white—and we must turn out well trained men and women who possess the viewpoint of Jesus."

ference of the representa-
ie States Relations Service
ed over by Dr. C. B. Smith,
tension work in the United
report of progress in each
heard. The reports were
by discussions of ways and
making agricultural exten-
k among negroes more effect-
more efficient. Special em-
was placed on the improvement
l negro homes which were de-
s "the basic units upon which
ld all constructive work."

afternoon session was presided
by Prof. L. N. Duncan, of Au-
, director of the Alabama extension
vice. One of the features of this
session was a report of extension work among negroes of Alabama by Harry Simms, state agent. Simms told of the accomplishments along any lines, but gave special attention to Movable School work, in which Alabama has taken the lead and which has proved to be very effective in getting over the simple and practical ideas.

This conference is being attended by Dr. S. B. Smith, Dr. A. C. True and Dr. J. A. Evans, of the States Relations Service, Washington, D. C. Dr. Evans delivered an instructive address at the morning session on the beginning and development of extension work among negroes.

The Rosenwald Building agents discussed problems pertaining to the building plan of the Rosenwald Fund. In each state, according to reports, the work is making splendid progress and it was unanimously decided that there was no reason why the amount given by Mr. Rosenwald should be reduced. Plans and programs were formulated to promote the work during the year.

The agents under the Federal Board of Vocational Education met in conjunction with the presidents of land grant colleges, in the institute chapel and listened to music furnished by the choir, orchestra and students. Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, declared that "teachableness is needed by individuals, races, nations and the whole world. Each group, whether in America or Europe or any other part of the world, can tell some other group things that are worth while. We all gain through willingness to learn from each other."

The conferences will continue through Tuesday evening. Wednesday and Thursday the thirty-second annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, is urging all farmers, teachers and ministers, as well as friends of the Institute, to attend the conference. Reduced rates have been granted on all railroads.

Tuskegee To Hold Farmers' Meet

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 17.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that the Thirty-third Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference would be held at Tuskegee Institute, January 16 and 17. The first day will be allotted to the farmers and discussions of their problems will feature the program; while the scond day will be devoted to devising means to improve conditions in general in the rural districts.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference was established by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of helping the farmer improve his economical status and living conditions and to create an interest in homecoming, education, better farming, better health and the like. Each year subjects are discussed which are of particular interest to the farmer and this year a special committee has been appointed by Dr. Moton to study the needs of the farmers with the view of offering solutions to the problems which investigations will show.

The subjects and principal speakers will be announced at a later date.

Annual Conference At Tuskegee Institute

Savannah

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 17—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that the Thirty-first Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference would be held at Tuskegee Institute, January 16 and 17. The first day will be alloted to the farmers and discussions of their problems will feature the program of the day; while the second day will be devoted to divising means to improve conditions in general in the rural districts.

10-20-23

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ALABAMA FARMERS PREPARE FOR SESSION AT TUSKEGEE

Chicago Defender

10-28-23

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Extension – 1923
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Register. MOBILE, ALA.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. Times
JAN 18 1923

MOTON PAYS HIGH HONOR TO NEGRO FARM CONFERENCE

JAN 18 1923

Principal of Alabama Institution Traces Progress Made by Negro Agriculturalists.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in welcoming the hundreds of farmers attending the thirty-second annual Tuskegee negro conference, which opened at the institute this morning, paid high tribute to the work of the conference and sees in its future accomplishments vast worth to the negro farmer.

In reviewing the progress of the negro farmer, Dr. Moton said:

"The changes that have taken place during these 32 years—the increase in land ownership; the banishment of the one-room cabin and all that such signifies; the increase in winter as well as summer gardens; the increase of poultry, pigs and all live stock, of trees and flowers and, above all, the tremendously increased interest in the home life of tenants by landlords, white and black—seem nothing less than miraculous when we consider what conditions were when Dr. Washington called together the first negro conference in 1891."

No single agency has had more influence in bringing about this betterment of conditions among the farmers than the farmers' conference of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Moton said.

That the entire country, official and unofficial, has been aroused in sympathy with the movement for the betterment of the negro race and farming conditions and educational advantages is shown by the interest taken by such distinguished personages as C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States; Dr. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, and others, Dr. Moton asserted.

Pistol "toting" was blamed by Dr. Moton as responsible for a large percentage of crime, and such a practice, which menaces the safety of both races, should be curbed, he said.

"There is no longer opportunity, everything being equal, in America than is given the negro here in the south," the principal said, in urging the race to strive for greater things industrially and domestically.

Great improvement in farming in the past 32 years since the establishment of the annual Tuskegee negro conference is recounted in the declarations adopted at its sessions here today.

The many reports of progress, according to the declarations, show that the negro farmers have heeded that advice of the conference and are owning their own farms and improving them. More machinery is being used; more livestock is being raised; crops are being diversified and more food and feedstuffs are being grown; the churches have been improved; home owning has greatly increased; there are more activities in and around the home and as a result of raising more feedstuffs and poultry and having more milch cows the diet of the farm is more varied and more wholesome [illegible] years ago it is shown

SAYS BEST CHANCE FOR NEGRO IN SOUTH

Tuskegee President Declares Great Progress Made in Last Thirty Years.

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JAN 18 1923

METHODS OF FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—(By Associated Press.)—"The agricultural development of the South and the nation is not a Negro problem, but one of scientific farming," said J. A. Evans of the state's relations service of the United2States department of agricultural in addressing more than three thousand Negro farmers, teachers, ministers, farm and home demonstration agents and other walfare workers here attending the thirty-second annual Tsukegee conference Wednesday.

There are two distinct ways of fighting the boll weevil," Mr. Evans said. "One is to poison the weevil by the dusting process, and the other is to cultivate the cotton intensively for thirty days at the time of squaring, so as to prevent the punctured squares from hatching the weevils."

Tuscaloosa News.

'Better Farming Methods" Is the South's Big Need

JAN 18 1923

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—"Agricultural development of the south nd the nation is not a negro problem but one of scientific farming," said J. A. Evans, of the states relation service of the United States Department of Agriculture in addressing more than 3,000 negro farmers, teachers, ministers, farm and home demonstrators and members of other co-operative organizations attending the thirty-second annual Tuskegee conference yesterday.

"There are two distinct ways of fighting the boll weevil," Mr. Evans said. One is to poison the weevil through a dusting process and the other is to cultivate the cotton intensively for thirty days at the time of squaring so as to prevent the punctured squares from hatching the weevils.

Tuskegee institute each year is reaching a higher number of negro farmers, Jessie O. Thomas, of Atlanta, southern secretary of the Urban League, told the conference.

The program of yesterday included an address by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, the presentation of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural school on wheels, a gift of the Alabama negro farmers to the government and the adoption of declarations by the conference commending negro farmers for heeding the advice of the conference, urging the purchase of homes, land and labor saving machines and other progressive moves.

The declaration stressed the opportunities offered the negro farmers in the south, asked for continued co-operation between the races and greatly deplored lynchings.

Tuscaloosa News

JAN 17 1923

HUGE ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE IN TUSKEGEE TODAY

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—More than 1,000 persons are attending the Tuskegee farmers conference which opened today for instruction in various phases in agriculture and economy.

Prominent national speakers addressed the conference on vocational education and governmental extension work which also was well attended and much enthusiasm shown.

"Prosperity is surely coming to the south," said Dr. A. C. True, director of the state's relations service of the United States department of agriculture to the assemblage. He urged the need of applying science to agriculture in the south for future development of communities. The colleges have too long neglected the Education of the masses. They have gone along conventional lines.

"Last year amidst the most severe economic depression, the south made the best gain that it ever has made in the number of negro agricultural workers which it employed."

Steady progress was demonstrated in other reports also.

The conference extended thanks to Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee institute and his co-workers, to Dr. J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, to the federal board of vocational education, and to the United States department of agriculture for making the conference a success.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Scimitar

JAN 15 1923

Search for Fire Victims.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 15.—Police and firemen began at daybreak to search the ruins of a $100,000 fire in the business district in the belief that from two to seven persons perished. The dead are believed to have been guests in two downtown hotels that were burned.

To Address Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, left today for Tuskegee, Ala., where he will speak tomorrow at a conference of Tuskegee Agri-

JAN 18 1923

MOTON REVIEWS NEGRO FARMERS' PROGRESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute in welcoming the hundreds of farmers attending the thirty-second annual Tuskegee negro conference, which opened at the institute this morning, paid high tribute to the work of the conference and sees in its future accomplishments of vast worth to the negro farmer.

In reviewing the progress of the negro farmer, Dr. Moton said:

"The changes that have taken place during these thirty-two years—the increase in land ownership; the banishment of the one-room cabin and all that such signifies; the increase in winter as well as summer gardens; the increase of poultry, pigs and all live stock, of trees and flowers, above all, the tremendously increased interest in the home life of tenants by land lords, white and black—seem nothing less than miraculous when we consider what conditions were when Dr. Washington called together the first negro conference in 1891."

No single agency has had more influence in bringing about this betterment of conditions among the farmers than the farmer's conference of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton said that the entire country, official and unofficial, has been aroused in connection with the movement for the betterment of the negro race and farming conditions and educational advantages is shown by the interest taken by such distinguished personage as C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States; Dr. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, and others, Dr. Moton asserted.

"Pistol toting" was blamed by Dr. Moton as responsible for a large percentage of crime, and such a practice which means the safety of both races should be curbed, he said.

"There is no larger opportunity, everything being equal, in America than is given the negro here in the South," the principal said, in urging the race to strive for greater things industrially and domestically."

DANVILLE, VA., Bee

JAN 16 1923

DR. TIGERT SPEAKER

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, Jan. 15.—We have made greater progress in education than we have in economics Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commission of Education declared today in opening the two-day conference on education in colored land grant colleges at Tuskegee Institute.

The conference was called in cooperation with the federal board for vocational education and has for its purpose the study of problems of cooperation between the white and colored land grant colleges as well as consideration of higher standards of training.

More than 300 welfare agencies

JAN 18 1923

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN FARM OPERATIONS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Great improvement in farming in the past thirty-two years since the establishment of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference is recounted in the declarations adopted at its sessions here today.

The many reports of progress according to the declarations, show that the negro farmers have heeded the advice of the conference and are owning their own farms and improving them. More machinery is being used, more live stock is being raised, crops are being diversified and more food and feedstuffs are being grown; the churches have been improved; home owning has greatly increased there are more conveniences in and around the homes, and as a result of raising more feedstuffs, poultry and having more milk cows, the diet of the farmer is more varied and more wholesome than it was years ago, it is shown.

Lynchings which have taken place this year are deplored and asigned as one of the causes of unrest. The conference commends editorial stands taken by many southern newspapers urging suppression of lynchings and the "importance of affording the colored people better protection under the law."

"This conference heartily endorses every effort which is being made to promote good will between the races. Only through the manifestation of good will and the granting of justice, can the two races dwell together in peace and work for the upbuilding of a greater south."

Danville, Va., Register

JAN 17 1923

AGRICULTURE STRESSED FOR NEGRO RACE

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—Failure to provide an important place for agriculture in the education system for the negro would be doing that race a serious injustice, C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, declared in an address tonight before the Negro Farmers' Conference being held at the Tuskegee Agricultural Institute.

An increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of negro farmers in the United States in the last decade as compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the number of white farmers should be kept constantly in mind, Mr. Pugsley said, in shaping the negro educational system so that agriculture should not be neglected. Of the 10,643,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken, 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent, were in the sixteen Southern and Atlantic States. The negro farm population in those states was 5,044,489, or about 57 per cent of the total negro population.

Mr. Pugsley declared the advance of the race in education had been remarkable during the last decade which showed a gain of 9 per cent in school attendance and a decrease of 8.3 per cent in illiteracy among negroes.

JAN 16 1923

TIGERT SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE MEET

Conference On Negro Education Expected To End Tuesday Night.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—Special.—The second day of the conferences on education, vocational training in agriculture, mechanical trades and home economics of the government extension workers and officials, opened at the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday morning. The discussions of the day centered around plans for the promotion of work along these several lines.

An open session of each group and teachers and students of Tuskegee institute was held Monday evening in the institute chapel at which time addresses were delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Southern Y. M. C. A. College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. E. T. Frank, of the federal board for vocational education and Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. The meeting was presided over by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the Texas A. and M. College.

Dr. Moton [illegible]

MOBILE, ALA., Register

JAN 17 1923

ASKS FARM TRAINING FOR SOUTHERN BLACK

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(By Associated Press.)—Failure to provide an important place for agriculture in the educational system for the negro would be doing that race a serious injustice, C. W. Pughsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, declared in an address tonight before the negro farmers' conference being held at the Tuskegee Agricultural and Industrial Institute.

An increase of 3.16 per cent in the number of negro farmers in the United States in the last decade as compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the number of white farmers should be kept constantly in mind, Mr. Pughsley said, in shaping the negro educational system so that agriculture should not be neglected. Of the 10,463,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken, 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent were in the 16 southern and Atlantic states. The negro farm population in those states was 5,044,489, or about 57 per cent of their total negro population.

Mr. Pughsley declared the advance of the race in education had been remarkable during the last decade, which showed a gain of nine per cent in school attendance and a decrease of 8.3 per cent in illiteracy among negroes.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Tennessean

JAN 18 1923

Tuskegee Institute Head Praises Conference

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in welcoming the hundreds of farmers attending the thirty-secondannual Tuskegee negro conference, which opened at the institute this morning, paid high tribute to the work of the conference, and sees in its future accomplishments of vast worth to the negro farmer.

No single agency has had more influence in bringing about this betterment of conditions among the farmers than the farmers' conference of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton said.

Great improvement in farming in the past 32 years since the establishment of the annual Tuskegee negro conference is recounted in the declarations adopted at its sessions here today.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY NEGRO FARMERS, DR. MOTON DECLARES.

11/20/23

Birmingham Reporter

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in welcoming the hundreds of farmers attending the Thirty-second Annual Tuskegee Negro conference, which opened at the institute this morning, paid high tribute to the work of the conference and sees in its future accomplishments of vast worth to the Negro farmer.

In reviewing the progress of the Negro farmer, Dr. Moton said:

"The changes that have taken place during these 32 years—the increase in land ownership; the banishment of the one-room cabin and that such signifies; the increase in winter as well as summer gardens; the increase of poultry, pigs and all live stocks, of trees and flowers, above all, the tremendously increased interest in the home life of tenants by landlords, white and black—seem nothing less than miraculous, when we consider what conditions were when Dr. Washington called together the first Negro conference in 1891.

No single agency has more influence in bringing about this betterment of conditions among the farmers than the farmers conference in Tuskegee institute, Dr. Moton said.

That the entire country, official and unofficial, has been aroused in sympathy with the movement for the betterment of the Negro race and farming conditions and educational advantages is shown by the interest tak by such distinguished personages C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary agriculture of the United States; J John J. Tigert, commissioner of ed cation, and others, Dr. Moton a serted.

Pistol "toting" was blamed by D Moton as responsible for a large pe centage of crime, and such a pra tice which menaces the safety of bot races should be curbed, he said.

"There is no larger opportunit everything being equal, in Ameri than is given the Negro here in t south," the principal said, in urgi the race to strive for greater thi industrially and domestically.

TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE HOLDS ITS WORKERS' DAY

Montgomery Ala.

Interesting Talks Made on Subjects Affecting Colored Race

1-23-23

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 18.—The workers' day of the Thirty-Second Annual Tuskegee Negro conference was attended by about 700 Jeanes supervisors,, home-economics workers, agricultural demonstration agents, related agencies and organizations, as well as interested friends.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, presided at the sessions, which began yesterday.

The topics, which were informally and freely discussed were: "The Cooperation of Jeanes Supervisors, Home-Economics Workers, Agricultural Demonstration Agents, and other Agencies" and "The Cooperation of Urban and Rural Welfare Agencies for County-wide Improvements." Each topic, in subdivisions, furnished the discussion for the session of the forenoon and the afternoon.

Groups and delegates from every section of the South were heard, including Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Florida. The special feature of the morning session was the forceful address of Professor G. E. Davis, Rosenwald agent of North Carolina. The workers present represented the leaders in the rural life and future of the Negro in the South.

D. Vivian Gilmore, Jeanes supervisor of Macon county, declared that from necessity the work of the Jeanes fund was closely connected with that of agricultural and other social agencies. "I feel that I speak the sentiment of all Jeanes workers, when I say that all of us are prompted by the spirit of service and love; that we endorse and work for everything that is for the bettering of educational and living conditions of our people."

These workers have cooperated whole-heartedly with the ministers, health agencies, education authorities, particularly in the matter of securing funds and the building of Rosenwald schools throughout the South. The establishment and the running of summer camps for girls in Tennessee is an innovation.

Professor G. E. Davis, Rosenwald agent of North Carolina said: "The teacher is the example. She sets the standard for speech and conduct in a community, if she stays there long enough. People would rather 'see a sermon' any day than hear one."

He gave "The Teachers' Creed" by Edward A. Guest. "Reverence children," Professor Davis continued, 'the boy who is robbing the pig of his sphere and the little girl who is jumping rope, not for what they are but for what they are to become. Do you not suppose that that mother of our Booker T. Washington would have pressed him closer to her breast would she have foreseen what he was to do and become?" He urged all sincere and earnest workers to cultivate winning personalities, to abide with the people, to speak their language, and to become thoroughly identified with their lives.

The Afternoon Session

J. B. Pierce, special agent States Relations Service, pointed out the importance of answering the question of many agents, "What is my job? Where does my sphere begin and end?" "If the leaders are confused then how much more probable is it that the people are confused?" he asked. "An understanding among the various agencies is the only answer" Mr. Pierce declared. "These must be reached by organization and getting together of all state workers, county workers and district workers in these inter-allied works."

J. A. Taylor, state agent of Oklahoma, emphasized the value of the personal contact with the farmers and the value of his confidence. Dr. Moton introduced Mr. R. B. Eleazer. Mr. Eleazer made a convincing and intense exposition of the aims, purposes and accomplishments of the 800 county committees from Virginia to Texas, of the commission on inter-racial cooperation. "A Christian basis is the principle upon which the commission stands. Every man is entitled to a hearing on his behalf!" "We exist all over the South from Virginia to Texas ready and anxious to be called upon for service. We should like to be used by the Rosenwald Fund people; by county demonstration agents; by health authorities—wherever and however we can benefit race relations and the Negro's opportunities."

Other addresses were delivered by Professor S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mr. William A. Avery, of Hampton Institute, and Dr. J. W. Simmons of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

The conference was brought to a close by a band concert in the Institute chapel, Thursday evening by the 52-piece institute band, under the direction of Captain Frank L. Drye.

Extension – 1923
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Observer

JAN 18 1923

PAYS A TRIBUTE TO CONFERENCE

Moton Says Farm Institute is Doing Great Work.

Declares Negro Has Larger Opportunity in the South.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal o fTuskegee institute, in welcoming the hundreds of farmers attending the thirty-second annual Tuskegee negro conference, which opened at the institute this morning, paid high tribute to the work of the conferences and sees in its future accomplishments of vast worth to the negro farmer.

In reviewing the progress of the negro farmer, Dr. Moton said:

"The changes that have taken place during these 32 years—the increase in land ownership; the banishment of the one-room cabin and al lthat such signifies; the increase in winter as well as summer gardens; the increase of poultry, pigs and all livestock, of trees and flowers, above all ,the tremendously increased interest in the home life of tenants by landlords, white and black—seem nothing less than miraculous when we consider what conditions were when Dr. Washington called together the first negro conference in 1891."

No single agency has had more influence in bringing about this betterment of conditions among the farmers than th efarmers' conference of Tuskegee institute, Dr. Moton said.

That the entire country, official and unofficial, has been aroused in sympathy with the movement for the betermen tof the negro race and farming conditions and educational advantages is shown by the interest taken by such distinguished personages as C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States, Dr. John J. Tigert, commissioner of education, and others, Dr. Moton asserted.

Pistol "toting" was blamed by Dr. Moton as responsible for a large percentage of crime, and such a practice which menaces the safety of both races should be surbed, he said.

"There is no larger opportunity, everything being equal, in America than is given the negro here in the south," the principal said, in urging the race to strive for greater things industrially and domestically.

Reports of Progress.

Great improvement in farming in the past 32 years since the establishment of the annual Tuskegee negro conference is recounted in the declarations adopted at its sessions here today.

The many reports of progress, according to the declarations, show that the negro farmers have heeded the advice of the conference and are owning their own farms and improving them. More machinery is being used; more livestock is being raised; crops are being diversified and more food and feedstuffs are being grown; the churches have been improved; home owning has greatly increased; there are more conveniences in and around the homes, and as a result of raising more feedstuffs, poultry and having more milch cows the diet of the farmer is more varied and more wholesome than it was years ago, it is shown.

Since farming remains the biggest industry and aproximaptely 50 per cent of the people live on the farms, upon the farmers rests the responsibility of supporting themselves and the other 50 per cent in the cities and town. As the number of people on the farms becomes smaller each year, this responsibility becomes greater in proportion, it is pointed out.

Study of modern methods of productive farming, growing at home the things the farmer needs, enrichment of the soil and undaunted courage in fighting the boll weevil and adversity are stressed.

In the south the leaders of the negro race see the permanent opportunities for the masses of the race, the declaration recites, and discouragement is given the migration of negroes to other sections of the country and any move which tends to cause unrest among the farming element.

Better Farming.

"The negro must keep his hold on the soil. He can only do this by following the example of those who have made a success in farming. 'Better farming,' 'better business,' and 'better living' should be the watchword of negro farmers everywhere for 1923," the declaration says.

Lynchings which have taken place this year are deplored and assigned as one of the causes of unrest. The conference commends editorial stands taken by many southern newspapers urging suppression of lynchings and the "importance of affording the colored people better protection under the law."

Plantation owners are commended for their co-operation with the tenant farmers in a financial way, educationally and in providing better living conditions.

Much betterment is observed in the spirit of co-operation between the races and a better understanding for which appreciation is expressed.

The declarations conclude:

"This conference heartily endorses every effort which is being made to promote good will between the races. Only through the manifestation of good will and the granting of justice, can the two races dwell together in peace and work for the upbuilding of a greater south."

COLUMBIA, S. C. State

JAN 17 1923

NEGRO FARMERS SHOW INCREASE

Pugsley Speaks at Tuskegee Conference.

CHANCE TO SUCCEED

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Says Negro Has Well Defined Place on Farm.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—Failure to provide an important place for agriculture in the educational system for the negro would be doing that race a serious injustice, C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, declared in an address tonight before the negro farmers' conference being held at the Tuskegee Agricultural and Industrial institute.

An increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number of negro farmers in the United States in the last decade as compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number of white farmers should be kept constantly in mind, Mr. Pugsley said, in shaping the negro educational system so that agriculture should not be neglected. Of the 10,463,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken, 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent. were in the 16 Southern and Atlantic states. The negro farm population in those states was 5,044,489, or about 57 per cent. of their total negro population.

Mr. Pugsley declared the advance of the race in education had been remarkable during the last decade, which showed a gain of 9 per cent. in school attendance and a decrease of 8.3 per cent. in illiteracy among negroes.

Problem of Education.

"The fundamental problem confronting the negro race is that of education," declared Mr. Pugsley. "Advancement under any form of government depends very largely on the education of its citizens, but that is particularly true with a government by the people, such as we have. No large subgroup can remain in ignorance without seriously affecting the entire group. According to the last census there were about 10,500,000 negroes in the United States, you compose such a large percentage of our population that every citizen is vitally interested in your problems. While we are interested we realize that you yourselves are largely responsible for your own advancement, and must work out your own problems largely by yourselves. "I wish to congratulate you upon the remarkable advance you have made along educational lines during the last decade. The 1910 census shows that your average school attendance was 44.7 per cent. The 1920 census shows that it was 53.5 per cent., a gain of approximately 9 per cent. in the ten years. The increases most marked were among the children from seven to 15 years of age.

"We would naturally expect the increase in school attendance to be affected by a decrease in illiteracy. The statistics which I have shown that the illiteracy of your race has decreased during the past ten years from 35.7 per cent. in 1910 to 27.4 per cent. in 1920. The very large increase in your schools does not entirely account for this decrease in illiteracy. Your older people must have been giving special attention to their education.

Increased Effort Urged.

"In spite of the splendid record which you have made, I want to urge increased effort along the line of education. Particularly do I want to call attention to the place which agriculture should occupy in the educational system you are developing for yourselves. Of the total 10,463,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken, 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent., were residents of 16 Southern and Atlantic states. The negro farm population in these states was 5,044,489. This means that 57 per cent. of your people in this territory are now engaged in agriculture. It probably means that about that percentage will continue to spend their lives there. There was an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number of negro farmers during the last decade, compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent. in number of white farmers. Your educational system should keep constantly in mind this fact, and so shape its work that it will enrich the lives of this large proportion of your race. If your educational system is shaped to teach your youth how to cobble shoes and tailor clothes and hats, or how to be plumbers, carpenters and electricians without putting the proper emphasis on teaching your boys and girls how to farm and how to conduct the most satisfying farm home possible, you will be doing your race a serious injustice.

Home as Unit.

"I want to emphasize the importance of regarding the home as the unit in your agricultural educational work. You should give particular attention to this in developing an extension program which has as its objective the bringing about of a satisfying rural life. I do not need to tell you that one of the most important considerations in this connection is the economic production and economic distribution of crops. Anything which you can do to teach the farmers of your race how to lower the cost of production and distribution is a perfectly proper part of an agriculture extension system. But I would also have you keep in mind the fact that you are teaching your people to make more money for one purpose only, that of helping them live a better life. Therefore, your educational program should give special emphasis to those things which enter into that better life. One of the most important of these is the improvement of the health of your people. They should take proper care of their bodies. They should have a thorough realization of the causes and effects of diseases of all kinds and how they can be prevented. No race can be effcient if the body is not well nourished and free from disease.

"I fully realize the economic distress in which the negro farmers find themselves. In this respect they are in the same class with the farmers of the entire nation. During the prosperous times your people could buy those foods needed to balance your ration, but in times of financial depression that is impossible. You should, therefore, give increased emphasis to the necessity of producing foods on the farms which will provide this balanced ration. Most of your farmers have the time. What they need is the suggestion of how to bring it about. It is entirely possible for practically every farmer to produce practically everything he needs to set appetizing and wholesome meals before his family three times a day. When this is done his entire family becomes more efficient and better able to cope with other problems.

SPARTANBURG S. C. Herald

JAN 17 1923

NEGROES TO GIVE AGRICULTURE BIG PART IN SCHOOL

Failure to Provide for Teaching in Educational System Will Do Race Serious Injustice.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—Failure to provide an important place for agriculture in the educational system for the negro would be doing that race a serious injustice. C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, declared in an address tonight before the negro farmers' conference being held at the Tuskegee Agricultural and Industrial Institute.

An increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of negro farmers in the United States in the last decade as compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in the number of white farmers should be kept constantly in mind, Mr. Pugsley said, in shaping the negro educational system so that agriculture should not be neglected. Of the 10,463,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent were in the sixteen Southern and Atlantic states. The negro farm population in those states was 5,044,489, or about 57 per cent of their total negro population.

School Attendance.

Mr. Pugsley declared the advance of the race in education had been remarkable during the last decade, which showed a gain of 9 per cent in school attendance and a decrease of 8.3 per cent in illiteracy among negroes.

"The fundamental problem confronting the negro race is that of education," declared Mr. Pugsley. "Advancement under any form of government depends very largely on the education of its citizens. While we are interested we realize that you yourselves are largely responsible for your own advancement, and must work out your own problems largely by yourselves.

Urges Increased Effort.

"In spite of the splendid record which you have made, I want to urge increased effort along the line of education. Particularly do I want to call attention to the place which agriculture should occupy in the educational system you are developing for yourselves. Of the total 10,463,131 negroes in the United States when the last census was taken, 8,872,999, or approximately 85 per cent were residents of sixteen Southern and Atlantic states. The negro farm population in these states was 5,044,489. This means that 57 per cent of your people in this territory are now engaged in agriculture. It probably means that about that percentage will continue to spend their lives there. There was an increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of negro farmers during the last decade, compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in number of white farmers.

"Your educational system should keep constantly in mind this fact, and so shape its work that it will enrich the lives of this large proportion of your race. If your educational system is shaped to teach your youth how to cobble shoes and tailor clothes and hats, or how to be plumbers, carpenters and electricians without putting the proper emphasis on teaching your boys and girls how to farm and how to conduct the most satisfying farm home possible, you will be doing your race a serious injustice.

Regulating the Home.

"I want to emphasize the importance of regulating the home as the unit in your agricultural educational work. You should give particular attention to this in developing an extension program which has its object the bringing about of a satisfying rural life. I do not need to tell you that one of the most important considerations in this connection is the economic production and economic distribution of crops.

"Anything which you can do to teach the farmers of your race how to lower the cost of production and distribution is a perfectly proper part of an agriculture extension system. But I would also have you keep in mind that fact that you are teaching your people to make more money for one purpose only, that of helping them to live a better life. Therefore, your educational program should give special emphasis to those things which enter into that better life. One of the most important of these is the improvement of the health of your people. They should take proper care of their bodies. They should have a thorough realization of the cause and effects of diseases of all kinds and how they can be prevented. No race can be efficient if the body is not well nourished and free from disease."

[illegible]ENSBORO N. C.

[illegible]

JAN 17 1923

PROVIDE THE NEGRO A PLACE IN AGRICULTUR

Failure to Do So Would Be Do ing Race Injustice, Says C. W. Pugsley.

HE SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE

Turkegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—Failure t provide an important place for agriculture in the educational system for the negro would be doing that race a serious injustice, C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of agriculture, declared in an address tonight before the negro farmers' conference being held at the Tuskegee agricultural and industrial institute.

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"The fundamental problem confronting the negro race is that of education," declared Mr. Pugley. "Advancement under any form of government depends very largely on th education of its citizens, but that particularly true with a governmen by the people, such as we have. N large substitute group can remain i ignorance without seriously affecting the entire group. According to th last census there were about 1 and a half million negroes in the United States, you compose such a large percentage of our population that every citizen is vitally interested in your problems. While we are interested, we realize that you yourselves are largely responsible for your own advancement, and must work out your own problems largely by yourselves.

"I wish to congratulate you upon the remarkable advance you have made along educational lines during the last decade. The 1910 census shows that your average school attendant was 44.7 per cent. The 1920 census shows that it was 53.5 per cent, a gain of approximately nine per cent in the 10 years. The in- es most marked were among the en from seven to 15 years of age.

"We would naturally expect the increase in school attendance to be affected by a decrease in illiteracy. The statistics which I have show that the illiteracy of your race has decreased during the past 10 years from 35.7 per cent in 1910 to 27.4 per cent in 1920. The very large increase in your schools does not entirely account for this decrease in illiteracy. Your older people must have been giving special attention to their education.

"In spite of the splendid record which you have made, I want to urg increased effort along the line of edu cation. Particularly do I want t call attention to the place which ag riculture should occupy in the educa tional system you are developing fo yourselves. Of the total 10,463,13 negroes in the United States whe the last census was taken, 8,872,999 or approximately 85 per cent wer residents of 16 southern and Atlanti states. The negro farm population i these states was 5,044,489. This means that 57 per cent of your peo ple will continue to spend their lives there. There was an increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of ne gro farmers during the last decade compared with an increase of 1.6 per cent in number of white farmers Your educational system should keep constantly in mind this fact, and so shape its work that it will enrich the lives of this large proportion of your race. If your educational system is shaped to teach your youth how to cobble shoes and tailor clothes and hats, or how to be plumbers, carpenters and eletricians without putting the proper emphasis on teaching your boys and girls how to farm and how to conduct the most satisfying farm home possible, you will be doing your race a serious injustice.

"I want to emphasize the importance of regarding the home as the unit in your agricultural work. You should give particular attention to this in developing an extension program which has as its object the bringing about of a satisfying rural life."

News

Birmingham, Ala.

1-16-23

TIGERT SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE MEET

Conference On Negro Education Expected To End Tuesday Night.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—Special.—The second day of the conferences on education, vocational training in agriculture, mechanical trades and home economics of the government extension workers and officials, opened at the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday morning. The discussions of the day centered around plans for the promotion of work along these several lines.

An open session of each group and teachers and students of Tuskegee institute was held Monday evening in the institute chapel at which time addresses were delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Southern Y. M. C. A. College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. E. T. Frank, of the federal board for vocational education and Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. The meeting was presided over by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the Texas A. and M. College.

Dr. Moton welcomed the visitors of the institute and stated that they were especially welcomed, because they stood for those things for which Tuskeegee stood—the training of the heart, the head and the hand.

Dr. Tigert spoke on the subject, "We, the People," and declared that "if every man, white and black, in America would learn and practice the doctrine expressed by Dr. Booker T. Washington when he said, "No man can drag me down so low as to make me hate him," we would have an ideal country. Dr. Tigert also took the occasion to point out what he said were fallacies of "Socialism" and to refer to the effect of the Civil War. "No doubt I would have worn the gray in the Civil War but I challenge," he said, "any American, whether he comes from the North or South, East or West, to appreciate more than I do the fact that the possible success of the Southern Confederacy was the greatest menace that ever overhung the American people. Not only because the successful termination of the war for the union forever wiped out the ignominious blot of slavery but it made it possible for the American Republic to have almost universal democracy."

Dr. Weatherford pointed out three lessons which he had learned from the students of Tuskegee, namely, "Unfailing Courtesy," "Belief In Self and In Others," and "A Willingness to Work," Dr. Weatherford designated these qualities as fundamentals of character.

Dr. E. T. Frank discussed the purpose of vocational training and emphasized the need of skillfully and technically trained men and women and defined the purpose of scientific agriculture as "A Means to Increase Production and Decrease the Cost of Production."

Dr. Gandy related the problems of the land grant colleges, "the greatest being the lack of funds," he said, and advocated a program which abolished all unnecessary expenditures and emphasized the necessity of cooperation and concentrated effort.

The group conferences will close Tuesday evening and the Thirty-Second Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will open Wednesday morning with Farmers' Day at which time Hon. C. W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, will deliver the main address.

Extension—1923.

Demonstration Work

EDUCATORS VISIT DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE

Are Shown Interesting Features Of Dept.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1—The department of agriculture invited the Negro A. and M. Presidents and any other Negro educators and agricultural workers in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma to come to Washington that they might observe and learn some of the methods used, and see some of the materials with which the Department is so abundantly supplied. This plan was carried out through the Negro Field Agents who represent the Department directly. This trip did not consist of the well-known sight-seeing tours of the National Capital. A carefully worked out program lasting five or six days was followed during this time demonstrations were witnessed and excursions made through the various offices, laboratories and nearby experiment farms. This system may become very popular with the colored agricultural workers, both women and men, inasmuch as a large proportion of them spend a few weeks in travel each summer in the interest of their particular line of work. 11-8-23

The schedule was carried out to the smallest detail: Monday was spent in the new Bureau of Home Economics; the laboratories, where young white women were busily engaged in research work were visited. These women endeavor to find out about various foods, such as breads, pastries, jellies, etc.

The biological survey was then visited, where valuable information was given as to what the Department is doing in the destruction of animals that threaten the livestock industry in the mountainous and plains country; the methods for the eradication of rats and mice, gophers and ground squirrels were given.

Next the office of horticultural and pomological investigations, B. P. I., was visited, where many kinds of fruits were observed. Much interest was manifested in the work done with dwarf fruit trees and the budding of peaches to plum stocks; harmful insects and diseases and methods of controlling them were discussed. At the bureau of plant industry, varieties of cotton were also explained and examined. Length of staple, texture and other characteristics of the plant, were studied. The teaching of the methods of cotton classifying in our Negro schools was heartily approved, and it is hoped this work may be taken up. Secretary Wallace received the group on Tuesday. Extension work generally was discussed, as well as Negro education and other Negro problems of the South.

The division giving market news service was next visited, and the method of sending news by radio was demonstrated.

The nearby Office of Exhibits gave excellent suggestions as to the teaching by the use of objects. Exhibits from this department are sent to the various state fairs. The Act of Congress providing money for the use of these exhibits limits them to State, interstate and international fairs. It was learned that colored schools and other organiaztions may obtain any part of these exhibits gratis, by paying transportation charges. The names and addresses of our agricultural directors and colored A. and M. presidents were left at this office and the division promised to write them about the exhibits to be displayed in their respective States this fall, and it is hoped that classes in Agriculture will arrange to visit the fairs and observe these exhibits.

The bureau of publications is one of the most interesting places in the Department. It is the clearing-house for much of the printed information going out of the Department. There are three classes of publication: Scientific, popular and miscellaneous. The issuance of more circular matter on Negro work, using Negro pictures and scenes, was discussed and the idea was well received. The Negroes naturally take pride in seeing a bulletin showing their own race making demonstrations. 11-8-23

The motion picture laboratory was one of the most wonderful places visited. The need for more reels showing the activities of Negro rural people was presented. The only one showing the work of Negroes has been very popular, having been shown in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia, Montana, Massachusetts, District of Columbia and Oregon; also in parts of Africa and France.

It is believed that there is enough material in the extension field of fifteen southern States to make six or seven good reels.

In the office of visual instruction much time was spent studying still pictures and slides. The process of making slides and colored photographs was shown.

In agricultural economics, considerable time was spent in the cotton grading division, where samples of cotton graded according to standards furnished by that bureau were exhibited. Sample cases showing the various grades may be purchased for $5.00. It was believed that the work done here could be combined with a course in cotton varieties and cotton classifying in conjunction with our Negro schools. The bulk of cotton is grown by Negroes and yet little do they know about its grades and classes. In the division of standardization of fruits and vegetables, B. A. E., an opportunity was given to study regular and undersized containers. Terminal point inspection was also discussed. This is a system by which the shipper, upon request, may have his produce inspected by a government marketing expert after it reaches its destination, thereby preventing the receiver from reporting that the goods arrived in bad condition when they really were sound on arrival. The fee for this service is usually very small.

Wednesday, a trip was made to the livestock experiment station farm at Beltsville, Maryland, and the whole day was spent in looking at livestock under the guidance of those having charge of the experiments being conducted. This farm covers about 500 acres. Attention was first called to some hard and soft pork experiment. The results of experiments with lousy hogs and wormy hogs, as compared with those free from lice and worms indicate that it pays to give care to herds of hogs beyond the regular square meal. The following breeds were inspected: Tamworth, hampshire poland china, chester whites, duroc jersey and a few mixed types. The poultry plants, containing about two thousand chickens, came in for attention. This plant is one of the best in the conutry, and many people visit it daily to study breeds, trap nesting, feeding, incubating and poultry house construction. Guinea pigs are also raised in large numbers for research work. The dairy division has some champion milk cows on the farm, and attention was directed to breeding and feeding experiments with these cows.

Thursday; Arlington Farm was visited and a general survey of the fields and plants was made. This one feature of the trip is a very valuable point in itself to those interested in crops, fruits, flowers and grasses. The storage and refrigerating system was studied, and also many interesting plant breeding experiments.

It is believed that agricultural teachers and farmers who can possibly do so, should visit Beltsville and Arlington farms near Washington.

Friday: A conference was held with a member of the Office of Extension Work. We were then taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to the White House to meet President Coolidge. This trip was followed by one to the Bureau of Child Welfare for a conference on methods of connecting the work of that bureau more closely with the rural activities among Negroes in the South.

Saturday: The four was closed with a visit to the Bureau of Education; here an effort was made to acquaint the bureau with rural conditions in the lower South relative to the education of our people.

COLUMBUS, GA
Dispatch
OCT 8- 1923

NEGROES STUDY PASTURES

One hundred and fifty farmers coming from Chatham, Bibb, Henry, Lamar, Pike, Spalding, Troup, Meriwether, Clarke, Washington, Rockdale Walton and Newton counties recently motored to Covinton, Georgia, to study Mr. Evans Lunsford's Pasture Farm.

Seven negro farmers,—four demonstrators and two home demonstration agents accompanied the farmers to Covington with the idea in mind of selling to the most progressive negro farmer in Georgia, the plan of making permanent pastures.

Mr. Evans Lunsford personally conducted the visitors over his 100 acres of fine pasture land. When Mr. Lunsford explained how he had started and maintained his permanent pasture, fed and marketed some of the finest Herefords in the south, the negro farmers stood in silence, drinking in the information they had come so far to get, but after group after group had walked over the 100 acres in pasture and observed closely the herd of Herefords as pretty as those seen in pictures the farmers began to realize the importance of pastures.

After a barbecue furnished by the canning and farmer's club of Newton, Rockdale and Walton counties, Mr. Paul Tabor, Pasture Expert of the State College of agriculture, gave the farmers information on how to return home and do what they had seen on Mr. Lunsford's farm. A representative from each of the 13 counties spoke telling of the information gained and their determination to return home and start a permanent pasture.

At a time when negro farmers are leaving the State in large numbers, it is very significant that agricultural pursuits of a permanent nature are being started among the negro farmers of Georgia. With permanent pastures in Georgia, livestock production will be a success and hundreds of negro farmers who have migrated because of economic necessities, will return to Georgia, the greatest agricultural state in the Union.

There are 33 negro farm and home demonstration agents in Georgia working under the direction of Mr. J. Phil Campbell, Director, Extention Work of Georgia, Georgia State College of Agriculture. Last year, these 33 agents working in 40 counties, carried the message of improved methods on the farm and in the homes, to 161,321 farmers, farm women, boys and girls.

Monticello, Ga-

DEC 14 1923 News

CORN SHUCKS GIVE PROFIT TO GIRL

Corn shucks are helping pay the way of a Montgomery county, Ala., negro girl through Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, according to a report to the United States Department of Agriculture. This 17-year-old girl, Georgia Sharp, has always lived on a remote tenant farm which she and her mother work, doing most of the plowing themselves. Georgia learned from the negro home demonstration agent of the county how to twist corn shucks and weave them into chair bottoms, hand bags, and hats. She attended this summer, through the efforts of the home demonstration agent, a short course for boys and girls at Tuskegee Institute, riding for the first time on a railway train. Through new twists and weaves of the shucks which she learned in the short course she has been able to secure a number of orders for her work and thus add to her school fund.

at Montgomery markets. Some of the farmers have done well with marketing cream, one in about six weeks time having sold as much as $149.35 worth. A negro woman farmer is cited as having taken two cows, and through marketing of her cream bearing all expenses of her small farm; besides which she has four bales of cotton clear of indebtedness, together with corn, peas and other general crops.

MONTGOMERY, AL.

Advertiser.

DEC 16 1923

NEGROES TAKE TO DIVERSIFICATION

Farm Agent for Blacks Makes Report Showing Progress in Montgomery County

Increase in the diversification of farming among negro farmers of Montgomery county is noted in the report of M. A. Blackwell, negro demonstration agent, for the work done by him from April when he became agent until November 15. According to this report the majority of the negro farmers are giving more attention to gardens, poultry raising and dairying.

Blackwell states that several farmers now have turkeys for sale ranging in number from 5 to 35 and that several have sold as much as $50.00 in turkey and the same amount in cream

Extension—1923
Demonstration Work

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENTS PLAN BETTER HOME AND FARM LIFE.

Dallas Ethus
Dallas Tex

Extension-Service Program made for 30,000 Negro Counties.

3-3-23

MEETING IS HELD AT HAMPTON

Virginia Agricultural College Coperates with Federal Agencies to Improve Bural Life.

By William Anthony Avery.

Hampton, Va., Mar.1.—Plans for increasing the effectiveness of the 1923 extension-service work of all the colored farm-and-home demonstration agents of Virginia were made at the recent annual four-day meeting, which was held at Hampton Institute, under the auspices of the Virginia Agricultural College and Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and in co-operation with the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

John B. Pierce of Hampton Institute, who is the field agent, of the States Relations Service, for the Negro form demonstration work in a Southern Stattes, including Virginia, in opening the annual meeting said: "There are thirty-one colored agents (Seven home-and twenty-four farm-demonstration agents) together with three supervising agents, who are working in thirty-one Virginia counties, in which there are between 29,000 and 30,000 Negro farming families. The demonstration agents must develop local leaders to carry out the extension-service program."

Nation Wide Borrowing Wave.

C. R. Titlow, secretary of the farm Loan Bank of the Baltimore district, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, Pennslyvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and Porto R[illegible] with its 200 farm-loan organizations and loans amounting to more than $31,000,000. exclusive of more than $1,000,000 in Porto Rico, stated that, just as there have been crime waves, religious waves, and educational waves, there is today a Nation-wide, borrowing wave which goes back to the time of the World War, when men in business centers who could borrow money readily, were able to make large sums of money over night. He said:

'Whereas the old sentiment was, 'Never buy until you have the money' the new sentiment is, 'How much can I borrow?' It is unfortunate, if a man needs money and cannot borrow it; but it is more unfortunate, if a man can easily get money, when he doesn't need it."

Farmers Make Sacrifice.

The Federal Farm Loan Act makes it possible for thrifty farmers to secure long-time credits at 5½ per cent interest and to free themselves from the nightmare of recurring renewal of farm mortgages held by individuals.

"We have loaned vast amounts of money to Negro farmers in Virginia," said secretary Titlow, "and there has not been a single default in payment from Negro farmers in the Baltimore district. Very few farmers, in fact, have to be prodded for payments. The farmer can always be trusted, to his utmost ability, to pay. He will sacrofice everything to pay his interest charges."

Credit Unions Teach Thrift.

T. B. Patterson of Hampton Institute, a Virginia colored district agent, declared that the credit unions have taught colored people, even girls and boys to save. "Farmers of average intelligence, he said, "can run a credit union with aid of forms which have been provided by the National Credit Union of Boston. It would be well to put the credit-union system of Virginia under the supervision of the Virginia Polytechinc Institute ot Blecksburg and thus reduce the routine through which farmers must now go, if they wish to organize credit unions in Virginia. The chief end of the credit union is to help the former finance himself with anything that he has to buy for cash in order to increase his production. Not one of the fifteen Negro credit unions of North Carolina has failed, in spite of the recent economic depression."

Analyze: then Co-operate.

That the county agents need (1) to study carefully all the statistics of the vital things which relate to their communities. (2) to apply their power of observation to community needs, (3) to plan their work with reference to State programs, and (4) to co-operate with other community workers, were opinions which were expressed by I. L. Hobson, Washington, D. C., field agent for the States Relations Service, in his address on "Analyzing County Extension Work."

J. H. Quisenberry of Blacksburg, Va., district agent in extension work, represented John R. Hutcheson, director of State Extension work, and spoke on "The Principles and Advantages of Co-operative Commodity Marketing." Miss Hughes, State girls' club agent, made a plea for developing well-organized club work for boys as well as for girls.

Making Better Citizens.

C. A. Montgomery, Blacksburg, Va., assistant State boys' club agent, declared that the object of all club work is to raise better boys and girls, who, in turn, will become better men and women—the improves of rural life, "While it is valuable" he said, "to teach boys how to improve livestock so as to earn more money, it is vastly more important to see that the boys learn through the demonstration work how to become better citizens. Boys, through the demonstrations in their club work, have changed the farming practices in entire communities. White and Colored demonstration agents by working together have been able to ship hogs co-operatively."

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Women Build Programs.

The home-demonstration agents, under the leadership of District Agent Lizzie A. Jenkins, stressed a program of work for 1923, which includes four-year courses in canning, cooking clothing, and poultry management, based on the needs of the people who are to be helped through State and Federal aid. Plans were made for making creditable exhibits at the Virginia State Fair. Standards for canning were adopted. These agents will report this year on definite work for which women and girls will soon sign up. They discussed the following topics: "Exhibits;" "Hot School Lunches;" "Breadmaking"; "Canning" "Fairs;" "Training Judging Teams"; and Training Club Leaders."

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NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENTS PLAN BETTER HOME AND FARM LIFE

Nashville Globe

Extension-Service Program Made for 30,000 Negro Farming Families in 31 Virginia Counties.

Nashville, Tenn.

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2-23-23

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By Wm. Anthony Aery

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J. L. Charity of Richmond, a Virginia colored district agent, announced the following 1923 program of club work among Negro boys: (1) the organization of local clubs with local leaders; (2) the introduction of more pure-bred stock; (3) the promotion of rally days; (4) the holding of a State-wide meeting of club boys; and (5) the awarding of a loving-cup to the best boys' judging team by the farm-demonstration agents.

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The Virginia Program

Lorenzo C. White of Richmond, field secretary of hte Negro Organization Society, outlined Dr. Hollis B. Frissell's plan of getting Negroes to work, under their own leaders, to improve their health, their schools, their farms, and their homes. This society, founded by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, during nine annual health campaigns has induced 500,000 Negroes of Virginia to clean up their homes. During each summer this society conducts an educational campaign in which five to twelve prominent Negroes give, without charge, four to six days of their time as public speakers.

William D. Gresham of Richmond, State supervisor of colored schools, declared that more attention should be given to the problem of keeping colored boys in school after they reach the fourth grade, which is for many colored boys a "dead-line in education." He referred to the work which is being done in Virginia's twenty-three county training schools.

Thomas C. Walker of Gloucester, Va., spoke on the importance of Negroes owning and hold land, as well as of joining themselves to the general educational forces of Virginia.

That the colored demonstration agents of Virginia are men and women who have been sent on a divine mission to build tne kingdom of God through the faithful performance of simple tasks and the daily round of toil was the opinion expressed by the Rev. Laurence Fenninger, chaplain of Hampton Institute.

Hope for the Farmer

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, paid a tribute to the demonstration agents, who have enriched and enlarged human life among farming people. "The whole object of farm-extension work," he said, "is to make life richer, freer, wider, happier on the farms. When we attain that object we are not going to see this drift from the farm into the city. People are glad to get beak on the farm, when the farm can give them the opportunities for the fuller life which is their rightful heritage."

FARM AGENTS HOLD INTERESTING MEET

Birmingham Reporter
Birmingham, Ala.

By Dr. A. F. Owens
Selma University,
Selma, Alabama.
3/10/23 March 2, 1923.

To Birmingham Reporter,

Declaring that Home Economics and farm demonstrations' have become a part of the American System of Education, as permanent as the public school system, and adopted by every state in the Union; and that all educators should sustain a sympathetic attitude toward the toiling masses in the rural districts; and that a program of cooperative and extensive group work among Negro farm demonstrators and workers in Home Economics should be adopte d,T. M. Camjbell, Field Agent spoke at the Conference of the supervising force of Negro State workers, and local demonstration agents, assembled at Selma University, Wednesday.

The work of the Conference is under the auspices of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, State Board of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, and was the third of three group conferences, the first and second being held respectively at the A. and M. Institute, Normal, and the State Normal School, Montgomery.

Addresses to local Demonstration agents and workers in Home Economics were delivered by Harry Simms, State Agent for Negro men, Tuskegee Institute; Miss R. B. Jones, State Agent for Women and T. M. Campbell, Field Agent for seven southern states.

At two o'clock in the afternoon some six hundred teachers and students of Selma University, Dr. R. T. Pollard, President, assembled in the chapel and listened to instructive addresses by the Field Agent, the State Agents and President Pollard.

State Agent, Harry Simms, in his address before the school, insisted that teachers, as well as farm demonstrators and Home Economics workers, should sustain a sympathetic attitude toward the eighty per cent of the population living in the rural districts and realize that the farmers constitute the backbone of our prosperity.

Having assembled to decide on a common workable program to be put in immediate execution the great inspirational conference closed with the adoption of the following general outlies of work:

To encourage the construction of at lease one house in every community, according to plans to be furnished; to whitewash and paint up; to encourage a water system in every community; to install a lighting system in every community; to screen the dwellinges; build sanitary closets; to encourage crop rotation; provide pastures for stock; to beautify home grounds and have a garden theyear around.

Among those in attendance at the meeting were, T. H. Toodle, Demonstration Agent for Dallas County; J. D. Barnes, Green County; P. J. Brown, Marengo and Hale; G. G. Daniel, Clarke; C. S. Sampson, Sumter, and Miss T. L. Perkins, in charge of Home Economics for Clarke County.

The supervising force and instructors attending the conference were, T. M. Campbell, Field Agent; Harry Simms, State Agent for Men; Miss R. B. Jones, State Agent for Women; C. M. Kynette, State Club Agent; E. C. Dobbs, District Agent. Those in charge of the movable school were Henry Howard, Miss L. C. Hanna and Miss E. V. Rivers.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
FEBRUARY 2, 1923

NEGROES GIVE STATE SCHOOL ON WHEELS

Alabama Agricultural Service Will Use Gift in Holding of Farming Institutes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The introduction of a "school truck" for the education of negro farmers, and addresses by Charles W. Pugsley, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Booker T. Washington Institute, were features of the thirty-second annual conference of negroes held at Tuskegee Institute recently.

Of all the activities revealed at this conference the announcement of the truck school was probably the most interesting. This truck was given to the Federal and State Agricultural Extension Service by the Negro farmers of Alabama and has been officially named the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels. It carries a complete moving picture set and phonograph for demonstration purposes as well as a complete set of the latest mechanical farm equipment. The school will go out from Montgomery through the State on a regularly mapped out route, holding farming institutes in all neighborhoods which signify that the Negro farmers want them. The donation of this truck has given the extension bureau of the State an idea for reaching the Negro farmers, which they are considering seriously as a means by which extension educational work among the Negroes of the State may be made effective.

The presentation address to the bureau was made by Charles Davis of Tuskegee and Miss Agnes E. Harris in behalf of the bureau, thanked the donors.

Dr. Morton urged a greater Christian morality and sense of Christian obligation on the gathered delegates and the student body of the college.

A problem given much attention was the keeping of the boys and girls down on the farm in spite of the lack of amusements. Steps are being taken to bring outside interests to the young people in the country.

In their declarations and resolutions presented for the approval of the convention the resolutions committee urged the Negroes of the south to stay in the south, which they stated is now entering its greatest era of prosperity and offers to the Negro the greatest opportunities for ultimate wealth and advancement.

Extension—1923.
Demonstration Work.

FEBRUARY 18, 1923

START 'SCHOOL ON WHEELS.'

Alabama Negroes Make Gift of Truck and Equipment for Instruction

A "School on Wheels" has been presented by the negro farmers of Alabama to the Federal and State Agricultural Extension Service. The gift was announced at the recent thirty-second annual conference of the negroes of the State at Tuskegee Institute. It will be known as the "Booker T. Washington School on Wheels," and will make regular trips from Montgomery on a mapped-out route and hold institutes in the farming districts to instruct the negro farmers in the latest scientific methods of farming.

The School on Wheels consists of a truck which is equipped with a motion-picture projector and a phonograph for demonstation purposes as well as the latest approved agricultural mechanical equipment. It will thus be able to carry into all the little negro communities the instruction needed for the proper cultivation of their land and the proper care and treatment of their animals, as well as sanitary methods in dairy and home. The fact that the movement started with the negroes themselves, and that they actually went so far as to present the truck and equipment for the purpose, is taken to show that they are not only ready for such instruction but actually appreciate its value and are anxious to get it.

Meanwhile the donation of the School on Wheels has given the Extension Bureau a new idea for reaching the negro farmers, and it is considering this method for general educational purposes as well as instruction in farming.

FARM NEWS

CHATHAM COUNTY FARMERS HOLD INTERESTING MEETING

On Monday, April 9th, the farmers of Chatham county representing the Chatham County Farmers' Institute met in regular session in the room of the office of the Extension department of the Georgia State Industrial college with Amos George, president, presiding. The meeting was well attended by both men and women. The women representing the different canning clubs of the county, met in joint session with the farmers of the Chatham County Farmers' Institute to discuss and formulate plans for the interest of the work of the county. Mrs. Sam Steele, Mrs. Grayson and Mrs. Borden represented the Montieth community. Mrs. Maria West accompanied by Mrs Graham of New York City represented the Fair View community, and Mrs Anna Harris represented the White Bluff community. The plans of the Institute is to have the representatives of the different canning clubs meet with the members of the Institute quarterly. In completing the work of the Health Campaign in the county, a demonstration in white washing and home improvement was arranged for, at the home of Joseph Osborne for Wednesday, April 11th. County Agent Benj. S. Adams spoke of the National Health Week and what it meant to the health of the different individuals, urging the screening of homes, the doing away with all stagnant water about the home in order to keep from breeding mosquitoes and the spreading of malaria which is so detrimental to one's health.

The following committee was appointed to measure demonstration plots in the county for the year: E. L. Lloyd, Alex Feelings, County Agents, Benj. S. Adams.

After a general discussion on different subjects pretaining to the work by the ladies and men, the clearing away of all unfinished business that was before the house, the following names were given for the trip to Beaufort county to study farming methods in that section: S. Wilson, R. Walker, James Verdier, Alex. Feelings, A. George and Benj. S. Adams, county agent. The party is to leave for Beaufort county Wednesday, April 18 and return on the evening of the 19th.

NEGRO AGENTS DOING BIG WORK

Alabama Agricultural Workers Helping to Keep Labor on the Farms

SELMA, ALA., November 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—Declaring that the work of the negro farm demonstrators of Alabama is doing more to encourage negro farmers to content themselves on the farms of the state than any other agency that the cooperative extension work in agriculture and some economics of Alabama, under the auspices of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, is seeking to solve the problem of farm labor in the South; and that the negro demonstration agents are getting in closer and more helpful touch with negro farmers on the plantations and in their home life, Harry Sims, of Tuskegee Institute, in charge of negro agents for Alabama, delivered a stirring address to a group of agents assembled at Selma University, Thursday.

Simms Talks to Students.

Harry Simms, an expert demonstration worker, spoke also to 550 students at the school. A large percentage of these students are from the farms of Alabama.

Traveling with State Agent Simms are R. B. Jones, of Tuskegee, state agent for negro women; C. M. Kynette, of Tuskegee, state club agent; E. C. Dobbs, of Normal, district agent for men.

The county demonstration agents making up the group for South and West Alabama were T. H. Toole, Dallas county; P. J. Brown, Hale and Marengo; C. S. Sampson, Sumter; J. D. Barnes, Greene; G. G. Daniels and T. L. Rankin, Clarke.

An extension report on the work of the agents in their various fields was read by C. M. Kynette and discussed by members of the group.

Selma University Addressed.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. R. T. Pollard, president of Selma University, and Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of theology.

In the afternoon, State Agent Simms, C. M. Kynette, E. C. Dobbs and the county agents spoke to 200 young men of the school and at the same hour R. B. Jones, state agent for negro women, addressed some 350 young women in the chapel.

T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, in charge of the state and county agents, in several Southern states, could not attend the meetnig, owing to the fact that he was called to Washington, D. C., by the department of agriculture, to assist the department in planning broader work for negro states and county agents in the South.

NEGRO SHORT COURSE ON

Fine Spirit Shown by Demonstration Workers at Mound Bayou Meeting.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Aug. 1.—An epochal stride was made in negro history yesterday, when colored demonstration agents of various counties of North Mississippi, met here with their club boys and home demonstration agents with their club girls, for a weeks' short course in agriculture.

There seems to exist the most friendly spirt among the participants that ever existed among a group of workers of any sort.

G. C. Cypress of Jackson, Miss., who is the negro boy's club agent, is in charge of the work. The agents from the various counties are co-operating with him, and they are putting over the greatest and grandest programme ever staged in Mississippi for colored club boys. They are teaching methods for getting better results from the soil, the correct method of white washing, fencing, drainage, terracing and also are teaching farm mechanics.

In connection with the boys, the wife of A. C. Oliver of Clarksdale, has a large group of club girls here also. There are about 150 in all attending the short course.

There is absolutely no sign of unrest in the smallest degree, nothing but work, play, happiness and friendship exists.

Reports by the agents showed much progress in reaching and directing negro farmers in the five counties represented at the meeting.

COUNTY FARMERS HOLD MEETING

Interesting Report Of Short Course Made

At the regular meeting of the Chatham County Farmers Institute held Monday, Sept. 10, the handling of fall truck and the planting of fall grain was discussed. Oats, this crop is being stressed in order that the farmers might be protected from the shortage of corn crop that is threatened this year. It has been demonstrated through the county agent that grain can be grown to an advantage in this county.

A report of the rural boys and girls short course recently held at the Georgia State Industrial College was made by County Agent Benj. S. Adams. 109 boys and girls attended this short course, which was made possible through the Savannah Board of Trade and the colored business and professional men and farmers of the county of Chatham.

President C. G. Wiley, along with the commission board and faculty of the Georgia State Industrial College did everything possible to make this short course a success. The boys and girls camped for one week at the College. The boys were given instructions in testing soils for acid, dairying, growing feed for dairy cattle, dusting cotton with calcium arsenate for boll weevils, hog raising, poultry raising, farm carpentry, while the girls ing, sewing, handicraft, laundrying, were taught canning, preserving, cookpoultry raising ,dairying ,etc. This short course was one of the most successful short courses ever held in the state for farm boys and girls.

Prof. E. A. Williams, state agents P. H. Stone, state club agent, Miss M. L. Simpson, home demonstration agent for Liberty county, Mrs. F. Lanier, home demonstration agent, for Chatham county, Prof. Hall, Georgia State College, Prof. J. S. Frazier, Ga. State College, A. Orsot, Ga. State College and County Agent Benj. S. Adams, composed the faculty, along with the specialists from State College Athens.

President Wiley commented on the success of the short course and the work of the institute.

Some time ago the Tri-State Exposition officials allotted space in the Johnson's building for colored people exhibits and plans of exhibits were discussed at this meeting, the following committee was appointed by Amos George, president, to work out plans and prepare for exhibiting: S. Wilson S. Gardner, Tom Brown, J. W. Derrick, Amos George, Pres. C. G. Wiley, County Agent Benj. S. Adams and Home Dem. Agent. Mrs. F. Lanier. Miss L. C. Weems, the newly appointed state home demonstration agent was introduced by Mr. Adams and spoke very interestingly to the farmers and of her plan to work along with them.

COX CITIZENS START UNIQUE FARM PLAN

Use Labor Day For Beginning Movemen

Labor Day was observed in a most unique manner by the people of Cox. The occasion was a most unusual one, and McIntosh County does not recall the observance of a holiday thus

Cox, which is situated near the Altamaha river swamp on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, is not famed as an agricultural center. Its inhabitants derive their sustenance principally by their skill at the exhilarating pastime of riding logs at high water from the confines of the Altamaha swamps, there after consigning them to the lumber industry. Barely enough farming is done to supply a little corn and a few vegetables for home use.

The County Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Ruby C. O'Neil, organized the women sometime ago and injected such industry that they turned aside from the enchanting occupation of enticing the far famed and delectable Altamaha channel cat, applying themselves with such zeal that they won for their community, the third prize at the county fair, the exhibiting for the first time against eight communities with much more experience in the fair game.

The mule contingent becoming jealous of the progress of their female domestic enterprise, decided to organize during the past summer, and a few weeks ago, under the county agricultural agent, James U. H. Simms, the movement was launched and plans were made to inaugurate the agricultural

awakening to Cox by planting ten acres of snap beans for shipment. Meetings were held, instructions in every detail given by the agent, fertilizers procured and seeds bought cooperatively at a great saving to the eleven persons joining the project. The express agent at Townsend, spread the marvelous news that the colored people had sent thru his office an order for more than one hundred dollars worth of seed—a wonderful thing for this section. Soils were selected and prepared under the agents' supervision and the first Monday in September set as the planting day. All participants were urged to plant on that day.

Therefore, on Labor Day, the men and women of Cox divided themselves into groups under the two agents, who demonstrated the method of sowing the seed which was new to all, and the celebration began. The growing interest in the project had crystalized, enthusiasm ran high, the spirit competition in sowing seed burst forth and races were numerous. As one field was sown, the group joined the next and finishing, moved on until the entire project was completely planted in true holiday glee. Most of the sowers had no personal interest in the fields planted except the desire to see Cox's first agricultural venture launched on schedule. After the day's work was done, a reception was tendered the agents. The appreciation of the community for the work of the agents was voiced by several leading citizens and delicious refreshments served. The most splendid spirit of cooperation displayed was in a large measure due to the support given by Revs. Daniels, Curry and Moore. The eyes of the county are focused on Cox.

PLAN NEGRO CLUB CAMP.

State Meet for Boys and Girls to Be Held at Nashville, Sept. 3-8.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Announcement has just been made by officials of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee that a state club camp and short course for negro boys and girls will be held at the A. and I. Normal in Nashville, Sept. 3-8. All negro boys and girls who are working as club members under the supervision of the county and home agents may attend this meeting.

Those who attend the short course will bring a lunch prepared so that they may have a picnic on Monday evening, the third. In addition to this they will bring supplies such as meat, lard, meal, sugar and one dollar in money. The normal has agreed to furnish milk and butter free of cost and vegetables at actual cost.

A programme has been planned that will give valuable instructions to those who attend. This includes demonstrations in farm crops and improved livestock for the boys and cooking and sewing for the girls. Lessons in dairy and poultry will be given for all. One county agent, one home agent and two teachers will give all the lessons during this week.

The largest delegations are expected from Davidson, Williamson and Sumner counties. Robertson and Montgomery counties will also be represented. The agents from West Tennessee have reported that 30 members will come from that end of the state. A total of 100 boys and girls is expected to be present at this first camp.

All who desire further information should write W. G. Senter, care of A. and I. Normal, Nashville, Tenn.

Negroes Motorize Education

THE latest activity to undergo the popular process of "motorization" is education. Since the latter part of the summer an automobile truck, known as "the Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels," has been on the road in Alabama, carrying the practical gospel of intelligent farming, efficient housekeeping and proper care of infants and children among the negro communities of the State.

The truck was bought through the contributions of 30,000 farmers and their friends. It is equipped with a stock of model farm implements and housekeeping utensils and conveniences, a motion picture outfit and a phonograph. The educational staff comprises a farm demonstrator, a teacher of home economics and a nurse who gives instruction in sanitation and hygiene, with special emphasis on the care of children.

In order that its work may be thorough the outfit spends a week or more in each community visited. A period at the end of each day is devoted to recreation, with instruction and training in various forms of athletics and games.

This work is being carried on in cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and the land grant colleges.

Charles Winterwood of Tuskegee, who accompanied the school on wheels during part of its peregrinations, declared recently that the experiment has already proved a success. The colored communities are welcoming the opportunity it offers and flocking to the demonstrations. In one community more than 4,000 negroes attended the meetings and classes.

The work in sanitation and hygiene includes films showing proper methods of caring for new born infants, including methods of feeding and bathing. Other health films bring out the importance of mosquito and fly control and show the most effective methods.

The enterprise, Mr. Winterwood pointed out, is wholly in line with the fundamental purposes of Tuskegee, and is only one step further forward in its already highly developed scheme of extension work, which includes the system of Julius Rosenwald Rural Schools.

Mr Rosenwald, head of the Sears-Roebuck Company of Chicago and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, provided funds for establishing and maintaining free public schools for negro children in communities where such facilities did not exist, bearing the whole expense when

NEW YORK HERALD
OCTOBER 14, 1923

necessary. In all but a few exceptional cases, however, the colored population to be benefited by these schools, it is stated, has shown its appreciation of their value by assuming a portion of the expense through voluntary contribution.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 9, 1923

MANY NEGROES ATTEND AGRICULTURAL MEETING

More Than 200 From 11 Counties Benefit by Short Course at Branch Normal School.

The three-day agricultural meeting recently held at the Branch Normal College, negro, at Pine Bluff, under the supervision of the Extension Department of the University of Arkansas, was the most successful in the history of the organization, according to H. C. Ray, negro district farm demonstrating agent. The course opened August 27 and closed August 29. More than 200 negroes, representing 11 counties, attended.

The following teams were winners in the livestock judging contests: Hog judging, Little River county, first; mule judging, Lee county, first; dairy cow judging, St. Francis county, first.

In the girls' club division, the awards were well distributed among the 11 counties represented. The Conway county team won 11 first prizes, and captured the sweepstakes award. The Conway team was presented with the purple banner, an award for having the largest team present. The physical culture contest was won by the Sebastian county team, while the athletic awards went to the Lee and Faulkner county teams.

The following agricultural workers were speakers at the meeting: Roy T. Reid, acting director of the agricultural extension service; Sallie Chamberland, district agent; Mary Cooper, agent for Desha county; R. C. Childress, state Rosenwall agent; Alice B. Bridges, demonstration agent; Miss Connie Bonslagel, state home demonstration agent; J. B. Pierce, United States Department of Agriculture field agent; J. C. Barnett, district farm agent, and Ella Dacy, district home demonstration agent.

NEGRO CLUB BOYS FLOCK TO RALLIES

The Montgomery Advertiser

Two Thousand Attend in Twenty Counties Where Club Work Organized

Montgomery, Ala. 10-7-'23

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 6.—Special to The Advertiser.—Nearly 2,000 negro club boys attended Boys' Day rallies during the past summer in the twenty Alabama counties having a negro demonstration agent, according to C. M. Kynette, state club leader for negro boys with headquarters here. The exact attendance was 1,858 and Bullock county led with an attendance of 214. In addition to the boys 758 adults and 303 negro girls attended the rallies in these twenty counties.

The plan in each county was for the local negro demonstration agent to assemble the boys at a central point where a program consisting of talks and demonstrations on agriculture and health featured the forenoon. A picnic dinner featured the noon hour, and the afternoon were given over to recreational activities consisting of baseball, volley ball, races and other games.

Kynette attended most of these rallies and explained to the boys the objects of club work, and also taught them many simple games, knowing that a knowledge of how to play as well as how to work is necessary for all boys.

Reports from the local agents and others who attended are to the effect that each of these rallies was a decided success and that they will be made an annual occasion in each county where the work is being conducted.

Greensboro N. C. News

JUL 27 1923

NEGRO FARMERS MAKE TOUR.

Editor of The Daily News:

A three hundred and fifty mile agricultural tour by J. W. Jeffries, local agent of Alamance county with a party of negro farmers under his supervision is reported to be very helpful. A tour through twelve counties namely: Alamance, Orange, Caswell, Person, Granville, Durham, Wake, Chatham, Lee, Moore, Montgomery and Randolph. They made some very important observations, particularly at the state test farm in Granville county, the central experiment station and the state farm at Raleigh and Mr. Leonard Tuft's farm at Pinehurst.

At the state test farm near Oxford in Granville county, among the many interesting things pointed out to them by the manager, Mr. E. G. Moss, was the effect of Dolomitic lime on "sanddrown" and the effect of a liberal use of potash in producing a good quality of tobacco.

At central experiment station in Raleigh and state farm they received valuable information about the use of legume for soil improvements, the formula to use in fertilizing corn, cotton, and soy beans, the meaning of a good pasture, "Not barbed wire around a pine thicket," as Local Agent Jeffries puts it, "But a good grass mixture sown on a field and fenced in." On these pastures were found grazing some of the finest Jersey cows in the south. The dairy barn and dairy were typical examples of cleanliness and modern dairy work. They were also impressed with the modern poultry plant, the fine breeds of poultry, swine and many other features of the work that were informing and inspiring.

From Raleigh they went to Pinehurst, at which point R. L. Taylor, a negro school teacher and his friends with the assistance of Mr. Leonard Tufts had prepared for their reception a sumptuous barbecue and plenty of red meat watermelon. After partaking of the hospitality of these kind friends they were shown by Mr. Leonard Tufts himself over their fine farm at Pinehurst.

They were greatly impressed with Mr. Tufts' fine herd of Berkshire hogs which is possibly the finest in the south, but they were probably more impressed with the fact that it is more profitable to pasture hogs on rape, chufas, corn and soy beans and keep them in sanitary houses, than to feed them on hard corn, red dog, shipstuff and other mixtures in a pine pole or rail pen or lot in a patch of woods or pine thickets. This one lesson will be worth the whole trip it they will make use of it.

They were also captivated with Mr. Tuft's fine herd of Ayrshire cattle, his modern dairy and cleanliness with which it was handled. It made them a little more appetizing for milk.

But possibly the most striking things were the great peach orchards in Moore county. The farmers say they now understand that if it is profitable to prune, spray, fertilize and cultivate the thousands of acres in Moore county set to peaches, it is profitable and wise to do the same thing with a home orchard. This is another valuable lesson if they will take it home and put it into practice.

This trip will not only help the farmers who enjoyed the three-hundred and fifty mile outing, but will be an inspiration and an incentive to those in their various communities to watch with interest the introduction of this knowledge into their farming industry, and the results they obtain.

JNO. D. WRAY,
Farm Makers' Club Agent.
Greensboro.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer

OCT 1 - 1923

EXTENSION WORK DONE IN THE NEGRO SECTIONS.

It is not well known that North Carolina employs 18 local agents, one club agent and a district agent, to work with negro farmers in the more thickly populated negro sections of North Carolina. These negro agents are doing excellent work.

C. R. Hudson, State agent for the Extension Service, is giving more personal attention to this phase of extension work this year and from the reports of the negro agents, it seems that this closer supervision and interest is now bearing excellent results.

Dean B. W. Kilgore, director of extension at State College, believes that this agricultural work among the negroes has been largely responsible for the fact that North Carolina has lost very little labor this year.

Extension – 1924.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE NEGRO EDUCATORS OPENS WEDNESDAY MORNING

Hundreds of Farmers and Others Gather For Big Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 16.—Hundreds of farmers, agriculturalists and others interested in agriculture gathered at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in attendance upon the twenty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference which opened here Wednesday morning.

The features of the day's program was an address on "Boll Weevil Control" by Colonel Harvie Jordan, St. Matthews, South Carolina, managing director of the American Cotton Association Boll Weevil Control; the welcome address by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, agricultural and industrial exhibits and roundtable discussions of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

Dr. Moton's address of welcome was chock-full of sane and timely advice. He pointed out the splendid opportunities to buy land in the South; urged that negro farmers take advantage of these opportunities; advised those going North to retain their real estate holdings in the South and to utilize a portion of their wages to liquifate all indebtedness on their property "if there happens to be any"; stated "that the great majority of negroes still remain on the farm," and declared that they should put forth an effort to educate their children and to make better homes and to provide wholesome amusement for their children.

Colonel Jordan, who was the speaker of the day, explained various methods of controlling the boll weevil —the primary method being "balanced farming." "Statistics show," said Colonel Jordan, "396,000 farms operated by colored tenants which did not have a single cow, hog or chicken. These isolated farm homes absolutely devoid of food and feed crops or farm animals, except a mule, is a fearful indictment to bring against any man who tills the soil. The boll weevil will not stand for that kind of farming."

"Farmer's Day."

The opening day of the conference has been appropriately termed "Farmer's Day" Everything discussed and every exhibit and demonstration deals directly with farmers and their problems. Thirty-three years ago this mode of teaching the farmers was established by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Institute. From a few farmers of Macon county the movement in the course of a short period has become nationally known and large delegations from Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas the Carolinas, Mississippi and other Southern states are here today.

Industrial Demonstrations.

To carry out the scheme, the entire institute is put at the disposal of the farmers and their wives. Practical lessons are taught in every phase of farm and home life—from the raising of chickens to the proper care of children.

In one corner of the assembly room of the administration building of the mechanical department, the farmers were given instruction in repairing harness, buggy and car trimming; inexpensive methods of making and repairing stove-pipes, pans, dippers, dust pans and cooking utensils. In another, they were watching wagons, buggies and furniture being built "while you wait." by Tuskegee students. While in another section, classes were being conducted in preparing milk for the market.

Better Homes Needed.

One of the causes for the present agricultural unrest is the need of better homes. The department of Women's Industries showed the farmers and their wives just what better homes meant—as to arrangement, furnishing and conveniences. A five-room cottage properly arranged, furnished and with necessity conveniences was exhibited and its advantages explained. This cottage, though coming up to the requirements of a well-appointed and furnished home, was in the reach of practically everyone who viewed it—being neatly, but inexpensively furnished and constructed.

Better Health.

While these demonstrations were in progress, a clinic was being conducted at an improvised health center under the direction of a physician and a registered nurse connected with the institute health center. Physical examinations of children and adults were given, medical advice given and general health literature distributed. In connection with this phase of the work, a baby clinic was held, instruction in the proper care of babies was given.

On the outside of the "health center" was a model porch to be used in treating tuberculosis patients and plans and cost of building it were distributed.

Agricultural Exhibits.

In the center of this room were agricultural products and agricultural demonstrations were being conducted. While one group was learning to analyze milk, others were observing how biting lice were eradicated from chickens and cattle by using Sodium Fluorid; others how to construct and use a grain sprouter or how to feed chickens for the best results and so on through the various activities on the farm.

Carver's Products Conspicuous.

Conspicuous among the exhibits were the famous "Carter Products" comprising the peanut, potato and pecan products. In addition to these, Dr. Carver showed how various waste products could be utilized advantageously, such as fuel brickettes made of peanut shells, sawdust and turpentine, waste and coal dust.

Other exhibits that attracted much attention were those composed of live stock and a chart showing the progress of the club work among negro boys in Alabama.

In the twenty counties in which this work is carried on, there are 143 clubs with an aggregate membership of 2,241 boys, who have raised products valued at $41,671.27.

A New Departure.

Every year the crowd is too large for the spacious chapel. For the benefit of those who were not able to get into the chapel to attend the sessions of the conference, a continuous moving picture show was conducted in an adjacent building. Health pictures were shown, emphasizing especially, the advice that had been given in the clinic. This new feature met with the approval of the visitors as was indicated by the fact that a "packed house" saw each show.

Parade Called Off.

To the great disappointment of those present, the agricultural parade had to be eliminated from the program of the morning on account of the steady down-pour of rain. This, however, gave more time for the conducting of the demonstration.

The Morning Session.

At 10:30 o'clock all demonstrations stopped and the visitors assembled in the institute chapel where the conference was opened. Farmers from various states told of the progress made in their communities along economic, educational and social lines. In some instances, however, the progress was nihil but there was yet hope that conditions would be improved in the near future.

Of special interest were the methods used by John L. Clark of Monroe county, Georgia and W. M. Long, of Douglas county, to "out-wit the boll weevil" The former related how he had "beat the pest" by changing his "money crop" from cotton to grain and the latter achieved satisfactory results by raising plenty of marketable products Others, however, were not as successful and had fought a losing battle but were not discouraged.

Noon Day Session.

After following the strenuous program of the morning, the noon day session, held in Tompkins dining hall proved very popular with the "horny hand tillers of the soil" and each one participated whole-heartedly in the program which among other things were barbecued pork and Alabama yams. These were eaten, along with other delicacies, to the strains of music furnished by the institute band under the direction of Captain F. L. Drye.

Afternoon Session.

At one thirty o'clock, headed by the institute band, the visitors in spite of the drizzling rain, marched to the institute chapel to "resume operations." Following a few "warming up exercises" Dr. Moton welcomed the farmers to the institute saying in part:

"It is a great pleasure to welcome you to Tuskegee Institute for the thirty-third annual farmers' conference. No group of people is more welcome at Tuskegee Institute than you who come here from year to year to attend the farmers' conference. Dr. Booker T. Washington, who founded the institute and organized this conference always used to say that Tuskegee Institute belong to the negro race. It was theirs to use and enjoy and he himself was never more happy than when he saw his own people walking about these grounds in quiet contentment and with pride in the accomplishments of their race. And, of course, we are all of us glad of the presence of our white friends, and for this evidence of their interest and cooperation.

Negroes Leaving South.

"We meet today in the midst of widespread unrest among the farmers of the South indeed among farmers of every section who are feeling as never before the pressure of changing economic conditions. This unrest as you know, is taking thousands of men and women away from the farm of the South into the industrial plants of the North and of the South as well. Attracted by the prospect of high wages, regular employment and better living conditions, they have decided to give up the fight against the boll weevil, to leave the uncertainties of the present tenant system and the one-crop routine and to start all over again in the effort to improve living conditions for themselves and to secure better educational facilities and larger opportunities for their children.

"This migration has been going on now for at least eight years, beginning with the world war and continuing in fluctuating volume up until the present time. I have no doubt, my friends, that a great many of those who have gone North, East and West have greatly improved their condition by the change, but from my observations on conditions in the North today and after sober reflection concerning the whole matter, I am wondering if a great many of those who have gone are not taking greater risks in the pursuit of happiness than they can well afford.

"It is true that there has been and probably will be for awhile at least, a large demand for labor in the North but it behooves our men and women in the South to think twice before they are lured away from the undoubted advantages which the South offers. In the first place, we must not ignore the unequalled opportunity to be found in the South for buying thousands of acres of good land at low rates and on easy terms. Such an opportunity is not to be had by negroes or any other people anywhere else in the world and it is the kind of opportunity that is fundamental to the progress of any people. Whatever the disadvantages which we face in the South, in the last analysis, they do not compare in importance with this fundamental asset of laying the foundation of progress in the soil.

"Hold Your Land."

"Now there is some danger that we may, as a race, in the excitement of change overlook this fact. The records show that two years ago, negroes in Georgia were paying taxes on 1,783,814 acres of land; that one year afterwards, they were paying taxes on 1,628,475 acres of land—a decrease of nearly 100,000 acres in one year. This, I have no doubt, is in large measure due to the heavy migration from that state and it is very probable that conditions are proportionately the same in the other sections. This condition has been brought about in many cases by persons who are buying land without having completely finished their payments; then when they decided to go North, they have allowed their payments to lapse and have surrendered their claim to the payments they have already made and the land goes back to the original holder.

"In the face of these facts, there are two things that should be emphasized today. In the first place, let us continue the policy which Dr. Washington did so much to promote—of getting possession of the land. The South is a growing section; it is growing in agriculture and it is growing in manufactures, and of one thing we can be perfectly sure and that is that we shall never have a beter opportunity to get possession of this land than we have today. As years go by, the rich lands of the South will more and more come into possesison of large corporations and individual holders of large means which will make it almost impossible eventually for the small land owner of limited means to again get possesion of the soil. It is an axiom of society that the man who owns the land controls the government. Without it, there can

be no solid, permanent progress.

"The second point that shall be made is this: if economic conditions should force any of us to take advantage of the opportunities offered in industrial centers, let us see to it that our claim upon the land that is left behind is secure. No better use can be made of the large earnings now offered in these industrial plants than to send the money back home for paying off mortgages and other claims against the farm and the home. And where the home and farm are already clear, it is both wise and safe to buy more land. I have no doubt that a great many negro farmers have just as much land as they can reasonably take care of; but I am eqully sure that there are many more of my race who do not have enough land, or do not have any land whatever, who could profit greatly by taking this opportunity to secure their own share of farm property.

HARVIE JORDAN SPEAKS

In closing his remarks, Dr. Moton introduced Colonel Jordan, who delivered one of the best addresses heard at Tuskegee.

To Continue Thursday

At the close of the meeting, Dr. Robert R. Moton announced that the conference would continue throughout Thursday at which time Dr. H. S. Cummings would be the principal speaker. Representatives of various local, state and national health agencies and welfare associations will discuss the subject "Good Health, a National Asset."

Declarations Adopted

The following declarations were adopted:

The wisdom of Dr. Booker T. Washington in establishing the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference continues to be manifested in farming throughout the south. That the interest of the negro farmers themselves in this conference has not waned in the least is clearly indicated by the increasing attendance from year to year.

The Thirty-third Annual Conference finds an unrest prevailing among negro farmers paralleled only by that of direct result of this unrest, thousands of negroes have left the South and have found employment in the industrial centers of the north. Many others have left the farms and settled in the manufacturing centers of the South.

We would say to all the farmers of the South that these are changing times. In some sections there is much distress because of the boll weevil and other causes. On the other hand, while we recognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in other industries, we would again call attention to the great and permanent opportunities on the farms. As was pointed out at the beginning of the migration in 1917, there are here millions of acres of idle land to be cultivated which can be acquired on very easy terms. Of still more importance to us is the fact that because of the migration to the North and to the industrial centers of the South we are in danger of losing the footing which we have acquired in the soil. Because of this fact and also because of the progress which we have already made in land ownership, the Tuskegee conference in the midst of the present unrest again says in the language of the great founder of this conference, "Let down your buckets where you are"; let them down into the ownership of more land, better farming and better homes.

Some Causes

We take this occasion to say a further word about the causes of unrest and some suggested remedies. The causes for this unrest are varied. The primary one is economic. The wages paid in other industries are much higher and have therefore been a strong factor in influencing negroes to leave the farms. The tenant system of farming, the ravages of the boll weevil, the lack of standardized markets, the lack of a "pay day" on the farm and the lack of proper sources of credit have also done much to induce negroes to leave the farms.

Another important reason which must be considered is the desire of farmers to educate their children. In spite of the improvements which are being made in this respect there is yet a great deal to be done. We still have short school terms in many of the rural districts. There is still a woeful lack of school buildings. These conditions make it very difficult and in some cases almost impossible for them to educate their children.

Still another important cause of the migration from the farms is the lack of protection accorded negroes by constituted authority and the lack of justice in the courts. Mob rule makes life and property insecure. It often happens that there are floggings and lynchings for the most trivial offences and for which too frequently there is no redress in the courts. These conditions along with the poor housing have played an important part in causing the exodus of negroes from the farms.

Some Remedies.

We would especially urge upon the farmers of the South to diversify their crops. Let us not place our entire dependence upon cotton and in what we do grow let us follow the methods of successfully raising it under boll weevil conditions. We, as farmers and those interested in the development of agriculture in the South, must see to it that provisions are made so that landlords, bankers and farm loan cooperative associations will in some way help negro farmers to have sufficient money and credit to carry on diversified farming which is the basis of any permanent progress among farmers.

We commend that large and growing number of planters who are seeing to it that satisfactory settlements are rendered their tenants. It is only by providing good living conditions, educational facilities and rendering just settlements that tenants can be made more contented and more valuable to themselves and to their communities. We also commend that increasing number of planters in various sections of the South who are assisting, financially and otherwise, in having good school houses erected for their tenants. We urge upon the tenants, increase your reliability, keep your contracts and engagements, be faithful to your families and see that your children attend school.

We urge upon all farmers, send your children to school regularly. Keep them in school until they have completed at least a high school course. We urge that the boys and girls who intend to follow farming be sent to agricultural schools for training. urge that the farmers themselves follow closely the advice and instruction of the college experiment stations, agricultural experts, farm and home demonstration agents and agricultural teachers; attend agricultural short courses conducted by various educational institutions, provide wholesome recreation for your children, put forth every effort to carry out the slogan of this conference, "Better farming, better business, better schools, better churches, better health, better homes."

Those of us white and black, who are interested in the South's development must see to it that these conditions are remedied so that our people will be contented on farms. There should be better provisions made for tenants, just settlements to them should become the rule, higher wages should be paid labor, more and better schools should be erected and school terms should be lengthened. Ample protection should be afforded under the law in the rural districts and justice should be rendered in the courts.

This conference especially commends the various agricultural agencies, the work of the Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund, the Jeanes Foundation and the General Education Board for their effective work in improving negro schools. We wish to express our appreciation to the editors of the southern newspapers who have fought so bravely against mob rule and other forms of lawlessness. We likewise express our appreciation to the Southern Commission on Race Relations and to other agencies and individuals who are working and sacrificing to bring about better relations between the races. It is also gratifying to note the remarkable decrease in the number of lynchings during the past year and particularly do we commend the State of Alabama whose record in this respect is clean.

Finally, we ask the co-operation of the whole South to join in the movement to bring to the people of the soil such conveniences, such privileges, such opportunities and such protection as will enable them to live the largest, fullest and most serviceable life.

TUSKEGEE ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD JAN. 16 - 17

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 24. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, announced today reduced rates had been secured on all railroads for delegates to the Thirty-third Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which will be held at the Institute January 16 and 17. The special rate, which is on the identification certificate plan, amounts to a fare and a half for the round trip. Tickets may be purchased on January 13, allowing a ten-day visit at the shrine of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Institute, the Negro conference, the National Negro Business League and numerous other movements designed to promote the progress of the race.

The general subject of the conference will be: "Agricultural Unrest; Its Causes and Remedies." A group of speakers of national reputation and importance will discuss the various phases of this subject on the opening day. Other features of the first day will be: Industrial demonstrations, the agricultural exhibit, the Macon County Parade and the farmer's round-table discussion of agricultural problems.

On the second day the sessions will be devoted to discussions of the subject: "Health Conservation, a National Asset." Practically every health and social agency will be represented on the program. The names of the speakers on both days will be announced later.

Extensive arrangements are being made at the Institute to handle the enormous crowd that is expected. All delegates to the conference as well as visitors, will be guests of the Institute. Identification certificates may be secured by writing to Dr. Robert R. Moton.

NEGROES URGED TO STAY ON FARM

Tuskegee, Ala., January 16.—Calling attention to the "great and permanent opportunities on the farms," speakers at today's session of the thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee Institute urged upon Southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes," as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the north and to industrial centers of the south.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, pointed out the opportunities to buy land in the south and urged the negro farmers to take advantage of these opportunities. He said the "majority of the negroes still remain on the farm" and urged that they make an effort to educate their children, make better homes and to provide wholesome amusement for their children.

Harvie Jordan, of St. Matthews, S. C., managing director of the American Cotton association boll weevil control, explained various methods of controlling the boll weevil, giving balanced farming as the primary method. He cited numerous instances in which southern negro farmers had been successful in making farming pay through the balanced farming method.

The plan of the boll weevil control campaign of his organization this season contemplates the establishment of a large number of 6 to 8-acre cotton demonstration farms among the negro farmers of the cotton belt as well as among the white farmers.

Other features of today's meeting were industrial exhibits and round table discussions of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

BUFFALO AMERICAN
Thursday, January 10, 1924

PREPARE FOR TUSKEGEE CONFAB; HALF FARE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

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Extension—1924.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

WORKERS' DAY SESSION HELD AT TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings of United States Health Department Delivers Address on "Health Conservation"; Moton Presides Over Meeting; Five Hundred Attend

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 17.—The workers' day session of the thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference was attended by 600 social workers, agricultural demonstration agents, home economics workers, teachers and other education officials and friends. Dr. R. R. Moton presided over the discussions of the topic for the day "Health Conservation". The special feature of the day was the address by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings of the United States public health service on "The United States Public Health Service and Disease Control."

The sub-topics of the day's program were "How the Observance of National Negro Health Week is Teaching Health Conservation," introduced by J. O. Thomas, the field secretary of the National Urban league; "Interracial Cooperations and Health Improvement," by T. J. Woofter, secretary, state committee, Georgia commission on inter-racial cooperation; "The Place of the Medical School in a Program of Health Conservation," by Dr. J. J. Mullowney, president of Mebarry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; "Venereal Disease Control," by Dr. W. C. Blassengame, director, Alabama bureau venereal disease control and "The Importance in Disease Prevention and Control of More Hospital and Clinical Facilities for Negroes," by Dr. H. M. Greene, president, national hospital association.

Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon-general, United States public health service lauded the cooperative spirit of negro agencies, particularly the annual national negro health week, in assisting federal health service. He explained the extensive scope of work of the national bureau of health and pled for increased direction of efforts of negro agencies to suppress and exterminate what he termed were the three basic evils of the health of the United States. These are, "venereal diseases", he claimed, "which can be conquered most effectively by greater moral teaching. And your negro preachers can and do exercise a tremendous influence yet with your race second, malaria, which well balanced diets, home sanitation and public sanitation can well offset and lastly, tuberculosis which, also responds to the treatment of prevention just named for malaria and in addition, special care and separation of afflicted members of the family or household."

T. J. Woofter of the Georgia commission on Inter-racial cooperation, asserted that "Public health among the colored, as well as the whites, is a matter of education and more education." He declared that the betterment of health conditions among negroes is a matter of responsibility upon colored leaders and he maintained that there should be tuberculosis sanitariums for colored people in every state in the union.

A stirring address was that by Dr. J. J. Mullowney, president of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. He made a strong plea for the, hundreds of doctors and nurses the colored race needs "men and women of strong, moral and service-loving charaoter." He dwelt at length upon the work the only two colored medical colleges of the United States, Howard University medical school, Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., are doing in this field.

Other interesting and instructing addresses heard were delivered by Miss Jessie Mariner, director, Alabama child hypiene and public health nursing, who spoke on "The Place of the Negro Public Health Nursing in a Program for Disease Prevention and Control", and Miss Ethel Lawley on "The Value of Accurate Recording of Births and Deaths in a Program of Disease Control."

The conference was brought to a close by the band concert rendered by the institute band of forty-two pieces in the chapel at 8 p. m. Principal Moton affirmed that this was one of the most enthusiastic and successful conferences held at Tuskegee

COLUMBIA, S. C. State

JAN 17 1924

JORDAN ADDRESSES NEGRO CONFERENCE

St. Matthews Man Tells of Boll Weevil Control in Speech at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—Calling attention to the "great and permanent opportunities on the farms," speakers at today's session of the 33rd annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee institute urged upon Southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes," as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the North and to industrial centers of the South.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, pointed out the opportunities to buy land in the South and urged the negro farmers to take advantage of these opportunities. He said the "majority of the negroes still remain on the farm" and urged that they make an effort to educate their children, make better homes and to provide wholesome amusement for their children.

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The plan of the boll weevil control campaign of his organization this season contemplates the establishment of a large number of six to eight acre cotton demonstration farms among the negro farmers of the cotton belt as well as among the white farmers.

Other features of today's meeting were industrial exhibits and round table discussions of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

JAN 16 1924

Tuskegee Conference In Thirty-Third Session Is Largely Attended

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—The Tuskegee conference opened its thirty-third annual session here today with the consideration of the farmers and their problems.

Harvie Jordan, of St. Matthews, S. C., was the principal speaker on the morning's program. Other features included an industrial demonstration by students of Tuskegee institute, agricultural exhibits, a parade showing agricultural progress of Macon county, Ala., and a round table discussion of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

Tomorrow will be devoted to a discussion of "Good Health, a National Asset" by representatives of various health agencies. The chief speaker will be Dr. H. S. Cummings, surgeon general of the United States public health service.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, stated at the meeting of the executive committee and trustees of the national association of teachers in colored schools meeting here, that from present indications the conference this year will be more largely attended than that of any previous year.

NEW YORK NEWS
Saturday, January 12, 1924

PREPARING FOR 33D ANNUAL CONFERENCE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 9.—Extensive preparations are being made at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the holding of the Thirty-third annual Tuskegee Negro Conference on January 16 and 17. The subjects: "Agricultural Unrest, the Causes and the Remedies," for farmers' day, and "Good Health, a National Asset," for the workers' conference, are of vital importance and more than 4,000 farmers, educators, representatives of various health agencies and welfare workers are expected to be present.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, announced today that among the important speakers for the two-day sessions would be: The Honorable Harvie Jordan, St. Matthews, South Carolina, managing director of the American Cotton Association Boll Weevil Control; Dr. H. S. Cummings, Washington, D. C., surgeon-general of the United Public Health Service; Dr. H. M. Greene, Knoxville, Tenn., president of the National Hospital Association, and Dr. J. J. Mullowney, Nashville, Tenn., president of the Meharry Medical College.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 16 1924

TUSKEGEE WILL OPEN FARM MEET TODAY

Tuskegee, Ala., January 15.—(Special.)—Farmers and others interested in agriculture are pouring into Tuskegee institute on every train to attend the thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference, which opens here Wednesday morning and continues through Thursday evening.

The first day will be devoted to farmers and their problems, and the principal speaker will be Colonel Harvie Jordan, of St. Matthews, S. C., managing director of the American Cotton association boll weevil control campaign. Other features of the opening day will be industrial demonstrations by students of the institute, agricultural exhibits, a parade, showing agricultural progress of Macon county, and a round-table discussion of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

The second day will be devoted to the discussion of the subject "Good Health, a National Asset," by representatives of various health agencies. The chief speaker on this day will be Dr. H. S. Cummings, surgeon general of the United States public health service.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Advertiser
JAN 18 1924

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The conference was brought to a close by the band concert rendered by the institute band of forty-two pieces in the chapel at 8 p. m. Principal Moton affirmed that this was one of the most enthusiastic and successful conferences held at Tuskegee

MIGRATION TOPIC OF TUSKEGEE FARMERS CONVENTION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 28.—Hundreds of farmers, agriculturists and others interested in agriculture gathered here in attendance upon the twenty-third annual Tuskegee Farmers' Conference just closed.

Features of the conference were the welcome addres of Dr. Moton, addresses on the boll weevil by Colonel Harvie Jordan, special exhibits showing the progress of Negro farmers in the South, and the Workers' conference, being the meeting held by the special agents of the state and national governments among the farmers of the South.

Most of the speakers at the conference dealt in some way with the problem of migration. There were none who advised that Negroes should come to the North. Most of those who spoke, referred to unfavorable conditions in the South which encouraged Negroes to leave, but pointed out the advantages offered in the North. Dr. Moton spoke of the decrease of taxable land among Negroes in Georgia and wraned against Negroes going North and relinquishing their real estate holdings in the South.

Most of those persons who combatted the boll weevil successfully, did so by perfecting a balanced crop system, according to reports at the conference.

Conspicuous among the exhibits were the famous "Carver Products" comprising the peanut, potato and pecan products. In addition to these, Dr. Carver showed how various waste products could be utilized advantageouly, such as fuel brickettes made of peanut shells, saw dust and turpentine, waste and coal dust.

An interesting observation on club work among the farmers was the report that in twenty counties of Alabama there are 143 clubs with an aggregate membership of 2,241 boys, who have raised products valued at $41,671.27.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Advertiser
JAN 16 1924

SURGEON GENERAL TUSKEGEE SPEAKER

Harvie Jordan Also on Program of Largely Attended Negro Farm Conference

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 15.—Special to The Advertiser—Farmers and others interested in agriculture are pouring into Tuskegee Institute on every train to attend the thirty-third annual negro conference which opens here Wednesday morning and continues through Thursday evening.

The first day will be devoted to the farmers and their problems and the principal speaker will be Colonel Harvie Jordan, St. Matthews.

Other features of the opening day will be industrial demonstrations by students of the institute, agricultural exhibits, a parade showing agricultural progress of Macon county and a round table discussion of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

The second day will be devoted to the discussion of "good health, a national asset," by representatives of various health agencies. The chief speaker on this day will be Dr. H. S. Cummings, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal
JAN 16 1924

KILLING WEEVIL IS AN EASY JOB

Director of Weevil Control For Cotton Association Makes Speech.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—The boll weevil, cotton's greatest enemy, is easily and quickly destroyed if prompt and efficient methods are employed in its early control, Harvie Jordan, of St. Matthews S. C., managing director of the boll weevil control campaign of the American Cotton Association, said today in an address before the annual conference of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Jordan made practical suggestions to students and agriculturalists gathered at the conference, stressing deep plowing and a thoroughly prepared soil before the seeds are planted. He urged use of a high grade commercial fertilizer containing high percentage of nitrogen and potash and advocated planting of sound seed of a selected short staple. He told the conference that seed should be planted only after the soil had become warm in spring with all danger of frost and cold nights past.

Mr. Jordan said the cotton should be chopped as soon as the stand is up and growing and he advised the application of liquid poison with mop or bottle, one drop to the bud of the plant, as soon as the cotton is chopped to a stand. Weekly application of poison should be made, he continued, to terminal buds if weevils are present, until the cotton is knee high and limbing out. After this stage of growth a proper spraying machine should be used, or the crop should be dusted with powdered calcium arsenate.

It was the speaker's opinion that the weevil should be destroyed when it first leaves its winter hibernating quarters and begins to infest the field of cotton after the plant is up and growing. If the old weevil is destroyed, he said, the cycle of reproduction would be checked. He advocates the "home brew" mixture as a cheap and effective agent. It is made of one gallon sorghum syrup, one pound calcium arsenate and one gallon water.

In the fall he advocated plowing up all stalks of the harvested crop and a crop of small grain planted on the land. He urged farmers to plant only one-third of their cultivated land per plow in cotton and advised rapid and continuous cultivation for the plow

JAN 21 1924
[illegible] RANGE, Ga. Reporter

TUSKEGEE FARMERS' CONFERENCE 16-17

The thirty-third annual session of the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference was held January 16th and 17th, and was well attended by farmers, business men, teachers and ministers of both races from all over the United States. This conference was one of the most successful held since its founding thirty-three years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This conference was attended by forty farmers, farm women, farm boys and girls also ministers from Troup, Meriwether, Coweta, Carroll and Douglas counties, also the Georgia borders of LaFayette county, Ala., who joined Agent Wm. R. King, some in the auto trip and others who took advantage of the reduced rates and went by rail; many of whom had never been to the conference nor had they seen the great institution before.

The conference, also the great institution, were a great inspiration to all the party. Judging from the number and kinds of questions which were asked by many of the farmers it could be easily seen that the farmers are depending more and more upon the kinds of instructions disseminated by the institute and other authentic sources for their direction in the farming business.

Extension — 1924

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Anniston, Ala. Star — JAN 18 1924

Boll Weevil Control Is Largely A Matter of Good Farming Methods

Boll weevil control is not difficult. Cotton's greatest enemy can be easily and quickly destroyed if prompt and efficient methods are employed in its early control.

This is the encouraging message given at Tuskegee by Harvie Jordan, managing director of the Boll Weevil Control campaign of the American Cotton association in an address at the annual conference of the Tuskegee Institute.

Some practical suggestions were made by Mr. Jordan in his address. Deep plowing and a thoroughly prepared soil, he said, are necessary. He urged the use of fertilizer containing a high percentage of nitrogen and potash. Sound seed of a selected short staple, planted only after the soil has become warm in spring, with all frost danger past, was another suggestion.

Mr. Jordan said the cotton should be chopped as soon as the stand is up and growing. He advised the application of liquid poison with mop bottle, one drop to the bud of the plant, as soon as the cotton is chopped to stand. Weekly application of poison should be made he continued, to terminal buds if weevil is present until the cotton is knee-high and limbing out. After this stage of growth power spraying machines should be used, or the crop should be dusted with powdered calcium arsenate.

Much depends upon the individual efforts of the farmers in the boll weevil fight. It is unthinkable that the little pest can triumph over the intelligent effort of man. Its eradication not only is possible, but it is not difficult if proper methods are used by farmers in combatting it. This is the opinion not only of Mr. Jordan, but of leading agriculturists generally who have studied the matter.

Mr. Jordan's suggestions made at Tuskegee should prove valuable to Alabama farmers generally. He tells of a way to fight the weevil that every farmer can easily adopt and it is a way that has proven effective in experimental work.

Lincolnton — Ga — JAN 25 1924 Journal

HARVIE JORDAN ADVISES TUSKEGEE STUDENTS AND FARMERS ON BEST METHODS OF MAKING COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The boll weevil, cotton's greatest enemy, is easily destroyed if prompt and efficient methods are employed in its early control, Harvie Jordan, of St. Matthew, S. C., managing director of the boll weevil control campaign of the American Cotton Association, said in an address before the annual conference of Tuskegee institute.

Mr. Jordan made practical suggestions to students and agriculturists gathered at the conference, stressing deep plowing and a thoroughly prepared soil before the seed are planted. He urged use of a high-grade commercial fertilizer containing high percentage of nitrogen and potash, and advocated planting of sound seed of a selected short staple. He told the conference that seed should be planted only after the soil had become warm in spring with all danger of frost and cold nights past.

Mr. Jordan said the cotton should be chopped as soon as the stand is up and growing and he advised the application of liquid poison with mop or bottle, one drop to the bud of the plant as soon as the cotton is chopped to a stand. Weekly applications of poison should be made, he continued, to terminate buds, if weevil is present, until the cotton is knee-high and limbing out. After this stage of growth a power spraying machine should be used, or the crop should be dusted with powdered calcium arsenate.

It was the speaker's opinion that the weevil should be destroyed when it first leaves its winter hibernating quarters and begins to infest the field of cotton after the plant is up and growing. If the old weevil is destroyed, he said that the cycle of reproduction would be checked. He advocates the "home brew" mixture as a cheap and effective agent. It is made of one gallon of sorghum syrup, one pound of calcium arsenate and one gallon of water.

In the fall he advocated plowing up all stalks of the harvested crop and a crop of small grain planted on the land. He urged farmers to plant only one-third of their cultivated land per plow in cotton and he advised rapid and continuous cultivation for the plant.

Athens - Ga — JAN 19 1924 Banner

Urges Negroes to Own More Land

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Calling attention to "the great and permanent opportunities on the farms," declarations adopted at the concluding session of the thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee Institute here urged upon southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes" as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the north and to industrial centers of the south.

"The thirty-third annual conference finds an unrest prevailing among negro farmers paralelled only by that of 1917," the declarations stated. "During the past year, thousands of negroes have left the south and have found employment in the industrial centers of the north. Many others have left the farms and settled in the manufacturing centers of the south.

"In the midst of the unrest," the declarations continued, "the Tuskegee conference again says in the language of the great founder of this conference, "let down your buckets where you are; let them down into the ownership of more land, better farming and better homes."

Economic causes, the higher wages paid in industries, the tenant system of farming, the ravages of the boll weevil, the lack of standardizing markets, the lack of proper sources of credit for negro farmers, were pointed as reasons for the unrest and factors contributory to the migration. Lark of proper educational facilities and "lack of protection accorded negroes by constitutional authority" in rural districts, together with poor housing, were given as additional reasons for the exodus.

Among remedies suggested were crop diversification, together with the use of the boll weevil control measures in the raising of cotton; the provisions by landlords, business men, bankers of farm rredits and improved educational facilities, and cooperation in the betterment of living conditions.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — JAN 17 1924 Item.

South Farms Negro Chance, Say Leaders

Tuskeegee Speakers Hit Emigration at Annual Conference

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Calling attention to the "great and permanent opportunities on the farms," speakers at the 33rd annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee institute late yesterday urged upon southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes," as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the North and to industrial centers of the South.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, pointed out the opportunities to buy land in the South and urged the negro farmers to take advantage of these opportunities. He said the "majority of the negroes still remain on the farm," and urged that they make an effort to educate their children, make better homes and to provide wholesome amusement for their children.

Boll Weevil Campaign.

Harvie Jordan of St. Matthews, S. C., managing director of the American Cotton Association Boll Weevil control, explained various methods of controlling the boll weevil, giving balanced farming as the primary method. He cited numerous instances in which Southern negro farmers had been successful in making farming pay through the balanced farming method.

The plan of the boll weevil control campaign of his organization this season contemplates the establishment of a large number of six to eight-acre cotton demonstration farms among the negro farmers of the cotton belt as well as among the white farmers.

Forsyth Ga Advertiser JAN 31 1924

FACTS ABOUT TUSKEGEE FARMERS CONFERENCE

"Dr. Moton, the folks in our community is all done gone crazy about work." This was one of the most significant statements made by a farmer from Mt. Meigs, Ala., at the Farmers Conference at Tuskekee a few days ago. - This statement came at the conclusion of his talk wherein he

told how practically every man in his community made from a fair to a good crop of cotton last year. Some one asked him if they used poison. "Not a dust," he said. "We prepared our land good, fertilized it high, planted good seed, and then WORKED it. Why, Dr. Moton, everybody in our community is done gone crazy about work."

All through the scores of talks made by farmers from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and as far away as Arkansas, this same note could be clearly detected in every speech—the man who is succeeding is the man who works. Dr. Moton, the principal of the Tuskegee Institute, in summing up all the speeches from farmers, took great pains to commend them for their attitude towards plain old fashioned, honest - to - goodness work. He told them that there are some things farmers' organizations, even the government, cannot do for them. Only themselves by dent of hard work could feed their stock and families and pay their debts. Worrying about hard times, he said, would never do these things. At the same time, he said he was not unmindful of the many handicaps under which we as a people are laboring. To remedy these things, such as bettering the schools, making person and property more safe, are some of the things that our next-door neighbor, the white man, can and is doing more and more in nearly every community.

An entire page of this publication might be used in attempting a description of the great Tuskegee Institute, and still only a very faint idea of its magnitude would be given. If there lives in all Georgia today any man who doubts the value of training colored boys and girls to do real work, he ought to go to Tuskegee and see for himself the one hundred brick buildings erected by student labor directed by men of their own race. These buildings would do credit, some of them, to any educational institution in the United States. The writer has visited some of the best in the country from New England to Atlanta, and therefore speaks guardedly. The brick for these buildings were made by students, they were laid by students, the plumbing, wiring for electric lights, roofing, all done by student labor, boys who have since gone out into the world and are now making good as brick ex-

sons.

On the school farm, the same things obtain, in the dairy, horse barn, everywhere, it is black boys and girls being trained to do properly some job that must be carried on as long as civilization endures.

And no Negro farmer from Monroe nor any other county in the South can go to Tuskegee and gaze upon the smooth running of that enormous institution without getting mad with himself through and through for the slipshod manner in which most of his people if not he himself conducts his farm. In our party there were 29 persons, mostly farmers, three from Henry county, three from Pike, five from Lamar, and fourteen from Monroe. We hope in the near future to see some fruits of that trip.

S. H. LEE,
Local Demonstration Agent

Ft. Valley Ga
Leader
JAN 31 1924

FT. VALLEY NEGRO FARMERS AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

On Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 16th and 17th, the following delegation of farmers with U. S. farm agent O. S. Oneal attended the annual farmers conference held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama: M. J. Amica, Geo. and H. Ragins, Elder Everett, Robt. McGhee, J. F. Turner, Williams Flowers, Aaron Robinson, E. Walker, Josh Cleavland, Jas. Miller, also Dr. G. N. Woodward.

These farmers were inspired with what they heard and saw at this great conference. They returned home determined to do more to promote and bring about better conditions on their farms, and in their homes, schools, at their annual home-cured meat show and conference and in the community and county.

Every effort is being made to make the meeting and home-cured meat show in March the best ever held in the state. A group of educators and experts representing Tuskegee Institute in the persons of Profs. T. M. Campbell, special agent U. S. South, T. Cowan, Farm Mgr. Tuskegee, W. W. Hayes, trucking division, H. Sims, state agent for negroes, Ala. farmers, are planning to be present, according to O. S. Oneal.

Urges Better Farming Conditions

Waycross Ga
Herald
JAN 17 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(By Associated Press).—Calling attention to "the great and permanent opportunities on the farms", declarations adopted at the concluding session of the thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee Institute here today urged upon Southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes" as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the North and to industrial centers of theSouth.

"The thirty-third annual conference finds an unrest prevailing among negro farmers paralleley only by that of 1917," the declarations stated. "During the past year, as a direct result of this unrest, thousands of negroes have left the South and have found employment in the industrial centers of the North. Many others have left the farms and settled in the manufacturing centers of the South.

Better Conditions Urged

"In the midst of unrest," the declaration continued, "the Tuskegee conference again says in the language of the great founder of this conference, "let down your buckets where you are;' let them down into the ownership of more land, better farming and better homes."

Economic causes, the higher wages paid in industries, the tenant system of farming, the ravages of the boll weevil, the lack of standardizing markets, the lack of proper sources of credit for negro farmers, were pointed as reasons for the unrest and factors contributory to the migration. Lack of proper educational facilities and "lack of protection accorded negroes by constitutional authority" in rural districts, together with poor housing, were given as additional reasons for the exodus.

Numerous Remedies Suggested

Among remedies suggested were crop diversification, together with the use of the boll weevil control measures in the raising of cotton; provisions by landlords, business men and bankers of farm credits and improved educational facilities, and cooperation in the betterment of living conditions.

"We urge upon the peanants," the declaration continued, "increase your reliability, keep your contracts and engagements, be faithful to your families and see that your children attend school. We urge upon all farmers that the boys and girls who intend to follow farming be sent to agricultural schools for training. We urge that the farmers themselves follow closely the advice and instruction of the college experiment stations, agricultural experts, farm and home demonstration agents and agricultural teachers; attend the agricultural short course conducted by various educational institutions; provide wholesome recreation for your children, put forth every effort to carry out the slogan of this conference. 'Better farming, better business, better schools, better churches, better health, better homes."

Southern Editors Lauded

The conference expressed its gratitude to editors of Southern newspapers "who have fought so bravely against mob rule and other forms of lawlessness." It declared further, "It is gratifying to note the remarkable decrease in the number of lynchings during the past year and particularly do we commend the state of Alabama whose record in this respect is clean."

The declarations concluded with a plea "for the cooperation of the whole South in the movement to bring to the people of the soil such conveniences, such privileges, such opportunities and such protection as will enable them to live the largest, fullest and most serviceable lives."

thirty-third annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee Institute urged upon Southern negroes "ownership of more land, better farming and better homes," as opposed to the tendency to migrate to the North and to industrial centers of the South.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, pointed out the opportunities to buy land in the South and urged the negro farmers to take advantage of these opportunities. He said "the majority of the negroes still remain on the farm" and urged that they make an effort to educate their children, make better homes and to provide wholesome amusement for their children.

Harvie Jordan of St. Matthews, S. C., managing director of the American Cotton Association boll weevil control, explained various methods of controlling the boll weevil, giving balanced farming as the primary method. He cited numerous instances in which Southern negro farmers had been successful in making farming pay through the balanced farming method.

The plan of the boll weevil control campaign of his organization this season contemplates the establishment of a large number of six to eight-acre cotton demonstration farms among the negro farmers of the cotton belt as well as among the white farmers.

Other features of today's meeting were industrial exhibits and round table discussions of agricultural problems by the farmers themselves.

SAVANNAH, GA. NEWS
JAN 17 1924

URGE OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Tuskegee Negro Conference in Session at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—Calling attention to the "great and permanent opportunities on the farms." speakers at today's session of the

Extension—1924.

Demonstration Work.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,
FEB 11 1924
News

Negro Farmers Get Expert Aid

By F. H. JETER

It is not generally known that the negro farmers of North Carolina are given assistance by the extension workers of the State college and department. Yet the college maintains 18 local agents in those counties more thickly populated with colored people, and six women agents in certain selected counties. In addition, there is a club agent working from the A. and T. college at Greensboro who gives his time to the young people in those counties not supplied with farm and home agents.

Good progress was made in this work last year. Prof. C. R. Hudson is in direct charge of the negro work and is assisted by a negro district agent, L. E. Hall, who spends his time supervising the work of the negro agents in the field. Better progress could have been made were i not for the fact that such a large percentage of the negroes are tenants. This fact precludes any great amount of activity in soil improvement for as yet landloards refuse to spend money in planting soil improving crops for the benefit of the tenant. Since successful farming depends to a large extent on a fertile soil, negro farmers, as a rule, are not so successful as the white landowners. Some landowners, however, are beginning to see the wisdom of allowing the tenant to plant pastures and soil improving crops and are depending on getting an adequate return from the increased fertility of the soil.

Like the white farm agents, the 18 negro workers are increasing their influence among the negro farmers by means of organization. Last year, they had 144 adult clubs with 3,667 members and 73 junior clubs with 992 members. In those counties not supplied with agents, John D. Wray, the club agent, had 113 clubs organized with 4,260 members. The agents also visited 9,642 farmers to help them with various problems.

Despite the fact that the negro farmer is not given much encouragement to plant soil improving crops, the local agents succeeded in having 5,416 acres planted to summer legumes and 5,690 acres to winter cover crops for turning under. They helped to install drainage systems on 26 farms affecting 3,939 acres and to terrace 233 farms preventing erosion on 3,406 acres. They helped farmers to buy 33 carloads of lime aggregating 990 tons at a saving of $1.50 per ton.

Most of the work with negroes has to do with crops. Corn is the one big crop that all negro farmers are interested in outside of the regular money crops of cotton and tobacco. Last year the agents induced 474 farmers to plant 1,547 acres of corn under supervision. This corn yielded an increase of about 15 bushels above the state average, which means that the agents added 23,305 bushels of corn to the state's yield. Good work was also done with wheat, oats and rye. In forage crops and legumes, J. W. Mitchell of Columbus county was awarded a bronze medal for getting his farmers to plant 1,329 acres to summer legumes. A general campaign was put on among the negro agents for summer legumes last year to help in reducing the amount of money spent for hay and to increase the fertility of the land.

The negro agents have found that there is great need for stimulating the ownership of more family cows. In the coastal section of the state, where most of the negroes live, there is only one cow to each 16 people and before more cows come into this territory more pastures are needed. For that reason, a silver medal was offered to the agent securing the planting of the greatest number of pastures. Oliver Carter of Martin county won this medal last year by having 12 of his farmers to plant good pastures. In all, 62 permanent pastures were planted with a great number of temporary plantings for hog grazing or limited grazing by cattle.

With money crops, 15 agents report that 224 farmers planted 1,095 acres of cotton with an average increase in yield of 344 pounds of seed cotton above the average. This increase of 376,680 pounds at 12 cents per pound would equal in cash $45,201.60. Twelve of the agents report 361 acres of tobacco planted according to instructions with an increased yield of 260 pounds per acre. This at 20 cents per pound for the total of $48,374 pounds increase would mean $9,665 in increase for tobacco. About 68 negroes planted potatoes as a money crop with good results also.

The average negro farmer is not sufficiently well equipped to do much with livestock and horticultural crops. Yet the garden campaign last year resulted in 934 new gardens being started with the owners agreeing to grow at least six different kinds of vegetables. In livestock, the agents placed 53 family cows, four bulls, 114 pure bred hogs, 139 grade sows, and 134 head of pure bred birds. In this work 10 farms received pure bred stock for the first time. The agents also helped to build a number of barns and outhouses for the better care of the livestock.

In buying and selling the agents encouraged negro farmers to co-operate in doing business to the extent of $125,473. This shows that some negroes are beginning to lose their distrust of each other.

Does It Pay?

In his report, Mr. Hudson shows that for every acre supervised by the local agents, $10.28 was returned because of the increased yield secured. The agents actually created in new wealth $96.245 in a single year which made the 18 men earn an average of $21.29 per day for each day employed. The state now spends about $50,000 for all phases of negro work. With the new wealth created and with the savings of $18,964 secured by the co-operative business encouraged, the agents returned $115,209 for the money spent in all phases of the work. Nor does this take in the soil improvement done, the pastures planted, the livestock brought in and the general good done in making the negro a better citizen.

Mr. Hudson states that negro work is fast finding favor among the white people. They find that it makes better farmers of the negroes, gives them more pride in their calling and ties them more closely to the land of their birth. A number of business organizations are now helping to encourage the work and the County commissioners are increasing their appropriations to help finance the employment of suitable agents. Five years ago only $1,820 was expended by all counties in the conduct of this phase of extension work. Now, they are appropriating $4,953.84 which shows how public opinion is reacting to the good that is being done.

The negroes, too, are responding and the demand for help is greater than the agents can fill. It is true, that the agents are multiplying their efforts by local organizations but one local agent recently had a nervous breakdown in trying to answer all the calls received. The agents state that the negroes generally are farming better in the territory where there is demonstration work. Many farmers are buying homes and paying for them. Wells are being dug where the negro used to depend entirely on the spring ad many are killing enough meat from the hog lot to last through the year.

Only a good start has been made but the negro farmer of North Carolina has seen enough to know that the extension division of the State college department is interested in him. He feels that the state is trying to help him to be a better and more prosperous citizen. He responded with enthusiasm to the "Live-at-home" campaign put on last year and he is watching his white neighbor closely seeing that the new modern methods of farming now being advocated in the state are meeting with success, and since he, unconsciously is an imitator, he is following as nearly as he can some of these new principles. All of which will help to make North Carolina a better state agriculturally than she has been.

Mocksville N. C
Enterprise
FEB 14 1924

Negro Work Pays Its Way

Work done with negro farmers in North Carolina is paying its way according to a recent summary of reports from the local colored agents by Prof. C. R. Hudson, State Agent in charge of this work. Mr. Hudson states that about $50,000 is now is now being spent for all phases of agricultural extension work with negro farmers. For this, the eighteen men employed as farm agents have alone been responsible for a gain of $115,209 in new wealth created or saved.

Mr. Hudson finds that the 18 local agents created $96,245 in new wealth due to the fact that the demonstrations under their supervision have made increased yields above the average yield which, when taken at the market value of the crops affected, bring in this much money. In addition, these 18 agents have saved their farmers through cooperative effort an additional $18,964 which makes a total of $115,209 on the original investment of $50,000 made for work with men, women, and club members last year. Mr. Hudson states that because of the new wealth created for negro farmers, the agents have earned $21.29 for the State each day that they have been employed.

"This does not take into consideration the soil improvement work being done, the pastures established, the livestock improved and the fact that the negro farmer is being helped to adjust himself to new farming conditions. These all point to a better citizenship and a higher civilization among the negroes," says Prof. Hudson.

Because of the good work being accomplished by negro farmers in North Carolina ,the State recently had a visit from George F. King, negro journalist, who came to secure first hand information about the great progress being made by members of his race in this State.

SANDERSVILLE, GA., Progress
JAN 23 1924

Encourage Colored Farmers Make Money

The creamery that is now in operation in Sandersville can be made a big success with the co-operation of the people of the county, and right now all of the encouragement possible should be given to the colored farmers of the county to assist in building it to larger proportions, and at the same time make money for themselves. Comparatively few of them own cows, as they have never had sufficient encouragement to engage in this line of industry, and have never been taught to practice thrift by converting the by-products of the farm into cash. Those who are capable of giving the proper care and attention to cows should be given an opportunity to make some money by selling cream. With a little assistance and encouragement upon the part of their white friends they will soon become enthusiastic in this line of industry and not be dependent upon boll weevil cotton to cancel their debts next October, as the cream money, which comes with the delivery of the cream, will meet many of the necessities all through the year.

Forty-five family cows were purchased by or let for their feed last year to negro farmers in Fayette county, Tenn., who had previously had none on their farms, through the efforts of the negro extension agent in the county. A purebred dairy bull and 20 purebred cows have been bought by other negro farmers in the county according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture and 18 purebred calves are being raised for dairy purposes. Effort has been made to provide better pastures. As a result, pasturage has been increased 120 acres and many of the old pastures have been improved.

HOLSEY TOURING TEXAS, INTEREST BUSINESS LEAGUE

The recent visit and address of Albon L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and also chief organizer of the National Negro Business League created a profound impression [illegible]

...professional men of the race who were fortunate enough to hear this distinguished citizen last Saturday night.

Despite the fact that Saturday night is a hard night for business men and is rather an inopportune occasion for such public gatherings, an appreciative and good-sized audience greeted Mr. Holsey.

His visit to Houston and Texas at this time is primarily to revive interest in the various local business leagues and to open the eyes of the colored business and professional men of the state to the absolute necessity of organizing their forces for economic conquest and commercial achievements. His local address at the American Mutual last Saturday night was replete with logic and common sense thoughts for the business leaders of the race.

His present itinerary will also include Dallas, Waco, Fort Worth and several other Texas centers. He is being accompanied by James B. Grigsby, president of the American Mutual

PINE BLUFF ARK COMMERCIAL
JANUARY 25, 1924

Negro Farm Agents Close Conference With Big Banquet

The conference of Negro farm and home demonstration agents which began Wednesday at the Agricultural, Mechanical and Norman school will close tonight with a banquet which will be given by members of the faculty.

The program yesterday included a talk by F. D. Crooks, poultry specialist for the extension bureau, and a talk on clothing contests by Miss Sallie Chamberlain. The conference is in charge of H. C. Ray of Little Rock, district demonstration agent in charge of colored agents.

COLORED FARMERS TO HEAR SPECIALISTS

(Lincoln News Service.)

WASHINGTON. — Institutes for colored farmers will be held in five southern Maryland counties during May, with competent lecturers to discuss agricultural subjects and conduct demonstrations. J. A. Colovos, specialist in dairy husbandry; W. B. Ballard, specialist in vegetable and landscape gardening, and Dr. I. K. Atherton, inspector in charge of hog cholera control, have been assigned. It is possible that Miss V. M. Kellar, Dr. F. B. Bomberger, and E. G. Jenkins, figures in farm extension work, will also be in attendance. The institutes have been arranged by the co-operative extension department of the University of Maryland, Jas. F. Armstrong, local farm demonstration agent, and Miss L. D. Woodson, home demonstration agent, and it is expected that much helpful information will be forthcoming from the specialists. It is also hoped that some definite farming programs may be worked out which will be useful to the entire colored farm element of Maryland.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News
MAR 9 - 1924

Negro Farm Agents Gather In Selma

SELMA, Ala., March 8.—Special.—Declaring that the negro farmers of Alabama are improving in their methods of intensive farming, that the demonstration agents in the state are meeting with unusual encouragement from the negro tillers of the soil and that "The Movable School" is becoming more popular among farmers in the state, Thomas M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, and district agent for several Southern states, delivered an address Saturday before 600 students at Selma University.

The occasion was the annual district meeting of state and county demonstration agents. Among others who delivered addresses were Harry Simms, Tuskegee, state agent; C. M. Kynette, Tuskegee, state club agent; Rosa B. Jones, Tuskegee, state agent for negro women; L. C. Hanna, Tuskegee, state movable school agent; E. V. Rivers, Tuskegee, state rural nurse, and E. C. Dobbs, Normal, Alabama, district agent.

MARION S. C STAR
APRIL 9, 1924

MARION COUNTY HELPS NEGRO

This County Now One of Five in South Carolina With Full Time Negro Demonstration Agent. Salary Paid From County and Federal Funds. Colored People Have Been Served Heretofore By a Part-Time Agent. Better Results Are Expected From This Time On. Gertrude Johnson, Who Has Rendered Faithful Service Retained As Agent for Colored People.

Marion county has a full time negro demonstration agent. It is believed that this news will be most welcome to those who have the welfare of the county at heart. The demonstration agent for the white population has a great field of work but it is thought by many that the negro agent has an even greater field of work since the negro population in the county is greater than the white population and living conditions among the negroes is not near so good.

The salary for the negro agent comes from county funds and federal funds obtained under the Smith-Lever act. Only four other counties, Greenville, Richland, Charleston and Allendale, it is stated, have full time negro demonstration agents. Marion has had a part time agent heretofore, but now has a full time agent for the first time.

Gertrude Johnson, a woman of this city has the position as agent. She has filled the job with credit, it is stated, of part time agent in the past. She began work as full time agent on April 1, and hopes by the time the county fair is held in the fall to put on an exhibit which will testify to the efficacy an importance of her work.

LIBERIAN WRITES OF TUSKEGEE WORK

Agent of African Government Shows Value of Extension Service Among Negroes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, March 15.—Special to The Advertiser—T. M. Campbell, field agent in the extension work among negroes in Alabama, reports that native Africans are coming into the south to study the best methods of agriculture and to carry the information back to their people. K. W. G. Donma, a native of Liberia, is one of these agricultural missionaries and before coming to Alabama to study farming methods graduated from the Pennsylvania State college. The following is a copy of a letter he has written home to the President of Liberia:

"The week before Christmas recess found me in Tallapoosa county with the 'Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels.' This country is seventy-five miles from the Institute, and is one of the many adjacent counties that comes under the direct influence of this outstanding negro educational institution. Its roads, like many counties down here, are choppy and meandering, and as the soil is purely Kaolin, or red clay, it does not afford a smooth ride with a heavy truck, especially during or right after a heavy rainstorm.

"The inscription on the truck is 'Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels.' This truck with its equipment was donated to the federal and state agricultural extension service by the negro farmers and their friends of the state of Alabama, in appreciation of Tuskegee Institute, and in memory of the late Booker T. Washington, who helped to make the negro extension work possible and who loved the country people and the 'Great Outdoors.' This truck is provided with a rather full line of equipment, such as spraying outfits, paint brushes, farm levels, carpenter's tools, bread mixers, milk testers, fireless cookers, fly traps and other materials with which to put on demonstrations in various lines of work. This movable school is under the auspices of an agricultural expert, who is also a carpenter. His staff consists of two young women, a trained nurse and a teacher in home economics and the county agent of that particular county. The truck is moved from place to place where arrangements have been made for the meetings. A week or ten days is the maximum time allowed for the school to be in one place, as there is always a demand elsewhere.

Flock To Demonstrations

"One of the most fascinating scenes of the demonstration work was the enthusiasm shown by the people. Both old and young, ministers of the gospel, deacons of the church, and farmers, flocked to the place where the demonstration was to be staged. There were also three representatives from three continents present, Europe, Africa and Asia, who came to see how the Agricultural School on Wheels is operated.

"The schedule is arranged so that none of the crowd can get away without a rounded idea of the whole program. The first course listed and taught the first few days was the use of the farm level. In other words, a complete course in terracing was given to enable farmers to prevent erosion of their farm land. As the front yard of the place where we made our headquarters needed terracing, the first terracing lessons were staged there. The yard was laid out, marked, plowed, and levelled, and shrubs and flowers were planted. This class was followed by the class in pruning and grafting fruit trees. After the first demonstration lesson, each man was given a tree or two to prune, the result of which was satisfactory.

"Building of a spacious poultry house and the care of poultry was another course that was strongly emphasized. Instruction in building sanitary toilets was given. The last day was mostly devoted to lecturing and answering questions on raising cotton and what to do to decrease the ravages of boll weevil.

"As the men and boys were busily engaged about their routine for the week, the women and girls were also carrying out their well planned program. Special training in housekeeping, nursing the sick, improving sanitary conditions and the selection of the making and the care of clothing was given. The women and girls were also given a course in making drinking cups out of paper and discarded empty fruit cans, etc. Another course of vital interest that was given was in cooking, instructing the women how to prepare varieties of palatable dishes from one thing. This course is worth encouraging, for an average farmer's wife prepares the same old dishes three times a day year in and year out. Varieties of dishes contain distinct medicinal virtues, and their use among the rural people should be encouraged.

Describes Negro Homes

"Perhaps it will be of interest to divert a little attention to a description of a typical farm house; the one that was placed at our disposal for the week was especially typical. Sprinkled over hill and dale lay cabins and farm houses, most of which never had a coat of paint since constructed, many shut out from the world by forest and rolling hills. However, there is a sign of life in the day for little children are seen playing around the houses. Darkness of the night usually drives both parents and little ones around the fireplace after the evening repast.

"A typical farm house has two spacious rooms with a kitchen exclusive, and each room is large enough to accommodate three large beds. The number of beds in each room depends upon the size of the family. One of the striking things that one noticed was the neatness of the beds. They were scrupulously clean and freed from night visitors (bed bugs.) As there were no electric lights or other modern lighting system we contented ourselves with fire-light for the first night. The following night, however, found our room lighted up with electricity, for we had installed a Delco-Light system that we brought with us. A few negro farmers of another county have the Delco-Light system installed in their homes as a direct outcome of the school's demonstration of the system in the rural home.

"The first three evenings were devoted to showing motion pictures of modern livestock and poultry farms. These films were an education in themselves to the farmers and their families. There was a party given them last night, and the music was furnished by the movable school, for the school is provided with a portable Victrola. Although the music would have incited others to dance, yet not a single soul was moved to indulge in 'this healthful and aesthetic pleasure.' Many of them are true Methodists, who cling to the idea of the impropriety of dancing. Even the social hours were educational in showing how the leisure hours may be profitably spent.

"The work of the Tuskegee Institute and the federal extension people and the Booker T. Washington agricultural school on wheels are dramatic examples of what can be done, and what is being done for the south and the negro race. The school on wheels is especially noteworthy, not alone on account of its uniqueness, but for its great work as well. Thousands yearly are affected either directly or indirectly by this school. Their own condition is not only bettered, but they in turn, influence others. This is not only a local or national work, but is world-wide, as students and missionaries from other countries come here to catch the vision of how things are done, that they may carry the work on in other lands. The trip was both thrilling and instructive experience and I feel sure that its worth cannot be overestimated."

Extension—1924.
Demonstration Work.

COLORED EXTENSION WORKERS HELD INTERESTING MID-WINTER MEETING WITH PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE

Special to The Informer.

Prairie View, Texas.—The mid-winter extension agents' meeting, held at Prairie View College, February 11, 12, 13, with the entire working force present, was the most successful of its kind held since extension work has been carried on among Negroes in Texas. These workers consist of 23 men workers, a state leader, two district agents, and 20 local farm agents and 14 women workers, a supervising agent and 13 local home demonstration agents. Three new workers who entered the field since the last meeting were introduced by C. H. Waller, state leader, who presided over the meeting. These were H. C. Langrum Houston county; J. E. Mayo, Lavaca county, and Miss Mary E. Jamison, Red River county. 2-23-24

The forenoon of the first day was spent in a general assembly meeting. In this meeting District Agent R. H. Hines impressed upon the agents the importance of their positions, and urged them to put their jobs over despite difficulties. Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, supervisor of women agents, welcomed the workers and urged them to ask for any needed assistance on problems relating to their work. Workers were welcomed to all departments of the school, and urged to visit these departments whenever not in regular session, especially those departments where the instruction would tend to help them in their work upon their return to their respective counties. In this meeting many problems confronting individual agents were taken up and thrashed out.

There were present in these meetings four white workers from A. and M. College; T. O. Walton, director of extension work for the state of Texas; H. H. Williamson, state agent; Miss Mildred Horton, assistant state home demonstration agent, and Miss Bennie Campbell, district home demonstration agent. These white supervising workers were in the meetings throughout the entire session, and gave from time to time valuable assistance and suggestions regarding the work. Tuesday forenoon Mr. Williamson instructed agents in report making. In the afternoon Mr. Walton addressed the agents on "The Definite Job of Extension Workers." Mr. Walton's talk was direct and to the point, and agents could not fail to learn a valuable lesson in extension work from it. Misses Horton and Campbell also spoke briefly at this session. Each address given by these white workers was helpful and instructive.

Wednesday forenoon Dr. E. B. Evans gave a splendid lecture on common diseases among farm animals, especially the effects and removal of afterbirth in cattle, and gave each agent a copy of Veterinary Law, and explained the layman's scope in administering same. Director Walton stressed especially the local county agent staying within the bounds of his own activities, and not infringing upon veterinary practice. He also said that the laws of Texas prohibited the layman to administer even castor oil, showing how stringent laws are in regard to this practice. 2-23-24

In the last session of the meeting a program for the year was made for each county, with Director Walton sitting through the entire session, giving advice as to practical methods of solving the most difficult problems.

Tuesday evening a specially prepared musical program, under the direction of Madam Eason and Miss Coleman of the department of music was rendered in the college auditorium. These musical numbers were sandwiched with short addresses by local workers—L. A. Nash, Bryan; Mrs. M. J. Campbell, Conroe; R. G. Johnson, Longview; Miss Mary E. Jamison, Clarksville, and G. W. Crouch, Tyler—who told of some of the work being done by Negro extension workers. Director Walton also addressed the student body, after assuring them that he preferred being entertained by the singers of Prairie View.

Agents received instruction and demonstrations in subjects as follows: Men agents—Poultry culling, under Prof. J. M. Alexander, department of agriculture, Prairie View College; judging swine and dairy cattle, under District Agents Hines and Estelle; lecture on agriculture, R. B. Atwood, director of agriculture, Prairie View College, who impressed the agents with the necessity of going after their work, assuring them that agricultural workers could not judge swine and cattle or grow crops on the third floor of any building, but must get out with the work itself; lecture on veterinary science, Dr. E. B. Evans, department of veterinary science, Prairie View College. Women agents were given a demonstration in poultry raising and poultry house construction by Prof. J. M. Alexander; interior decoration, flower making and waxing by Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter; cake baking and icing, by Mrs. N. Dillon, domestic science department, Prairie View College; in millinery by Mrs. A. Johnson, millinery department, Prairie View College; physical culture, Sergeant B. H. Mills; table matmaking from shocks, Mrs. L. E. Harrison; encampment plans by agents, instructions on publicity, A. O. Branch, Prairie View Standard; lecture and demonstration in first aid treatment, Miss E. B. Baker and Miss M. A. Slack, Prairie View hospital.

The meeting closed at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday. Local workers were entertained Wednesday evening in the household arts building by the supervising agents. Light refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening spent.

Negro Farm Agents Praised By Cabinet Officials

Lincoln News Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Secretary Wallace, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after receiving a group of Negro farm experts employed by the Government for field work in Alabama and Mississippi, two of whom were specially designated for a "prize trip" to Washington on account of the best work as shown by the annual extension reports, has made an excellent release regarding the excellent work of the entire group. The Negro workers in Alabama raised the funds among themselves for these prize trips, which was awarded to one local farm agent, B. F. Hill, from Limestone county, Alabama, and one local home demonstration agent, Mrs. L. R. Daly, from Montgomery County. The reports were judged by an official connected with extension work in the department of representatives of the agricultural college in Alabama. To accompany the two prize-winners of the State College sent the three Negro state agents in county agent work, home demonstration work, and boys' club work,—Harry Simms, Rosa B. Jones, and C. M. Kynette. The Negro field representative of the Office of Extension Work, T. M. Campbell, was with the group, and in addition, George C. Cypress, the Negro state club agent for Mississippi, was sent on funds raised in that state. 2-14-24

"A campaign for building doorsteps may be considered odd," said Mrs. Daly, in telling a group of extension people about her work, "but it is typical of the conditions we have to meet and the needs of some of our people. We can only attempt to introduce very simple improvements, such as getting decent approaches to some of the farm homes among the Negroes. There is little use in talking about water systems, for example, for the average Negro farmer not only could not afford to put them in, but often his house has no source of water whatever, and the members of the family have to carry their water in buckets from some neighbor's house."

Mrs. Daly described many amusing and touching incidents connected with her work among Negro homes. These were substantiated in character by the account of the work among the men given by Mr. Simms. They work under a bad system, thereby the landlord controls their financial affairs, and many of them are practically never out of debt. Missionary work among these Negro farmers, for in a way that is what extension work is, requires an immense amount of tact and a sympathetic attempt to come close to their special problems.

Mr. Simms cited an instance where he went to a gathering of tenants at a meeting-house, where the white landlord was also present. "These colored farmers were suspicious of everything I might say because they thought the white men had sent me down there; and the white landlord was looking for trouble because he thought I was there to make his farm people discontented." He went on to say that extension work offered the only means he knew of, for bringing help and instruction directly to those people, most of whom are sorely in need of it.

The time spent at the department of agriculture included a trip to Beltsville and special visits to the Office Extension Work, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Horticultural and Pomological Division, and Cotton Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Biological Survey, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Motion Picture Laboratory.

NEGRO FARM AGENTS OF ALA. AND MISS. VISIT WASHINGTON

Extension Work Among Colored Agriculturalists Proving to Be of Great Value.

Washington, D. C.—Of the seven Negro extension workers from Alabama and Mississippi, who visited the United States Department of Agriculture recently, two came on a prize trip for the best work as shown by the annual extension reports.

The Negro workers in Alamaba raised the funds among themselves for these prize trips, which were awarded to one local farm agent, B. F. Hill, from Limestone County, Ala., and one local home demonstration agent, Mrs. L. R. Daly, from Montgomery County. The reports were judged by an official connected with extension work in the

department and representatives of the Agricultural College in Alabama.

To accompany the two prize-winners the State College sent the three Negro State agents in county agent work, home demonstration work and boys' club work—Harry Simms, Rosa B. Jones, and C. M. Kynette. The Negro fied represelntatives of the Office of Extension Work, T. M. Campbell, was with the group, and in addition, George C. Cypress, the Negro State club agent for Mississippi, was sent on funds raised in that State.

"A campaign for building doorsteps may be considered odd," said Mrs. Daly, intelling a group of extension people about her work, "but it is typical of the conditions we have to meet and the needs of some of our people. We can only attempt to introduce very simple improvements, such as getting decent aproaches to some of the farm homes among the Negroes. There is little use in talking about water systems, for example, for the average Negro farmer not only could not afford to put them in, but often his house has no source of water whatever, and the members of the family have to carry all their water in buckets from some neighbor's house."

Mrs. Daly described many amusing and touching incidents connected with her work among Negro homes. These were substantiated in character by the account of the work among the men given by Mr. Simms. Over 78,000 of the 95,000 Negro farmers in Alabama are tenant farmers. They work under a bad system, whereby the landlord controls their financial affairs, and many of them are practically never out of debt. Missionary work among these Negro farmers, for in a way that is what extension work is, requires an immense amount of tact and a sympathetic attempt to come closer to their special problems.

The time spent at the department included a trip to Beltsville and special visits to the Office of Extension Work, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Horticultural and Pomological Division, and Cotton Investigations, the Horticultural and Pomological Division, and Cotton Investigations, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Biological Survey, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Motion Picture Laboratory. Secretary Wallace received the group on Saturday afternoon, January 26.

Georgetown, Ky. News
Dec. 28/1923

NEGROES STUDY FARMING

Negro farmers from 13 Georgia counties, accompanied by 9 agricultural extension agents, recently visited a farm near Covington, Ga., having exceptionally good permanent pastures to study the methods of management used on the farm. Within 15 days after the tour, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, 10 of these farmers had started pastures on their own farms.

Some farmers have long held the belief that cows give much more milk when milked regularly by the same milker. Tests by the United States Department of Agriculture, however, show that the advantages is very slight. Twelve cows were milked in alternating periods so as to note the effect of changing milkers. When the same man dd the milking for a considerable time there was an increase of only 0.6 per cent n milk and 0.4 per cent in butterfat.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News

JAN 18 1924

Negro Boy Clubs Reported Active

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Products worth $41,670 were produced by negro boys engaged in agricultural club work in Alabama, according to the annual report of C. M. Kynette, state club leaders for negro boys.

A total of 2,241 boys were engaged in this work in the 20 counties having negro demonstration agents. They were organized into 143 local clubs.

Statistics of the work reveal that the corn club was the most popular, and that 1,326, or more than one-half the membership doing club work, were corn club boys, whose products were valued at $11,078. The number engaged in pig work totaled 360 boys with hogs raised valuing $8,139. In miscellaneous clubs, such as calf, poultry and sweet potato, 988 were enrolled and produced products valued at $21,675.

The report shows further that 92 boys are now attending the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as a result of their club work last year.

Twenty encampments were conducted during the Summer attended by approximately 2,000 boys, according to the statement.

WAXAHACHIE TEX. LIGHT
DECEMBER 28, 1923

Corn Shucks Give Profit to Girl.

Corn Shucks are helping pay the way of a Montgomery County, Ala., negro girl through Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, according to a report to the United States Department of Agriculture. This 17-year-old girl, Georgia Sharp, has always lived on a remote tenant farm which she and her mother work, doing most of the plowing themselves. Georgia learned from the negro home demonstration agent of the county how to twist corn shucks and weave them into chair bottoms, hand bags, and hats. She attended this summer, through the efforts of the home demonstration agent, a short course for boys and girls at Tuskegee Institute, riding for the first time on a railway train. Through new twists and weaves of the shucks which she learned in the short course she has been able to secure a number of orders for her work and thus add to her school fund.

NEGRO AGENTS MEET.

Home Demonstration Campaign for Year Planned.

A. & M. COLLEGE, Miss., Feb. 2.—Miss Susie V. Powell, state director of home demonstration work in Mississippi, has just returned from Meridian, where she had been attending the sixth annual meeting of negro home demonstration agents. At the meeting, which was a success in every way, plans were laid for the coming year and a programme outlined that will be in accordance with the general programme of home demonstration work. Alice Oliver of Clarksdale, the district agent for negro home demonstration work, was in charge of the meeting.

In line with the general programme for extension work in Mississippi the main activities of the 16 agents for 1924 will be the production of conservation and preparation of home-grown foods through poultry, dairy, gardening for home use and for market; economic choice, care and construction of clothing; sanitation and hygiene in the home. All the instruction and demonstrations at the meeting were given to prepare the agents to promote these activities with the negro girls and women in their counties. The programme included demonstrations in meat curing and canning, soap making, bread making, poultry culling, housing and feeding, with care of baby chicks, home laundry, butter making, gardening, clothing, mattress making and child feeding.

NEGRO AGENTS' MEETING.

Great Good Accomplished by Demonstration Workers, Say Speakers.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Feb. 13. Colored demonstration agents from practically every section of Mississippi began a three-days annual meeting in Hattiesburg today. W. M. Hilbert of Jackson, is the presiding officer, and he is being assisted by T. M Campbell, field agent for seven southern states, and George C. Cypress, boys' club agent. Among the specialists and agricultural experts who are present and expected to arrive are R. S. Wilson, director of extension, J. W. Allis, state agent C. Patterson, [illegible] Farmer, H. C. Ferguson and J. [illegible] Tolse.

The following negro county agents answered roll call and will report for the past year's work and receive plans for further agricultural interest in their respective counties for 1924: A. H. Henderson, Grenada County; T. M. Moman, Walthall County; Fred S. Cooper, Tallahatchie County; David Capshaw, Sunflower County; A. M. Snowden, Bolivar County; J. D. Polk, Warren County; John B. James, Panola County; I. L. Dumas, Leflore County; W. H. Lenoir, Coahoma County; E. C. Broyles, Attala County; J. H. Cole, Newton County; Geo. W. Bryant, Pike County; E. A. Holtzclan; Copiah County; J. B. Boothe, Lauderlale County; J. P. Love, Madison County, and J. A. Willis, Stone County.

The meeting is being held in the Forrest County courthouse and will continue through Friday.

M. M. Hubert, in his remarks today, showed that much progress had been made during the past year in negro extension work and that new and higher levels had been set for this year. T. M. Campbell delivered an address in which he said that it is now conceded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the negro demonstration work is doing more to help bettr conditions among negroes than any other one agency, and that it is a vehicle of information carrying scientific methods of agriculture and intensive farming to the negro rural population of the country.

JAN 30 1924

Colored Farmers are Preparing for Crops

Mr. Farmer and reader, how about a new farming resolution for 1924? 1923 was a banner year for the colored farm demonstration work, but ten times more can be accomplished through combined efforts of tenants, land lords and community leaders. Now let's get down to real business this year, and make ourselves a committee of one, and see how much we can improve the places where we live and call home. We need to stop more cracks in our roofs and keep out more rain and wind, repair the broken down door steps, screen your houses against the little flies, build more sanitary toilets; clean out the wells, curb and build a cover for the same. The local agents hope to build and plan 20 more poultry houses this year, just twice the number that were constructed last year. How about white washing that dwelling and making it look better? We hope to enroll 50 members into our cotton club this year with plots of two acres each? Of course do not get the impression that we desire you to plant more cotton this year than you planted last, but we do hope that you will increase your production on the same acreage and especially so on that two acre plot which will be included in the contest. Now a cotton project is nothing new in this section of the state or country. Especially since the cultural methods of cotton are more than three hundred years old. Too a lot of us were, so to speak, born in the cotton fields. Naturally we know how to produce cotton from tradition. We suggest that you prepare the land well before planting. Plant an early maturing variety, such as College No. 1, half and half, the Sugar Loaf, Simpkins, etc. Plant as early as you think it is practical for the danger of frost to be over. Fertilize the crop liberally and work the same fast. Use some form of poison but start in time with it. Further that it is practical to plant from five to eight acres to the plow and never more than ten under boll weevil conditions. Now what about corn? Well if you don't think that you need to plant more corn this year look into your corn cribs, it can tell you what you need louder than any county agent can. But we do recommend that you increase your poultry production to the extent that there will be enough surplus products to buy the groceries that can not be so easily produced on the farm. We urgently desire to influence 300 more farmers to set just another dozen eggs more than they did in '23. Stop feeding those old rats and get more hens and better hens, so that you can produce more and better chickens. Organize two poultry clubs in each community; one for the boys and another for the girls. Put them on contest and see which beats in production. Lend each the number of hens that you feel like they will take care of well. Charge them for the eggs and take that amount of money out when the products are sold. It would be a glorious thing if Washington county would adopt the cow, the sow and the hen program especially for its colored farmers. Well what about the sow now? See to it that you get at least two litters of pigs from your sows. But for the sake of feed don't keep too many on hand. Stop perishing the poor hogs to death and plan some grazing plots for them. Just as soon as the weather moderates plant those plots to oats, rape and millet and keep something growing for them all of the time. The greatest trouble with us is that we do not plan to do much, consequently we never get much. Since this is the first part of the new year let us plan now to get more money in 1924 from these five sources, namely cotton, peanuts, poultry, hogs and cream.

Very humbly yours,
THOS. W. BROWN.
Local Colored Demonstration Agent.

JAN 31 1924

Negro Farm Agent.

Quitman, Ga., Jan. 30.—The county commissioners will be asked Wednesday to appropriate $75 per month toward the salary of a negro farm agent who will work among the negroes of the county.

With the aid of County Agent Stratford, who attended the last meeting of the Brooks county conference of negro farmers, $50 per month from the Smith-Hughes fund has been secured. The conference has pledged $10 per month and with the $75 from the county funds it is hoped to secure a good man and provide for his transportation about the county.

Extension—1924.
Demonstration Work.

and eager was the impression given out by every visitor from Georgia and this presentation elicits highest praise

Atlanta Ga
Ruralist -
June 1-1924 -

The Value of Negro Extension Work.

PROF. C. R. HUDSON, of the State College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina, who has special supervision of Negro extension work in North Carolina, after having had time to go carefully over the records of the past year, sets forth in a recent statement the fact that approximately fifty thousand dollars is now being spent in carrying forward agricultural extension work with Negro farmers in his state. The eighteen Negro men employed as farm agents have demonstrated that their efforts with Negro farmers enabled these farmers to show a gain of $115,209 in new wealth created or saved during the past year. Of this total $96,245 came through increased crop yields. These increased yields are calculated at the market value of the crops and there is no question but that they are definitely attributable to the work of these colored extension agents. Of the total amount of new wealth shown through the activities of Negro extension work in North Carolina, $18,964 were made through cooperative buying and selling.

Mr. Hudson, in summing up states that these Negroes have earned $21.29 of new wealth for their state each day they have been on the job. They have not only paid back the state and government the fifty thousand dollars appropriated to carry the work forward, but have created $65,209 more than the cost of the work in actual salable products. Besides all this much has been done to improve and save the fertility of the soil, to establish pastures, to improve live stock, to educate the boys and girls to a more intelligent understanding of the problems of agriculture, and to help the negro women to be more efficient. It all points, Mr. Hudson says, to a better citizenship and a higher civilization among the Negroes.

NEGROES STUDY FARMING.

The Atlanta Constitution says that the extension department of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, co-ordinating with the extension department in Florida recently conducted a party of more than fifty of Georgia's most thrifty negro farmers through an inspection and study tour of the potato and vegetable sections of Florida.

The tour, under the personal direction of E. A. Williams, of Savannah. state agent for negro work, covered a week's time, and it was entirely devoted to an educational inspection of the scientific methods employed in the growing of produce, the harvesting and crating of the same, and the methods of co-operative marketing that are so satisfactorily employed.

At every place, says the Constitution, the Georgia party visited leading farmers, white and colored, showed every possible courtesy in the demonstration work; "and the visit to different sections was usually marked by outdoor lectures fully and practically explaining the methods employed on the successful farms, and in packing houses.

Commenting on the tour, the Jacksonville Times-Union says:

> The many opportunities on Florida farms were as keenly observed by the Florida farmers as by those from Georgia, and the real value of the Farm and Home Makers' Clubs was brought out. It was not a mere sight-seeing trip but was undertaken by the visitors to learn the reason for the success of the negro farmers of this State. Therefore, the program was strictly educational. Note books were in constant use by the visitors on the various farms visited. These farmers had asked the privilege of coming to this State to study the methods of our negro farmers, their attention being attracted by reports of the great success in production and marketing of the latter.

In a letter addressed to The Constitution by E. A. Williams, who led the party, he gives one concrete illustration of the practical benefits that the tour accomplished for Georgia:

> Numbers of negro farmers of Georgia are leaving the State because they are discouraged so this tour was planned to teach, by observation and comparison, the wonderful possibilities Georgia holds for the law-abiding, thrifty, industrious negro farmer.
>
> Since returning from this tour, John R. Billups, who owns 700 acres of land in Clarke county, and who had planned to go North, has written: "It affords me great pleasure to write you, as you are aware of the fact that we all enjoyed a good time in Florida. I can't tell you what the trip meant to me. You know I have lost money during the last four years, and I had almost decided to give up, but since making that trip and seeing what those folks in Florida are doing, I have made up my mind I am going to hit it harder than I have ever, and if they can make it, I can too."
>
> Billups' letter expresses the opinion of the average farmer who went on this tour.

Concluding its comment, the Constitution goes on to say:

> It is a matter of general comment in farm periodicals that the negro farmers of Florida, as a whole, are doing splendidly, and it is hoped that the negro farmers of Georgia will catch the spirit that was so forcibly impressed during the tour. There are a great number of substantial negro farmers in this State and those who are not successful can very probably become so if they will apply the knowledge that the extension service is imparting, and work—the latter factor being a controlling one in every worth-while endeavor.

In Alabama splendid constructive work has been done among negro farmers by demonstration agents. Tuskegee Institute for instance, has sent a demonstration truck through the country directly to the farms. Agents, under the leadership of T. M. Campbell have given lectures on agricultural production and operation and practical demonstrations in domestic science.

Cleopater
BORDELE, GA, Nov

JUN 5 - 1924

THE VISIT OF GEORGIA NEGRO FARMERS

Florida Times Union:

The visit of the forty negro farmers and county agents of Georgia to this state the week of May 12 to 17 for the avowed purpose of learning the methods by which the farmers of their race in Florida has achieved such outstanding results in production and marketing was a notable affair from every viewpoint. It was truly unique.

It was notable in the circumstance that this is the first time that any body of faremrs of any state have formally visited those of another state to take lessons from them. It drew attention to the success the negro tillers of the soil in this state as well as the white ones, have reached in producing crops and in selling them profitable. The intelligence which inspired these visitors to ascertain by what methods their brothers in Florida had achieved that success is as noteworthy as the intelligence and industry which enabled the Florida negroes to produce the results which excited their admiration.

As has been stated, the movement originated among the race in our sister state of Georgia. It was heartily welcomed by the organized bodies of Florida negro farmers. These bodies, the coperative marketing associations of the negroes, were their hosts and instructors that week—assisted by the Home and Farm Makers' Clubs. Note books were constantly in the hands of the visitors and one old farmer, exclaimed, "I am glad I can yet go to school, for that is what I have been doing all this week. My teacher is the demonstration agent and the school house is a Ford car."

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year is expressed by some of the Georgians, this may become an annual custom with profit to both states.

JACKSONVILLE FLA TIMES UNION
MAY 29, 1924

Georgia Negro Farmers Visit Florida to Study Better Farming Practices

Greater Success of Their Race in Rural Florida Had Attracted Their Attention—Eager to Learn and Grateful for Their Treatment By Both Races.

A delegation of forty negro farmers and demonstration agents from Georgia in some 13 or 14 Fords toured certain sections of Florida May 12 to 17, to observe and study farm methods in this state with a view to bringing about better results among the farmers of their own state generally.

The idea was conceived by E. A. Williams, Georgia state agent for negro work, with headquarters at the State College for Negroes at Savannah, who headed the Georgia party. The program for the week included demonstrations and actual field and packing house practice arranged by A. A. Turner, in charge of Farm and Home Makers' clubs with headquarters at the State A. and M. college at Tallahassee.

Strictly Educational.

The many opportunities on Florida farms were as keenly observed by the Florida farmers as by those from Georgia, and the real value of the Farm and Home Makers' clubs was brought out. It was not a mere sight-seeing trip but was undertaken by the visitors to learn the reasons for the success of the negro farmers of this state. Therefore, the program was strictly educational. Note books were in constant use by the visitors on the various farms visited. These farmers had asked the privilege of coming to this state to study the methods of our negro farmers, their attention being attracted by reports of the great success in production and marketing of the latter.

These visitors ranged in age from 21 to 72 years and owned farms running in size from 1 to 3,600 acres, on which the taxes paid amounted to from $4.50 to $300 a year. They represented fifteen Georgia counties.

They were entertained chiefly by the county farmers' cooperative associations, of which the negroes have seven situated in the counties listed below, together with the names of the presiding officers:

Marion county, J. D. McDuffy, president.

St. Johns county, R. B. Bassa, president.

Alachua county, William Anderson, president.

Suwannee county, Allison Ivery, president.

Sumter county, E. J. Williams, president.

Palm Beach county, L. L. Youngblood, preisdent.

Columbia county, W. R. Morrell, president.

These associations cooperate with the Farm and Home Makers' clubs and operate in strict accordance with the provisions of the act of the Florida legislature of 1923 governing cooperative agricultural associations.

Demonstrations

The farms which were used as demonstration points and the owners who did the teaching were: R. B. Bassa, potato grower of Hastings; H. H. Williams, potato grower, Hastings; H. P. Gray, trucker, Alachua county, W. P. Gairy, tomato grower, Marion county; J. D. McDuffy, trucker and shipper, Marion county.

On his return home S. H. Lee, local demonstration agent for Monroe county, Ga., wrote an account of the trip for the Monroe Advertiser, from which we make the following extract:

"From Jacksonville we proceeded to Hastings, in the very heart of Florida's Irish potato district. Here we found negroes using a ton to one and a half tons of fertilizer per acre under their potatoes, and netting from $200 to $250 per acre. In this community we found several colored men who will make from $4,000 to $10,000 on potatoes alone this season. The potato land is already planted to corn. After harvesting the corn they go back and cut the stalks and grass for hay. At Reddick we found them clearing about the same amount on snap beans. x x x x

"But over and above all the tangible things we observed in Florida, the most impressive from one end of the state to the other was the contagious air of confidence and optimism obsessing every one, whether white or black, business, professional or farmer. Each one believes unshakably in his community, his county, his state."

An Interesting Letter.

E. A. Williams, state agent for negro work for Georgia, after the return of the party, addressed a letter to Prof. A. P. Spencer, vice-director, extension division, University of Florina, which is worth quoting in full because it eloquently expresses the feelings of the visitors and indicates the very great good the visit has done in our sister state. He says:

"Dear Sir—I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you in behalf of the negro extension division and the farmers of Georgia, our sincere thanks and appreciation for the opportunity to visit your state last week to study the Florida farmers' methods of farming, harvesting, grading, packing and shipping fruits and vegetables. Wherever we went in Florida we were greatly received by both white and colored. The mayors of the cities gave us the keys and police protection. White as well as colored farmers offered their farms as a place of study and our week was one continuous revelation of the wonderful farm methods employed in Florida.

"Our farmers were loud in their praises of your address to us at Gainesville. We considered it one of the high points of the tour. Prof. A. A. Turner is a genius when it comes to handling large crowds and making preparations for big affairs.

"We were also impressed with the ability of the local agents to organize their people and to conduct demonstrations for us while in the state. Our farmers returned to Georgia with new hopes and determination to make out of themselves better farmers, and to better the communities in which they live. A large number of our farmers on this tour, had planned to go north, but after seeing the progress being made in Florida they are more determined now than ever to remain on their farms to work out their problems as the farmers of Florida have worked theirs out.

"Our trip to Florida has resulted already in untold good to the farmers of Georgia.

Letters from Governor and Mayors.

Governor Cary A. Hardee sent to Prof. Turner a letter addressed "To Whom it May Concern," heartily endorsing the observation tour in which he said: "I wish to encourage any movement which has for its purpose better and more scientific agriculture and likewise do I wish to encourage the colored people in their efforts along this line." Mayors of the different cities they visited, including Mayor Alsop, wrote letters of endorsement and instructed the police to take especial care that the visitors should be in no way molested. As a result there was not a single disturbance of the good feeling. Business men of both races in the various towns visited showed great interest in the free entertainment of the visitors.

An object of great interest to the visitors was the packing house at Ocala built by the negro farmers of Marion county at a cost of $7,000 and which does a business of around $100 000 a year.

The trip covered nearly a thousand miles. The Georgia farmers purpose to repeat the trip next year—perhaps in greater numbers.

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That Florida has been less troubled by exodus of farm labor than any other of the cotton states is well known. In this state the ratio of labor supply to demand has been much higher than in almost any other. The reason why can be understood from the outstanding success of the Florida negro farmers—some of them making from $4,000 to $10,000 on one crop alone, potatoes, with two or even three more and different crops to come during the year, as one of the visitors wrote to his home paper—and to the cordiality existing between the two races. The latter is a feature of rural life here which was commented upon with gratification by the visitors. Whites as well as negroes endeavored to make their visit successful. Gov. Hardee and mayors of cities they visited wrote letters commending their purpose.

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JUN 4-

EDITORIALS FROM THE NATIONAL PRESS

The Visit of Georgia Negro Farmers.

Florida Times-Union: The visit of the forty negro farmers and county agents of Georgia to this state the week of May 12 to 17, for the avowed purpose of learning the methods by which the farmers of their race in Florida has achieved such outstanding results in production and marketing was a notable affair from several viewpoints. It was truly unique.

It was notable in the circumstance that this is the first time that any body of farmers of any state have formally visited those of another state to take lessons from them. It drew attention to the success the negro tillers of the soil in this state, as well as the white ones, have reached in producing crops and in selling them profitably. The intelligence which inspired these visitors to ascertain by what methods their brethern in Florida had achieved that success is as noteworthy as the intelligence and industry which enabled the Florida negroes to produce the results which excited their admiration.

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Extension–1924.
Demonstration Work.
Jacksonville – Fla.
Times-Union

JUN 3 1924

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Vienna Ga Times
June 5 1924

NEGRO FARMERS GET VALUABLE AID

TRIP TO FLORIDA RESULTS IN MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION HAVE RENEWED HOPE.

The following from the Savannah Morning News is of State-wide interest:

Over fifty of Georgia's most thrifty farmers motored in a body to Jacksonville recently, under the leadership of E. A. Williams, state farm demonstration agent, Savannah, to spend the week in Florida, studying the co-operative marketing plan which is in vogue in that state together with the modern, scientific potato culture and the truck farming industry, both of which are conceded to have reached high point of adoption.

The Georgia contingent was met at the outskirts of the city by a committee of business men and escorted to the public school in South Jacksonville where farm demonstrations and exhibits were enjoyed. Mrs. M. E. Washington, Duval county demonstrator, assisted by A. A. Turner of Tallahassee, state farm demonstration agent, were in charge Later in the day the party was driven over the city and shown the features of industry and business of Jacksonville. The Georgia party represented fifteen counties. Those from North and West Georgia, assembled at Valdosta, where they were entertained under the auspices of the Negro Business League of which Dr. G. C. Strickland is president, a mass meeting was held at Valdosta. The Georgians departed for St. Augustine under the guidance of George E. Taylor, president of the Duvall County Farmers' Union.

A corps of business men and women of St. Augustine, met the party several miles outside of the city and escorted them to the banner potato county of Florida. The motorcade was led to the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute where Prof. N. W. Collier and his faculty entertained at luncheon preceding a brief program of speaking and music in the chapel of the new central building which was recently dedicated by Gov. Carey A. Hardee. Among the speakers of special interest were N. W. Collier, A. A. Turner, E. A. Williams, Georgia state farm demonstration agent; Rev. Ryans, St. Augustine and others.

The party left for Hastings in time to reach there early in the aftrenoon, driving direct to the farm of Hon. H. H. Williams, president of the Florida State Farmers' Union. Here the party was divided. Some remained on Mr. Williams' farm while others went to R. B. Bassa's farm. Hundreds of men, women and children were engaged in potato digging, potato picking-up, barreling, grading and hauling to cars for shipment to Northern markets. A busier place could not be imagined.

Messrs. Williams and Bassa let the visitors into their potato fields, they delivered a most interesting and demonstrative lecture on "potato cul ture." This feature was intensely interesting to the Georgians who had come hundreds of miles for this specific purpose. Following this, the party was led to Hastings proper where a feast of barbecue was served by the women of the Hastings home-makers club, by direction of Mrs. M. F. Coldwell of St. Augustine, St. Johns county demonstrator. Later a reception was tendered the visitors at the A. M. E. Church, Rev. L. W. Jones, pastor. Short addresses were delivered by President H. H. Williams, A. A. Turner, E. A. Williams of Savannah George E. Taylor and others.

Farmers were visited and practical information was given out on raising egg plant, bell peppers and cucumbers by H. B. Gray, on whose farm the party received valuable information for more than two hours. Returning to the city and after a period of recreation, they were assembled at Friendship Baptist Church, where they told of their most interesting experience in Florida. Prof. A. P. Spencer, vice director, extension division of the University of Florida, addressed the audience, expressing his delight to hear of the general success of the tour and assured them they were welcome to such information as was available through the various departments of the extension service. He further made mention of his knowledge of the success achieved by the men whose farms they had visited and said that the time had come when "The Salvation of the farmer was through co-operation regardless to what race he belonged."

Throughout the state the party was given many demonstrations of great benefit to them. They secured many valuable ideas of progressive truck farming which they brought back to Georgia with them.

The personnel of the party making the Florida tour included: P. H. Stone, state club agent, Savannah; William W. Hatcher, county agent, Conyers; James U. H. Simms, county agent, Brunswick; S. H. Lee, county agent, Forsyth; B. S. Adams, county agent, Savannah; William R. King, county agents, LaGrange; A. H. Hinesman, county agent, Waycross; D. A. Starks, county agent, Athens; J. W. King, Jefferson; Poseph Atkinson, Everett City; C. S. Washington, Bonnyman; I. S. Screven, Savannah; Prof. James S. Grant Darien; Robert Legree, Savannah; John R. Billups, Athens; C. H. Deans, Athens; A. J. Brdiges, Winterville; L. B. Butler, Waycross; J. W. Stone, Rocky Mount; P. C. Jones Athens, Richard Grayson, Savannah Clarence Small, St. Simon Island; J. W. Fallins, St. Simon Island;

Thomas N. Roberts, Woodbine; George M. Baldwin, Brunswick; James Spencer, Crescent; Rev. F. C. Daniels, Townsend; Samuel Steele, Savannah; Alexander Steeles Savannah; J. H. Hutcherson, Darien E. A. Williams, state agent for negro wrok, Georgia state industrial college, Savannah; Prof. A. A. Turner, state agent, Tallahassee, Fla., L. L. Youngblood, Delray, Fla., S. L. Wilkins, Madison, Fla., C. T. Evans Live Oak, Fla., and George E. Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla.

The party from Georgia ranged in ages from 21 to 72, with an average of 45 years. They own from one to 3,600 acres of land, with an average of 227 acres, pay taxes from $5.42 to $300.00, with an average of $56.62.

E. A. Williams and his corps of farm demonstrators propose to put into practice many of the lessons learned on this trip and thus contribute to the advancement of farming in Georgia. The negro farmers of Georgia returned home with new hopes and determined to make out of themselves better farmers, and out of their communities, better communities in which to live. The cooperative visit will doubtless have a tendency to not only stimulate Ga. farmers but also the Florida farmers. Pleasure and past-time amusement had no place in the program of either the visiting or home farmers. Sober, earnest, conscientious and eager was the impression given out by every visitor from Georgia and this presentaton elicits highest praise and commendation.

There are 13 negro farm demonstration agents and 14 home demonstration agents working among negro farmers and farm women, boys and girls in Georgia under the direction of J. Phil Campbell, State College of Agriculture, Athens. During 1923, the negro men agents in conducting extension work in Ga. traveled 73,802 miles, had 2,520 requests at their homes or offices for help, visited 10,571 homes and farms, sent out 17,548 personal and circular letters of information; held 1,079 meetings with an attendance of 29,706 and through calls, visits, letters and meetings reached 60,345 people. In all 5,620 demonstrations were conducted during the year. These demonstrations were carried out by 4,480 farmers and 11,142 other farmers were influenced through these demonstrations to improve their methods. A total of 15,622 farmers were directy influenced through demonstrations to adopt better to improve their farm practices. The home demonstration agents traveled 59,880 miles; made 24,457 visits in the interest of extension work and 2,934 visits to demonstrations. Held 2,088 meetings attended by 37,820 people; 2,743 homes were inuflenced by the home demonstration agents to use more fruit in the diet; 3,402 homes to use more green vegetables, 1,972 homes to use more milk and other dairy products; 2,041 homes were influenced to use more poultry products and 994 to use more unrefined cereals in the diet; 7,314 quarts of jelly were put up; 7,066 quarts of pickle; 1,132 quarts of juices, and 2,174 quarts of vinegar were conserved.

The total value of these products was $9,700.87. 3,269 hats and other garments, valued at $4,518.50 and costing $1,733.00 were made by club members. 7,688 flocks of poultry and 14,710 dozen eggs were produced during the year, representing a total value of $8,523.45 and the value of all fowls and eggs used at home was $9,776.45. There were 1,128 demonstrations in health and sanitation given and 3,387 homes were influenced through the efforts of the home demonstration agents, to adopt better sanitary practices. 1,254 negro boys were engaged in some form of club work under the direction of the local agents and these boys grew products having a marketable value of $27,460.86. Nineteen short courses were held, attended by 382 boys. 404 boys were enrolled in corn clubs and averaged 27 1-2 bushels per acre 383 boys were enrolled in pig clubs and 40 boys entered schools for agricultural training as a result of club work.

JOHN B. PIERCE IS HONORED

Hampton, Va., July.—John B. Pierce, of Hampton Institute, field agent of extension work in agriculture and home economics among Negroes in eight Southern States—Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia—was recently given the hoorary degree of Master of Science in agricultrue at the annual commencement exercises of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg, S. C. He also received recently from the county and home demonstration agents of Viginia a gold medal for his unselfish and meritorious service. He is a graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes.

Athens Ga
JUL 13 1924
Banner-Herald

Negro Demonstration Work In Clarke Co. Is Praised By Writer

The colored farmers of Clarke county are fortunate in having such a well prepared man working among them in the person of D. A. Starks who who is the demonstrator for Colored people of clarke county. For the past week he has conducted a well planned and successful "Boll-weevil campaign" I have watched with interest the progress the farmers have made since he has organixed them into clubs and how much more intelligent my tenants are since they have attended the meetings and received instructions from Starks.

Starks has had superior training way above the average Negro and coupled with his experience is well equipped for leadership. Iam learning many valuable things from him through my tenants as they discuss the different things they learned at the club meetings.

My terraces have been better kept this year than ever before and especially on land that was not under cultivation. Before Starks came deep washes had been made in the farms as well as in the pasture lands. He has also taught the proper method of harnessing a mule or horse. He is teaching the farmer the value of and the appreciation for better livestock. Soil building has been one of his stressing points during this year. Farmers have saved more barnyard manure and have applied it to the farm this year than I know before. Starks has or is teaching them the value of manure as a permanent soil builder. He told the club members how he use to see the valuable part of the compost heap being washed away by heavy rains to the extent that they would color the water when it reached the streams thus going where it is not needed.

I wish to state in conclusion that the demonstrator has aided much in fighting the Mexican-bean Beetle.

I hope that the officials will continue to retain him to serve the people for he is certainly carrying out the true spirit of service.

Signed
T. J. Smith
Oconee County Ga.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,
AUG 5 1924

NEGRO FARM AGENT WILL GET MORE PAY

Reports From County Agents Show That much Work Is Being Done —No Convicts Whipped

Commissioners yesterday granted an increase in salary to H. E. Webb, negro farm demonstration agent. The county will hereafter pay him $60 per month instead of $40 as heretofore. The state pays him $1,080 per year. His total salary will thus be $1,800 per year.

The increase was granted after several negro farmers had appealed to commissioners, stating that Webb's services have resulted in increased interest in improving agricultural conditions among negro farmers. During the past few weeks he has organized both junior and senior farm clubs in 10 communities.

None of the prisoners at the central convict camp was whipped during July, it was stated in the monthly report to commissioners. There were 99 prisoners in the camp August 1. During July 51 prisoners were committed to the camp and 20 were released on account of expiration of sentences. There were four escapes, two of those escaping being rcaptured.

There are 61 inmates in the county home, reports show, 47 whites and 14 negroes. Conditions at the home are declared to be excellent.

J. Al Rankin, chairman of the board, declared that reports of Miss Addie Houston, home demonstration agent, and J. I. Wagoner, farm demonstrator, show that both have been very busy. Miss Houston held eight meetings during July, attended a conference in Raleigh and visited many homes. Mr. Wagoner conducted five demonstrations and visited practically every community in the county.

Extension – 1924
Demonstration Work.

EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGROES

Agricultural Plan for All Sections of State Handed Down by Field Agents

GROVE HILL, ALA., March 1—Special to The Advertiser—Agricultural extension service with headquarters at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Auburn, has completed its series of meetings and adopted its 1924 program for the white farmers of the state. This same plan has been handed down to the negro supervising agents working among negro farmers of the state.

During the week of February 25-March 1, these supervising agents have been holding a number of field meetings for the purpose of interpreting plans and programs to the local negro agents working in twenty or more counties.

The workers who have conducted these meetings are as follows: T. M. Campbell, field agent for seven southern states; Harry Simms, state agent for negro men; R. B. Jones, state agent for negro women; C. M. Kynette state club agent for negro boys; Henry Howard; L. C Hannah; E. V. Rivers composing the movable school force for the state, all with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama and E. C. Dobbs, district agent for Tennessee Valley, headquarters at Normal Alabama.

Three meetings were held during the week, one at the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for negroes, Normal, Alabama; the State Normal School, Montgomery, Alabama, nd Selma University, Selma Alabama. The negro local agents living in vicinity of the above-named places drove into these meetings and participated in the deliberations.

The question of negro migration was discussed at length and many vital points were brought out showing the effect of the general unrest among negroes upon agriculture in their respective counties.

A brief review of the annual reports and progress made in extension work among negroes during the year 1923 and the instructions on how to submit a fuller report for this year were given

It is indeed encouraging to note how the negro schools throughout the state are embracing extension work as an educational system in bringing about a closer connection between their schools and the rural communities which they are trying to serve.

The question of closer supervision was discussed and the following conclusions were reached by a committee of local agents: "Prior to the coming of extension service there was practically no contact point, nor even acquaintance between the white workers and negro workers in agriculture and home economics in our state schools, but now in states where the negro organizations are functioning, there is a very wholesome spirit existing; and the work that these negro supervising agents are doing, when understood, is most highly appreciated by both white and colored people. These negro men and women are breaking down suspicion and prejudices; embracing the sympathies of two races; and above all, doing untold good towards gaining for the South an intelligent, peaceful and contented farm population."

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Journal
FEB 1 1924

GOOD WORK DONE AMONG NEGROES

Extension Agents of Alabama and Mississippi Praised By Agricultural Body.

Of the seven negro extension workers from Alabama and Mississippi, who visited the United States Department of Agriculture recently, two came on a prize trip for the best work as shown by the annual extension reports. The negro workers in Alabama raised the funds among themselves for these prize trips, which were awarded to one local farm agent, B. F. Hill, from Limestone county, Alabama, and one local home demonstration agent L. R. Daly, from Montgomery county. The reports were judged by an official connected with extension work in the department and representatives of the agricultural college in Alabama. To accompany the two prize-winners the State college sent the three negro state agents in county agent work, home demonstration work, and boys' club work—Harry Simms, Rosa B. Jones and C M. Kynette. The negro field representative of the office of extension work, T. M. Campbell, was with the group and in addition, George C. Cypress, the negro state club agent for Mississippi, was sent on funds raised in that state.

"A campaign for building doorsteps may be considered odd," said Daly, in telling a group of extension people about her work, "but it is typical of the conditions we have to meet and the needs of some of our people. We can only attempt to introduce very simple improvements, such as getting decent approaches to some of the farm houses among the negroes.

There is little use in talking about water systems, for example, for the average negro farmer not only could not afford to put them in, but often his house has no source of water whatever, and the members of the family have to carry all their water in buckets from some neighbor's house."

She described many amusing and touching incidents connected with her work among negro homes. These were substantiated in character by the account of the work among the men given by Simms. Over 78,000 of the 95,000 negro farmers in Alabama are tenant farmers. They work under a bad system, whereby the landlord controls their financial affairs and many of them are practically never out of debt. Missionary work among these negro farmers, for in a way that is what extension work is, requires an immense amount of tact and a sympathetic attempt to come closer to their special problems.

Simms cited an instance where he went to a gathering of tenants at a meeting-house, where the white landlord was also present. "Those colored farmers were suspicious of everything I might say because they thought the white man had sent me down there; and the white landlord was looking for trouble because he thought I was there to make his farm people discontented." He went on to say that extension work offered the only means he knew of, for bringing help and instruction directly to these people, most of whom are sorely in need of it.

Burlington-N C
JAN 22 1924
Journal

IMPORTANT CHANGE MADE IN COUNTY AGENT WORK

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 21.—Effective January first, J. M. Gray, Assistant Director of Extension, was placed in charge of the farm agents succeeding Prof. C. R. Hudson who will from now on devote his energies to developing a better system of agriculture among the colored population of North Carolina. Mr. Gray is a graduate of the State College with the degree of Batchelor of Science in Agriculture and has been prominent for years in th farm life of the State. He was formerly connected with the old farmers' institute work, but resigned to go to his own farm in western Carolina. He was later placed in charge of county agent work in the Mountain District with headquarters at Asheville. From here he came to Raleigh as Assistant Director of the Extension Service. Mr. Gray is a young man of sterling ability, possessed of an excellent working knowledge of county agent activities as well as being familiar with the needs of farming in North Carolina. By taking over the added duties of State Agent in charge of farm demonstration work, Mr. Gray relieves Prof. Hudson who will now develop an agricultural program among the Negroes.

For some time it has been felt that the College and Department should give more attention to the growing demands for information by Negro farmers. Prof. C. R. Hudson has been giving this matter partial attention for several years but lack of time due to other duties has prevented full attention to the important work. From now on, Prof. Hudson will have charge of the local Negro agents and will inaugurate a full extension program with these men. Mr. Hudson is a pioneer in farm demonstration work coming to North Carolina from Alabama as a county agent when the Federal Department of Agriculture first instituted the work here and before it was taken over by the College and Department. He has helped to promote the great progress made by our white farmers and will now endeavor to build along the same lines among the Negroes.

NEGRO AGENTS IN AGRICULTURE MEET

Selma University Hears Plans and Progress in Extension Work Through State

SELMA, ALA., March 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—Declaring that the negro farmers of Alabama are improving in their methods of intensive farming; that the demonstration agents in the state are meeting with unusual encouragement from the negro tillers of the soil and that "The Movable School" is becoming more popular among farmers in the state, Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee, district agent for several Southern states, delivered an address today before six hundred students at Selma University.

The occasion was the annual district meeting of state and county extension agents. Among others who delivered addresses were Harry Simms, Tuskegee, state agent, C. M. Kynette, Tuskegee, state club agent; Rosa B. Jones Tuskegee, state agent for negro women; L. C. Hanna, Tuskegee, state movable school agent; E. V. Rivers, Tuskegee, state rural nurse and E. C. Dobbs, Normal, Alabama district agent.

An encouraging outlook for big crops for the year was brought out in extensive reports made by County Demonstration Agents T. H. Toodle for Dallas county; Peter J. Brown, Gallion, for Hale and Marengo counties; J. D. Barnes, Clinton, for Green county; G. G. Daniels, Thomasville, for Clarke county; C. S. Sampson, Whitfield, for Sumter county; L. R. Daly, Home Demonstration agent Montgomery and E. M. Hollis, Home Demonstration agent, Whatley, Alabama.

At a special group meeting held in the afternoon, District Agent Campbell, laboring under the auspices of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and the department at Auburn, outlined plans for broader work for the year.

All reports read by the agents showed encouraging results and brighter outlook for bumper crops.

The group of workers were entertained by Selma University, Dr. R. T. Pollard, president.

Harry Simms, state agent, introduced to the students and teachers of the school the members of the conference and spoke of the special work of each.

Barnwell, S C
MAY 8 - 1924

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENTS MAKE FINE SHOWING FOR MARCH

Local Agent S. H. Lee hands us the following excerpts from the Service Bulletin for March, compiled by his State Supervisor, E. A. Williams, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

During the month two farm demonstration agents and two home demonstration agents were visited and given assistance in conducting meetings, addressed 1250 people at these meetings. Perhaps the most outstanding meeting of the month was the Ham and Meat Show held at Fort Valley, Ga., where over 1000 people gathered from miles around to see the wonderful exhibit and learn how to preserve and keep their meat. Farmers came from ten counties, and white and colored speakers from several states were on the program. Six of the agents visited this meeting to observe. The 16 community clubs gave a cooperativebarbecue for all the visitors. After the Ham Show, 42 hams were sold for a handsome figure, which added to the numerous prizes, gave greater impetus to the meeting.

The men agents reached 12,059 people during the month of March through 122 meetings and demonstrations, 933 through visits to farms, 184 farmers called on the agents for advice, 887 were reached by letters, and the men traveled 8683 miles. Fifty meetings were held to encour-

age food and feed production, 300 demonstration plots were reported ready to be planted to corn. Forty-five settings of eggs and several purebred cockerels were placed. As one result of the Farmers' Conference held at the Georgia State Industrial College in February, a carload of hogs, the first from that county, was shipped cooperatively from Sardis, Ga.

Health Week was successfully carried out by most of the agents. The agent of Washington county traveled 2,216 miles in interest of Helath Week. During the week the State's Health Mobile visited two counties and examined 600 children. Fifteen of the 24 news articles for the month were on Health.

The State Negro Club Agent, P. H. Stone during the month visited 7 county and home demonstration agents, assisting with club meetings and club membership drives. Three days were spent in Sumter county with Agent Stallworth, and three with S. H. Lee in Monroe and Lamar counties. To show that interest in club work among Negro boys and girls in Georgia is growing, a leading merchant of Barnesville, Lamar county, recently sent for Local Agent, S. H. Lee, and informed him that he would donate $25.00 to be used as prize money for the boys' corn and cotton club in that county.

The District Home Demonstration Agent, Camilla Weems, visited 9 of the women agents during the month, taking in the Ham Show at Fort Valley. The agents wrote 429 letters, traveled 2,896 miles, had 93 office calls for information, visited 482 farm houses, attended 29 meetings of extension committees where 417 women and girls were present, held 56 demonstration meetings with an attendance of 604, attended 25 other meetings with a total attendance of 1,046. The women agents reported 1,773 club members for the month.

Pike Road Demonstration Foreshadows End of One Horse Farming in Alabama

The beginning of the end of one-horse farming in Montgomery county was witnessed Wednesday at a cultivator demonstration on Jack Thorington's farm near Pike Road. It was conducted under the auspices of the Pike Road Hay Warehouse Association with L. A. Edmondson, county agent, in charge. Others who took a prominent part in it were L. C. LeBron and Frank Boyd, of Auburn, the International Harvester company, the B. F. Avery Implement company, and the Oliver Chilled Plow Works.

The purpose of the demonstration as explained by Mr. Edmondson was to show that two-horse cultivators are practical and that in view of a constant decrease in farm labor something must be done to take the place of departed negroes.

During the day cultivators were used successfully for bedding land for planting, for barring off cotton, for chopping and for cultivating cotton and corn. Representatives of the farm machinery concerns taking part in the demonstration operated cultivators while doing this work.

A unique contest was staged in the forenoon. A prize was offered to the farmer who succeeded in laying off the straightest row with a cultivator. After a spirited contest it was won by S. H. Gates, manager of the International Harvester company farm near Pike Road.

Just before noon those who were present assembled in one of the buildings on the farm where F. E. Boyd, of Auburn explained the purposes of cultivation. He presented records from several experiment stations showing that the chief purpose is to kill weeds. At the same time A. C. LeBron gave an interesting discussion of the cost of cultivation under different conditions showing that the average cost of cultivating an acre of cotton from 1915 to 1923 with one man and one mule was 59 cents per acre compared with 39 cents for one man and two mules with a cultivator.

At noon the party consisting of about one hundred farmers and farm boys enjoyed a delightful barbecue as guests of Jack Thorington, Charles Rittenour, G. W. Dickey and the implement companies which took part in the demonstration. It was a delicious feast, being prepared by G. W. Dickey.

In reality it was a one-day cultivator school and L. C. LeBron stated it was the first of its kind for Alabama. It is planned to conduct similar schools in other counties. One will be held in Pike Road May 27.

GA. FARMERS MAKE TOUR OF FLORIDA

Motorcade Visits Principal Farms of State—Fifty Farmers Make Trip.

(By Geo. E. Taylor)

Jacksonville, Fla., May 12—Over fifty of Georgia's most thrifty farmers motored in a body to Jacksonville, today, under the leadership of E. A. Williams, Savannah, state farm demonstration agent, to spend the week in Florida, studying the cooperative-marketing plan which is in vogue in this state together with studying the modern, scientific plant culture and the truck farming industry, both of which are conceded to have reached the highest point of adoption in this state. The Georgia contingent was met at the outskirts of the city by a committee of businessmen and escorted to the public school in South Jacksonville, where farm demonstrations and exhibits were enjoyed, the home makers club women of that section acting as hostess to the visitors. Mrs. Washington, Duval county demonstrator, assisted by A. A. Turner, of Tallahassee, state farm demonstration agent, did the honors. Later in the day, the party was driven over the city and shown the features of industry, business, etc., of which Jacksonville abounds. The Georgians spent the night with friends and departed early Tuesday morning for St. Augustine, under the guidance of Geo. E. Taylor, president of the Duval County Farmer's Union.

A corps of businessmen and women of St. Augustine, met the party several miles this side of the city and escorted them into the ancient city under the colors of the banner potato county of Florida. Brekfast was served by the businessmen of St. Augustine and then the motorcade was led to the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute where Prof. N. W. Collier and his faculty entertained at luncheon preceding a brief program of speaking and music in the chapel of the new central building which was recently dedicated by Governor Carey A. Hardee. Among the speakers of special interest were N. W. Collier, A. A. Turner, E. A. Williams, Georgia state farm demonstration agent; Rev. Ryan, St. Augustine and others.

The party left for Hastings in time to reach there early in the afternoon, driving direct to the farm of Hon. H. H. Williams, president of the Florida State Farmers' Union. Here over a hundred men, women and children were engaged in potato digging, potato picking up, barreling, grading and hauling to cars for shipment to northern markets. A busier place could not easily be imagined. Mr. Williams led the visiting hosts into his potato field where he delivered a most interesting and demonstrative lecture on 'potato culture." This feature was intensely interesting to the Georgia bunch who had come hundreds of miles for this specific purpose. Following this, the party was led to Hastings proper where a feast of barbecue and other dainties were served by the women of the Hastings Home-Makers Club, by direction of Mrs. M. F. Coldwell, of St. Augustine, St. Johns county demonstrator. Later a reception was tendered the visitors at the A. M. E. church, Rev. Jones, pastor. Short addresses were delivered by Pres. H. H. Williams, A. A. Turner, E. A. Williams of Savannah, Ga., Hon. Geo. E. Taylor and others.

Wednesday the touring party continued on to Gainesville, where truck farms, business houses, etc., were visited and studied.

Thursday, the party motored to Ocala, Marion county, the banner cooperative marketing county of the state and perhaps the banner tomato, snap bean, cucumber and water melon county also. Like Hastings, Ocala, is in the midst of her cucumber and tomato harvest and the visitors were greatly amazed and pleased with the wonderful evidences of thrift and enterprise. J. D. McDuffy, manager of the cooperative marketing association of Marion county and Florida, though exceedingly busy, found time to show and explain to the distinguished visitors the advantages and plans of cooperative farming and cooperative marketing. The Georgians expressed their surprise at the wonderful success and the marvelous possibilities of Florida farmers.

Saturday morning the party motored to Lake City, where other demonstrations were witnessed and as they were winding up their Florida tour, the good people of Lake City served them an old time Florida barbecue dinner. The Georgia farmers returned to their home state highly pleased over this, the first organized Negro farmers tour of a neighboring state.

E. A. Williams and his corps of county farm demonstrators purpose to put into practice many of the lessons learned on this trip and thus contribute to the advancement of farming in Georgia. The cooperative visit will doubtless have a tendency to not only stimulate Georgia farmers but also the Florida farmers. Pleasure and pass-time amusement had no place in the program of either the visiting or home farmers. Sober, earnest, conscientious and eager was the impression given out by every visitor from Georgia and this presentation elicits highest praise and commendation.

The personnel of the party making the tour to Florida included P. H. Stone, state club agent, Savanah, Ga.; Wm. W. Hatcher, county agent, Conyers, Ga.; James U. H. Simms, county agent, Brunswick, Ga.; S H. Lee, county agent, Forsyth, Ga.; B. S. Adams, county agent, Savanah, Ga.; Wm. R. King, county agent, LaGrange, Ga.; A. H. Hinesman, county agent, Waycross, Ga.; D. A. Starks, county Athens, Ga.; J. W. King, Jeff Joseph Atkinson, Everett City S. Washington, Bonnyman, G. Scriven, Savannah, Ga.; Prof. Jas. S. Grant, Darien, Ga.; Robert Legree, Savannah, Ga.; John R. Billups, Athens, Ga.; C. H Deans, Athens, Ga.; A. J. Bridges, Winterville, Ga.; L. B. Butler, Waycross, Ga.; Willie Stewart, Athens, Ga.; J. W. Stone, Rocky Mount, Va.; P. C. Jones, Athens, Ga.; Richard Grayson, Savannah, Ga.; Scipio Wilson, Savannah, Ga.; Clarence Small, St. Simon Island, Ga.; J. W. Fallins, St. Simon Island, Ga.; Thomas N. Roberts, Woodbine, Ga.; George M. Baldwin, Brunswick, Ga.; James Spencer, Crescent, Ga.; Rev. F. C. Daniels, Townsend, Ga.; Samuel Steele, Savannah, Ga.; Alexander Steele, Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Hutcherson, Darien, Ga.; E. A. Williams, state agent for Negro work, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.; Prof. A. A. Turner, state agent, Tallahassee, Fla.; H. L. Youngblood, Delray, Fla; Mrs. Althea Ayers, Madison, Fla.; Mrs. M. A. Caldwell, St. Augustine, Fla.; S. L. Wilkins, Madison, Fla. A. T. Evans, Live Oak, Fla.; Geo. E. Taylor, Jacksonville, Fla.

The party from Georgia ranged in ages from 21 to 72, with an average of 45 years. They own from 1 to 3,600 acres of land, with an average of 227 acres, pay taxes from $5.42 to $300 with an average of $56.62.

E. A. Williams and his corps of farm demonstration propose to put into practice many of the lessons learned. The Negro farmers of Georgia returned advancement of farming in Georgia. The Negro farmer of Geargia returned home with new hopes and determination to make out of themselves better farmers, and out of their communities better communities in which to live. The co-operative visit will doubtless have a tendency to not only stimulate Georgia farmers but also the Florida farmers. Pleasure and pass-time amusements had no place in the program of either the visiting or home farmers. Sober, earnest, conscientious

Extension – 1924.
Demonstration Work.

GOVERNMENT EXTENSION AGENTS AID FARMERS

Organize Co-Operative Associations in South

Rural Districts Prosper Under Supervision of United States Experts

Farmers of our Race living in sections where agricultural extension work has been carried on for some time by the United States department of agriculture are applying the improved methods advocated with the result that there has been a noticeable increase in the amount and quality of their farm products. Their fields and live stock are in better condition, farmsteads are well kept and there is every indication of a better income and of thought for the way in which it is spent.

While these results have become increasingly evident in the past year they are, of course, the accomplishments of more than one year's work. Activities of this kind among our farmers have been stimulated greatly during the last three or four years under the Republican administration at Washington through the department of agriculture's farm extension bureau.

9-20-24

When Work Began

The first co-operatively employed agricultural extension agent began work in 1906. The force has been gradually increased as conditions made it possible until now there are more than 290 men and women of the Race employed in agricultural extension work, an increase of 60 workers within the past two years.

The first woman agent employed in co-operative extension service devoting her time to the extension of better home making practices among our farm women is Miss Annie P. Hunter. She is still engaged in this service in Okfuskee county, Oklahoma, where she began this work in 1912. There are now, in 1924, similarly employed through the co-operation of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges of the Southern states 101 country home demonstration agents engaged in extending the adoption by our farm women of improved practices in food preparation, clothing, sanitation, farmstead improvement, home industries and communty development in order that the farm home may be efficient, comfortable, healthful and enjoyable.

Covers Many States

Two field representatives employed by the United States department of agriculture divide responsibility for the work of 15 Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. About 160 counties in these states have local agents and most of the states have state leaders designated as state or district agents, who supervise the work of the local agents.

The object of this, as of all agricultural extension work, is to carry the results of research and experience from the institutions making studies and investigations to men, women and, boys and girls on the farms. The work of these agents has included aid in solving common farming problems, the improvement of living conditions in rural homes and enlisting the interest of boys and girls in farm activities and training them in the practice of improved methods of farm and home making. There was expended for this work in 1923 from federal, state, county and other moneys a total of $431,342.

Fight Boll Weevil

One of the major problems of the farmer of our Race is how to make a profitable cotton crop on land depleted in fertility and infested with the boll weevil, since cotton is the great cash crop in the South. For many years a farmer could plant indiscriminate cotton seed and produce without fertilizer or much cultivation at least something of a crop. But conditions have been changing. The fertility of the fields has been lowered by the constant growing of cotton, soil erosion and winter leeching. Added to this, infestation with boll weevil has cut down production in practically all of the cotton belt except the northern edge. So making money by growing cotton now requires much more effort, knowledge and skill in overcoming these difficulties than in the early days. Such knowledge and training the extension agents are endeavoring to bring to the cotton farmer. They have been showing the farmer how to terrace his fields to prevent the best part of the soil from washing away under winter rains; they have urged the use of good seed of early maturing varieties of cotton, the application of fertilizers when possible and the growing of legumes for soil improvement, intensive cultivation of the crop and destruction of the stalks in the field as soon as the crop is picked as a means of reducing boll weevil infestation. These are measures which can be generally adopted and an appreciably increasing number of farmers folow them each year. Actively combating the weevil by poisoning has been urged when the farmer's financial condition permitted the purchase of the poison and poison machinery and the land was sufficiently fertile to make poisoning economical. In one state, Mississippi, poisoning for boll weevil was demonstrated on over 450 Colored farms in various part of the state the past season; 460 farms demonstrated poisoning in Alabama, 230 in Arkansas and a proportionate number in other states.

Make New Crops

Coupled with extension of the practice of improved methods of cotton culture is the effort to establish the growing on each farm of enough feed and food crops to supply the needs of the family and the live stock on the farm for the year at least; in other words, a "live-at-home" program for each farm, as it is termed in several states. Many farmers who for years have grown nothing but a cotton crop are now planting some corn and learning how to grow it successfully. Extension agents in North Carolina last year supervised the methods used in growing corn on 474 farms as demonstrations to the farmers and to their neighbors. These 474 fields produced an average increase of 14.6 bushels per acre above the average acre yield in their communities.

To furnish supplemental feed for livestock and also to build up soils depleted from erosion and the constant growing of cotton, these extension agents have continuously stressed the growing of legumes. Over 1,200 Negro farmers in Alabama volunteered last year to grow legumes under the direction of the local farm agent; Mississippi reports over 1,100 demonstrations, totaling about 7,500 acres; Virginia and Arkansas each report about 1,000 acres grown on 200 farms and 260 farms respectively, well scattered over the counties in these states having Negro agents. Work of this character in a locality dates from the beginning of extension work there and where an agent has been in the county for some years, the idea has been quite thoroughly disseminated. So effectively has this been done in one community at least that a farmer in Sampson county, North Carolina, running short of hay, bought a supply and, although he had a team himself, hired a neighbor to haul it rather than advertise the fact that he had not grown enough for his own use. It is reported that when the reason for employment became known, the neighbor refusal to haul any more of the hay.

About Livestock

Closely following the production of corn and hay on a farm is the addition of livestock. It is hard for persons accustomed to a fairly general system of farming to comprehend a system which includes no livestock or to realize how little is usually known on farms devoted to specialized crops, about the care and management of livestock or the benefits to be derived from maintaining a full quota of what the farm can safely carry. Because of this lack of knowledge and appreciation of the economic value of livestock on the part of the cotton farmer, it has been necessary for extension workers to emphasize constantly the importance of keeping livestock and growing feed for it. The amount of poultry and hogs kept by these farmers has been increasing for several years. For the past two or three years additional stress has been laid on keeping at least one dairy cow on the farm to supply milk, butter, and other dairy products for the family's use. In one Oklahoma county, Okmulgee, the agent reports that 85 per cent of our farmers own a cow and most of them have a few hogs and some hens. Forty-five farmers in Fayette county, Tennessee, who had previously had no home source of milk or butter supplies, either bought a cow or rented one last year. Our farmers in two North Carolina counties, Duplin and Sampson, through the co-operation of local banks, have purchased several carloads of dairy cows within the past two years.

Gardens Started

Then the agents are training their people to grow gardens to add to their home fod supply. Just why gardens are not more generally grown by farmers of the Race is not clear, but there is a large percentage cultivating no vegetables at all or only a few cabbages or perhaps sweet potatoes. But each year extension agents have succeeded in establishing an increasing number of demonstration gardens. Georgia local home demonstration agents report some 900 demonstration gardens, distributed over abought 18 counties. In 1,800 gardens planted by our farmers in North Carolina there were grown this past summer six or more vegetables where only cabbage or collards grew before. The district agent says, "These 1,800 gardens are represented by pledges received from the co-operating farmers and no pldege card was accepted until the vegetables had been planted; there are many other farmers who have planted their six kinds of vegetables but have neglected to return the cards. This has been an outstanding feature of extension work here this year." About 9,000 girls enrolled in garden clubs conducted by Negro extension agents last year, the 6,500 completing the year's work growing 864,000 pounds of vegetables. Over 7,000 farm women of the Race had demonstration gardens.

There is no adequate way to measure the financial benefits which have been realized from growing on the farm a large share of the food consumed in the home; still less is it possible to measure the improvement in health resulting from the substitution of a diet containing some fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, butter, meat and similar products, for a steady year-round diet of fat bacon, coffee, corn bread and molasses, but the appreciation of the individuals, themselves, is evidenced in the faithfulness with which these measures are kept up after once being tried.

Growing Food

It is not sufficient, however, to learn how to grow food products; one must also learn how to prepare them and acquire the habit of using them. Much has been done by the local home demonstration agents to show the women how to use the vegetables and eggs, milk and meat products that have been introduced on their farms. From Arkansas comes a report of some 700 of our women and 1,300 girls demonstrating food preparation and of 1,400 families adding more green vegetables to their diet as a result of the year's extension work. In Georgia 1,600 families were influenced to select better foods and in the homes of over 1,500 children improved practices in child feeding and care were adopted. Similar reports come from other states. Last year some 23,000 loaves of bread were baked by our girls learning improved methods of breadmaking under the direction of home demonstration agents. In Arkansas a girls' bread-baking contest was held recently to which nine counties sent representatives. The bread was scored by a member of the Universtiy of Arkansas staff. The winning breadmaker made a score of 97.25; the lowest score was 92.5 points, showing that a uniformly excellent quality of product has been attained by these girls.

There has been and still is a great need for better understanding of the necessity for practicing good santitation measures by a great portion of rural people. The warm climate, the rapid growth of vegetation, the large numbers of breeding places of flies mosquitoes and other harmful insects which exist about many of these homes, combined with negligent habits in the care of foods and the home, make protective and control measures of the greatest importance to the health of the entire community. Extension workers, particularly the local home demonstration agents, are endeavoring to obtain the adoption of such simple precautions and practices as are possible for everyone and to make plain the danger incurred in not following them. They are showing how homes may be screened economically, the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes destroyed, and the water supply kept as nearly free from polution as possible. In Mississippi during 1923 over 400 Colored homes were screened and 200 other homes adopted other methods of controling flies, mosquitoes and troublesome insects as demonstrations to their communities of the methods and the benefits resulting from such practices. Over

460 homes demonstrated screening in Arkansas during the year and about 1,300 homes adopted better sanitary practices.

Movable Schools

A great deal of good work along this line as well as in other phases of farm and home improvement is done by the movable schools operating in Alabama and Mississippi. These so-called "schools" are conducted by three extension workers, traveling by motor truck, equipped with simple tools and home-made conveniences for farm and home work, into the more remote communities. In co-operation with the local agent or agents, these workers train farm families of the community in methods of improving the farm and home. A homestead in rather poor condition, offering opportunity for teaching the things most needed is selected and the co-operation of the occupant secured in advance by the local agent. As large a number of farmers and farm women as possible is urged to attend the demonstrations at this home each day during the week the movable school force remains. All the instruction is practical, the local people doing the work themselves, under the direction of the extension force. Instruction is given to the men and boys of the community in repairing harness, sharpening old saws, making doorsteps, mixing whitewash paint, building sanitary toilets and poultry houses, and when in season, instruction is given in curing sweet potatoes, pruning the orchard, terracing land, or inoculating hogs. The women are given instruction in cooking and cleaning the house. They wash the castaway rags and from them make rugs and mats, they learn to make useful articles from corn shucks, and they are given first-hand instruction in home sanitation, baby welfare and the eradication of flies, mosquities, bedbugs and other vermin. By the time the work is finished, these farmers and their families are able to go to their own homes and carry out at least some of the practices and the improved home stands as an example of what can be done at minimum expense to improve conditions about a comfortless, dilapidated and a run-down farm.

First Used Wagons

These movable schools have been operated for some years in Alabama, the first one traveling about the state in a wagon. A motor truck followed this several years later and in January, 1923, a large truck especially equipped for the work, was presented to the extension service by contributions of some 30,000 farmers and their friends as a memorial to Booker T. Washington, who organized the movable schools. During the year, also, movable schools were inaugurated in Mississippi.

Other phases of extension work among our people which have shown progress are the short courses held for club boys and girls and the tours or trips which groups of adult farmers have taken under the leadership of local agents to the farms on which demonstrations of improved practices have been in progress. From four Georgia counties this year 300 boys and girls attended short courses, receiving instruction in methods of carrying on farm and home activities. At the same time these 300 future farmers gained the benefit of traveling away from home, the first experience of some of them, and learned to work and play together, a valuable lesson, especially to the considerable number coming from isolated farms. The Alabama short course for Negro club members held at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute in July showed increased attendance. One girl attending developed unusual skill in working with corn shucks and is filling orders for caning chairs, making mats and bags from shucks and is saving the money earned to pay her expenses at Tuskegee next year. This girl and her mother tend a farm in a remote section, doing most of their own plowing and cultivation. She had never been on a railway train before going to Tuskegee.

The visits of adult farmers to the demonstration fields have given good results. For example, local agents in several Georgia counties brought a number of farmers to see a farm at Covington, Ga., which has exceptionally good pastures. Within three weeks after their return home 10 of these farmers had started pastures on their farms.

Promotes Friendship

Members of the extension organization have been strong factors in bringing about friendly relations between white and Colored people in the communities in which they have worked. The local home demonstration agents particularly have rendered distinctive service in this connection. The work of the agents brings them in contact with a great number of tenant farmers and landlords and as each of these learns that the agent is a constructive worker, bringing better methods, better products, better homes and better community life, distrust and opposition die out; the tenant farmer finds his occupation and home more satisfactory and the landlord finds a more contented and efficient tenantry. So, through co-operating in extension undertakings, a better understanding of the problems and aims of each has resulted and communities where such conditions have been brought about have prospered.

Extension Work Pays

Reports prove that extension work among our people pays a good return on the money invested. There is also an intangible return. Better sanitation and health practices and better standards of living benefit the whole community as well as the individual; there is a distinctly appreciable feeling of satisfaction in the 160 or more counties having extension work. The better yields in crops, the better systems of management, the clean home, the better food, the neatly made clothing and especially the opportunities opened up for the children to become capable men and women, together with the development of improved working relations between the races in these communities make for a permanent and more satisfied farming population. It maybe said that effective extension work in a county means the passing of the cabi nand the establishment of a farm home in its stead.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS
OCT 12 1924

A NEW ERA FOR GEORGIA NEGROES

Scientific Agriculture, Better Homes and Education

BY R. B. ELEAZER

Atlanta, Oct. 11.—That the negroes of Georgia are making rapid progress economically and otherwise was evident to the thousands who visited the colored exhibit at the Southeastern Fair in this city last week. For the first time the management of the fair had made provision for the colored people to be represented, erecting a big tent for their exhibits, offering prizes aggregating $1,200, and holding out hope of a building next year, provided the present experiment were successful.

Right well did the negroes respond, overflowing the space allotted them with an exhibit of farm, home and school products that would do credit to any group in the state. The fair management was enthusiastic in its praise. "This is one of the most creditable exhibits at the fair," said Col. F. J. Paxon, chairman of the executive committee. "We have heard nothing but favorable comment on it. The management is greatly interested and hopes to have a building for the colored people next year."

Thirteen counties were represented: Chatham, Clarke, Coweta, Fulton, Jackson, Liberty, Monroe, Newton, Polk, Rockdale, Troup, Ware and Washington, as well as all the public schools of Atlanta and Fulton county, a number of private schools, and two thousand individuals. Houston county forwarded an exhibit also, but it was somehow lost in transit. All the counties represented are those in which negro farm or home demonstration agents are at work, and the exhibits grew largely out of their efforts. The display was a remarkable testimonial to the value of the work of these agents in promoting higher standards of efficiency and better living conditions.

So many and varied were the products displayed that only the barest mention is possible. The schools sent drawings, pictures, maps, posters, essays, historical sketches, model homes and farms, basketry, aprons, dresses, table covers, patch work, cut outs, clay models, and ever so much more that goes to make up modern education. Through all the school exhibits the health interest ran and not one was without some attractive lesson in personal cleanliness, sanitation, wholesome food and fresh air. In evidence also was the patriotic note—hand-made booklets of American history, posters illustrating the development of the flag, mottoes, "The Southeastern States a Good Place for Homes," even "It's Great to be a Georgian."

The county exhibits were more varied still. There were all sorts of farm and garden products—cotton, corn, peanuts, soy beans, sorghum, alfalfa, tobacco, oats, hay, cider, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, pears, apples, peaches, pears, home-cured bacon and ham. "Every farm should feed itself," the agents are preaching, and the farmers are beginning to take notice. The displays of corn sent by the club boys were especially fine.

The work of the women was much in evidence and most creditable. There were rows on rows of canned vegetables and fruits, beautifully packed and perfectly "processed." The most unlikely resources had been utilized to make the homes more livable—beautiful baskets of pine needles, pine cones, sweet gum burs, corn shucks, willow twigs; tasteful rugs and even attractive suits and dresses made of fertilizer bags. There were real works of art with the needle—dresses, spreads, table covers, baby things, in bewildering variety. There were home-woven chair bottoms and mats; purses, handbags and pillows made of auto tires; hats plaited from straw and shucks; even a home-made fireless cooker and an iceless refrigerator. All these were the work of club women organized and trained by the home demonstration agents. And there at the fair were the agents still at work, telling the visitors how to do it.

Inquiry of the farm agents revealed the fact that they are centering on a number of essentials—better farm methods, legumes for conservation of the soil, permanent pastures and home-grown food supply. A white agent who has observed the colored work at close hand for several years testified to the good results in enthusiastic terms. "There is another important result, also," he said. "This farm and home demonstration work, more than anything else, tends to keep the negroes on the soil. They learn to farm more profitably, to live more comfortably and they have no disposition to leave. In my county there are 215 negro land owners and not one has gone North.

Extension—1924.

Demonstration Work.

Short Course For Rural Boys and Girls

Plans are being made for the rural boys and girls short course that will be held at the Georgia State Industrial College beginning Monday, August 25 through the 29th. This course is held annually and is the fourth summer short. This is one of the many pieces of work carried out by the Farmers' Institute and other clubs of the county under the supervision of the County and Home Demonstation Agents of Chatham County. Last August 139 boys and girls were enrolled during the short course with an attendance of 435 people.

This short course is financed and supported by the farmers, farm women, business and pofessional men of the county and Savannah with an appropriation from the Savannah Board of Trade. The boys and girls are taught farm management, care of live-stock, farm carpentry, poultry raising, testing seeds for planting, cattle judging, farm carpentry, poultry raising, grading vegetables and fuits for market, canning, preserving, pickling, sewing, handicraft recreation games and plays.

Through the various farmers clubs and canning clubs of the county committees have been appointed to assist in making plans for the short course. The attendance is expected to be larger than it was last year.

Another feature of the course will be showing pictures on extension work.

NEGRO FARMERS TAKE EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Special to The State.

Spartanburg, Aug. 13.—Twenty-one Negro farmers of Spartanburg county yesterday enjoyed the unique experience of touring the county for the purpose of ascertaining what their brother farmers are doing to improve their farms and homes.

This tour of inspection was conducted under the supervision of J. Pierce, field agent, engaged in Negro extension with United States department of agriculture, and H. E. Daniels, assistant district agent with headquarters at the state college for Negroes at Orangeburg.

The progress made by Spartanburg county Negroes is excellent, it was declared by Field Agent Pierce, who complimented W. C. Bunch, Negro farm agent for this county, in discussing things he noted on the inspection tour.

NEGROES ON TOUR FOR HOME IDEAS

Party Visits Tuskegee and Points in Montgomery County; Are Planning to Build

A party of fifteen negro farmers of Lee county, accompanied by C. D. Menafee, local farm demonstration agent for Lee county, arrived at Tuskegee Institute, at 9:30 Thursday morning. These farmers are planning to build new homes, and are taking this occasion to inspect a few modern homes before building.

While at Tuskegee the time was spent in the mechanical department, of which R. R. Taylor is the director. They were shown there some of the latest built cottages by Maj. M. D. Garner and Capt. W. A. Richerson, instructors in that division.

The party was joined at Tuskegee by a group of negro farmers from Macon county, who are also interested in home building. They were accompanied by G. W. Goodwin, local agent for Macon county.

The entire group left Tuskegee at 10:30 a .m. and motored to points in Montgomery county, stopping first at the home of Haywood Smothers, on the Mt. Meigs road where they were met by the Montgomery county farm and home demonstration agents, L. R. Daly and M. A. Blackwell.

The Smothers' home is a product of the extension work in Montgomery county, the home grounds having been laid out and developed by the extension agents, and plans secured for the building. The original home consisted of two rooms, with detached small rooms used for kitchen and store rooms. The home now consists of eight rooms, including bath and is equipped with Delco electric lighting system.

Other stops were made in the Canaan community where various forms of home improvement were noted and where a real farmers dinner and watermelon feast was served.

The trip throughout was under the direction of Harry Simms, state agent for negro men in Alabama and R. B. Jones. This is the first of a series of tours in communities where there is a campaign for better rural homes.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

AUG 5 1924

FIRST SHORT COURSE AT WINTON.

Editor of The Daily News:

The first short course for negro boys and girls in this state has just closed at the Hertford county training school, Winton. It was held under the auspices of the North Carolina extension service and was a great success. The fifty-five club members registered went home happy over the results of their accomplishments. Resolutions were adopted by both the instructors and club members thanking Dr. C. S. Brown, principal, the friends in and around Winton and throughout Hertford county for their generous hospitality. They voted unanimously for the short course to come back there next year.

The boys were taught rope work, such as halter making, etc., by Mr. L. H. Roberts, local agent of Wake county, Mr. S. J. Kirby, assistant state agent of Raleigh and Mr. J. C. Hubbard, local agent of Bertie county. The boys showed great interest and did excellent work.

Mr. W. W. Shay, specialist in swine husbandry of Raleigh gave a demonstration in swine judging and was surprised at the ability of the boys in this work. He also lectured to them on the breeds and gave valuable instruction about the work generally. The judging contest was held on Mr. Hall's farm about five miles from Winton. Mr. Hall gave a tractor demonstration while the boys were there and showed them other things of interest about his farm and home. Mr. Hall is a rich colored man owning more than 1,000 acres of good farm land with up-to-date machinery, a modern farm home, lighted with the Delco system in which he has hot and cold water baths. We felt that it would be an inspiration to these negro boys to see one of their race rich and growing richer on the farm.

The boys had a lesson in growing corn by Mr. C. R. Hudson, state agent, covering practically every point in corn growing in a general way save seed selection. The boys were greatly interested in the subject asking and answering some timely questions.

This was followed with a lecture on "Field selection of seed corn" by Club Agent Wray, after which they were divided in three groups and went into the field, each group selecting what they believed to be a good seed stalk. The judges, Messrs. Hudson and Kirby, were surprised when they saw what fine selections the boys had made. They had some difficulty in deciding upon the winners which finally was reported in favor of the Gates and Bertie counties' group.

The boys did well in farm carpentry, making hog troughs, poultry troughs, self-feeders, etc. One little fellow in Mr. Hubbard's group caught the idea and slipped away from the class, made him a self-feeder and returned in time for the next period. He surprised his teacher with a very unique piece of work.

Both boys and girls were instructed how to grade eggs for market and the advantage and profit in same by Mr. A. G. Oliver, specialist in poultry husbandry in Raleigh. He also taught them how to cull and the profit to be derived from culling. The club members were greatly surprised when they realized what blunders farmers are making with their flocks by the failure to cull and grade their eggs for market.

The girls did some fine work in canning, under Miss Swindell, home demonstration agent of Hertford county. They canned several kinds of vegetables, fruits and made pickles, jellies, etc. The work done, as a whole, was very creditable to the teacher and her pupils.

Dress making by Miss Foster, home demonstration agent of Wake county, created quite a good deal of interest. The girls drafted the patterns, cut their dresses, made them and exhibited same at the chapel exercise. Each girl was allowed to take her dress home. Many of them had never made a dress before and were elated to go back home and show mother what they had done.

Last but not least was the cooking by Miss McDougall, home demonstration agent of Wayne county. Her principal work was bread making. Many of the girls had never made a biscuit before. It was astonishing to see how quickly they grasped this work and how well most of them did it in so short a time.

Both boys and girls took physical exercise. The girls under Miss Brown and the boys under Messrs. Hubbard and Roberts. Games and athletic sports, swimming in the river, at the beach constituted a part of the regular program.

The club members and their instructors will never forget Winton. The people spared no pains in doing all in their power to make our stay pleasant and to contribute to the success of the short course. Many of the local people gave their services absolutely free. Miss Collins as matron, Miss Bizelle assisted in sewing and Miss Brown, physical exercise.

The short course reached its climax on Friday when the people of Hertford county gathered at Barfield's beach and brought everything good to eat that the appetite could wish. Mr. W. D. Brown, local agent of Hertford county, who is largely responsible for all this entertainment and the success of the short course had 150 watermelons for his guests at the beach. There must have been 1,000 people visiting that beach during the day. One interesting feature was the watermelon race. You should have seen the long line of boys and girls standing with a big piece of red meat watermelon with their mouths watering, waiting for orders to eat. When all had been supplied and the word given you should have seen watermelon fly. Who beat —I don't know, for they all made a good show.

The short course opens at A and T., Tuesday, August 5, and we are expecting about 300 boys and girls. Board and lodging free.

JNO. W. WRAY.

NEGRO AGENTS RETURN.

OSCEOLA, Ark., Aug. 30.—Mary J. McCain and C. C. Haraway, negro home demonstration and farm demonstration agents, respectively, returned Saturday from Pine Bluff, where they attended the annual farmers' conference and negro boys and girls' short course, winning honors for their race in Mississippi County.

Amanda Stevens, Hickman, Ark., won first place in the first year sewing contest and was awarded a prize of $2.50, Julia Boone of Luxora, winning the same prize for fourth year sewing.

Leroy Lewis, Andrew Jackson and Leroy Phillips formed the cattle judging team from the county, and won first place as a team in mule judging and second and third places in the brood sow judging contest.

Nine girls and eight boys in all attended the short course from Mississippi County and were awarded first place for numbers in attendance and punctuality at all meetings, this being the largest delegation sent from any county in the state.

Extension service extended to Negro farmers, though spread very thin as yet in South Carolina, has justified itself by its fruits in the 15 Southern states through which the 300 Negro agents are dispersed. It has wrought quietly but effectually in this state toward increasing the efficiency and raising the morale of the Negro farmer and has also reacted favorably upon inter-racial relations.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

AUG 8 1924

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
AUG 12 1924

PROGRESS OF EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGRO FARMERS DURING EIGHTEEN YEARS

Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Declaring that previous to 1906 there was no agricultural extension work among negro farmers of the South; that the work had its beginning in Macon county, Alabama, 18 years ago under the influence of Tuskegee institute and its founder, Booker T. Washington; that the work among negro farmers has been extended with 300 negro demonstration agents to the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia; that the work is now caried on at a yearly expenditure by the federal and state governments of $408,000; that the incessant demands upon the federal and state governments to create an auxiliary organization in extension service for negro farmers has resulted in increasing the morale of the negro farmer and in bringing about friendlier relations between the races in the South, T. M. Campbell, field agent for seven Southern states, addressed 378 negro teachers from 12 Southern states attending the summer school at Tuskegee institute recently.

The occasion of Campbell's address was his report on an extended tour of 2,541 miles through Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, winding up with a visit to the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in colored schools at Dallas, Texas, July 30, 31, and August 1.

Other addresses by delegates to the Texas meeting were made by Prof. W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Slater fund; Clinton J. Calloway, director of the department of rural school building, and Monroe N. Work, director of the department of researches and records and editor of the Negro Year Book; all of Tuskegee institute, stating among other things, the high endorsement of the agricultural work among the negro farmers of the South by the national meeting of teachers in colored schools of the country

—By A. F. Owens, Selma, Ala

Movable Schools Bring Modern Farm Methods to Rural Homes

Extension Work for Farmers Is Conducted Under Co-operative Direction of U. S. Department of Agriculture

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute in Alabama has had a rather important part in the begining of extension work among Negroes in the South, and much impetus has been given such activities by the Republican administration at Washington through the U. S. department of Agriculture. Being an industrial school, it was comparatively easy to connect up its activities with the rural communities in which it is located. In fact, Tuskegee institute is located on a big "plantation" on which many slaves worked. The first house it occupied was that of the landlord who had owned the plantation, known as the "big house."

As far back as 25 or 30 years ago Dr. Booker T. Washington, then principal of Tuskegee institute, realized the importance of in some way getting hold of the Colored people around the school who lived, many of them, in miserable shacks, eking out a bare existence on their poorly worked farms. It was this condition that gave him the inspiration to work out some system of reaching this class of people, beginning with the organization of little local farmers' conferences. He would have groups of these people come in once a month and annually to talk over their problems, at which time simple and yet attrative exhibits of farm products were displayed with the object of inspiring them to go home and grow as good products on their farms. As time went on and Tuskegee's influence grew, Doctor Washington was anxious to extend this kind of information throughtout the county in which Tuskegee is located (Macon county), and adjacent counties, so he went to a rich man in the North and obtained some funds with which to purchase some kind of conveyance to carry equipment and specimens of good products for demonstrating farming practices to the people, realizing that even though many of the people had been reached from year to year by the institution, those who needed help and instruction most did not have the moral courage to attend these meetings. So he bought and fitted out the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon," designed to take certain equipment and utensils to show the farmers and their wives some of the fundamental things they might do for themselves to improve their condition.

The Boll Weevil

The coming of the Mexican cotton boll weevil across the Rio Grande river into Texas possibly had more to do with accelerating extension work than any one thing. The United States government, realizing that the coming of this pest threatened the entire cotton belt, looked about for some means to remedy this condition. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture were sent into this infested region to study the situation, finding that the only substantial way to fight the pest was through a system of educating those who cultivated the cotton into better agricultural methods. In view of the fact that cotton is largely cultivated by Negro labor, it became necessary then to work out a scheme that would touch the mass of Negroes working on cotton farms; at the same time an effort was made by the department to encourage the Negro institutions to give some kind of instruction along that line to probable agricultural workers and teachers going out from these schools. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the U. S. department of agriculture was sent to Tuskegee institute to confer with Dr. B. T. Washington in 1905, the idea being at that time to employ agricultural leaders having the advantage of industrial training to go out into the rural districts and instruct the people on their farms by actual demonstrations, so that they could grow cotton under boll weevil conditions and at the same time encourage them to increase their food and feed production so that they might live as cheaply as possible while making these short cotton crops.

Beginning in the year 1906, then, the state and federal departments of agriculture took over for all necessary purposes the local plan that Tuskege had geen operating and began their regular system of extension work among Negroes throughout the cotton belt. As the work proved successful, the state and federal governments began putting money enough into the work (formerly financed by the General Education board, with Tuskegee institute furnishing headquarters) to make it felt in a general way in the states, all the time trying to make the system more educational by making its local headquarters at the various Negro educational institutions of the Southern states.

Co-operate With Tuskegee

Tuskegee institute has always been somewhat of a "proving station" for working out plans which might possibly help to develop Negro rural life and the federal and state departments of agriculture have always kept in close touch with such activities and have been quick to adopt any of these plans and ideas that proved to be successful, thereby carrying out in an extensive way the things worked out there in an intensive or localized manner. Since the U. S. department of agriculture has taken over the co-operative direction of Negro extension work, much has been done to systematize this form of teaching the mass of the people.

Extension work carried on in Alabama among Negro men, women, boys and girls might be divided under four general heads—county agent, home demonstration, boys' clubs, and movable schools of agriculture.

The county agent work is directed mainly towards the grown-up farmer and his immediate problems and is carried on through a local agent who resides in the county. The home demonstration work, carried on by women extension agents, aims to reach the vital problem of Negro home life which is so sadly neglected. It is safe to say that the meat of most ill conditions existing among Negroes in the rural districts can be traced to the lack of a well organized home life. Work with boys' clubs is carried on among the Negro boys with the object of inspiring them while they are young to study the subject of farming while at home and when they go to school. The most discouraging side of the Negro boys' life on the farm is the fact that the monotonous work, absence of recreational sports, and the lack of money tend to drive these boys from the farm for good.

Movable schools of agriculture which started with the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon," is proving one of the best means adopted recently for proving to the people generally that they can improve their own conditions.

Work With Poor

This phase of work is carried on by a man agent, a woman agent (home economics teacher), and a rural nurse. The idea is, instead of holding meetings at churches and schools in a community, to go directly to the home. Most people not familiar with the work would naturally think that the movable school force would pick out the best home in the community to work with, but they do just the opposite. Through the local agent the offer of a rather poor home is obtained and for about a week this house and its surroundings are used as a veritable classroom for the people of that community to learn how to do many simple things, so that they may each be able to go home and put the same into practice.

The man agent takes the boys and men of the community who come to this home, organizes them into groups and gives them practical instruction in making doorsteps, mixing whitewash paint, building sanitary toilets, sanitary poultry houses, and, when in season, instruction is given in curing and kilning sweet potatoes, pruning the orchard, terracing land, or inoculating hogs. An effort is made to give the various groups as nearly as possible what they would like to know, the people of the community doing the work, themselves, under the guidance of the members of the movable school force, so that they may be able to continue it after the school is gone.

The women are organized in groups and are given instructions in cleaning the house; they wash the castaway rags and from them make rugs and mats; they learn to make useful articles from corn shucks; basketry is taught; they are given instruction in cooking, remodeling old garments and making new ones. Joint instruction is also given in poultry raising.

During the stay of the movable school force in the community the rural nurse makes community surveys of the various homes and gives first-hand information on home sanitation, giving specific attention to baby welfare, the eradication of vermin—flies, mosquitoes and bedbugs—and directing severe cases to the local physicians in the community.

Taught to Play

At the close of each day of these schools, the whole group of "students" is brought together and given instructions on how to play. They play simple games in which all can participate, such as volley ball, tug-of-war, foot racing, shoe racing, and various other games. It is interesting to notice how even the old, infirm and decrepit finally take part and forget themselves in play.

The work of the school was not this extensive when it depended on the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon" for transportation. That sturdy but small capacity vehicle carried only farming equipment and an instruction force of one man, whose work was largely confined to farm practices. The success of this venture was so successful, however, that when Tuskegee's extension work became a part of the co-operative agricultural extension work carried on by the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges, an automobile truck known as the "Knapp Agricultural Truck" was substituted for the wagon, making it possible to cover more territory and carry more equipment and helpers. This truck during its years of service has visited every country in Alabama having a Negro extension agent.

Then in January, 1923, on the "Farmers' Day" instituted by Doctor Washington at Tuskegee institute, there was donated to the co-operative extension service a larger automobile truck, especially designed and equipped for extension work, to be known at the "Booker T. Washington School on Wheels," bought and fitted for work by the contributions of 30,000 Negro farmers and their friends as an expression of their belief in this method of teaching better farming and homemaking and as a memorial to its originator.

This new truck carries a complete stock of farm implements and home conveniences such as the average farmer would be able to purchase or construct and operate. It also car-

Extension-1924. II.

Demonstration Work.

ries its own lighting system, a motion picture outfit and a phonograph.

Movable school work is especially adaptable to the needs of Negro farmers for the simple reason that it reaches "the man furthest down" who lives in the most remote sections of the rural districts, and the instruction is elementary so as to instruct this class of people. The object of these movable schools is to place before the farmers concrete illustrations proving to them how they can do better work, raise more produce on a smaller number of acres of land at less expense, and at the same time have an attractive, comfortable home. In conducting these schools there is very little lecturing or other formal proceeding. The time is given to actual performance of the work. These simple and practical demonstrations go far towards stimulating the interest of the Negro farmer in his home and strengthening his attachment for it, even though he may not own it. They also stimulate the desire of a tenant farmer to own property and lead the farm women to adopt more industrious and thrifty habits in home making.

"To belong to this system of traveling through the rural districts among the people," says a former member of the movable school force, "is almost a sacred privilege. The demonstration agent becomes not only a medium of agricultural instruction but a social stimulant in the backward communities. He gets into the life of the farmers, first by gaining their confidence. He talks with them in their own language about their many problems; he spends nights with them around their firesides and listens to interesting stories about the local history of the surrounding communities; he encourages parents to send their children to school; he breaks down superstition; he helps make the sympathy of the two races nearer one; and he does untold good towards gaining for the South more intelligent, peaceful and contented citizens."

Details of the School

The regular Movable School force consists of four workers—one woman instructor in home economies, one health nurse who devotes all of her time to health subjects, and one man in charge of work for men and boys. The fourth worker is the local agent of the country in which the school is being conducted. This agents joins the Movable School force when they enter his or her county and is a member of the force while in this county, which is usually from four to five days. Where there is a woman and a man agent in the county, they both join the force. The territory to be covered by the Movable School in Alabama is 24 counties.

The program as carried out the past year covered health and sanitation, farm and home improvement, care of poultry, and care and improvement of livestock.

The movable school force travels over the state in a two-ton motor truck which is equipped as follows: Equipment for men and boys; two farm levels for teaching farmers to terrace and drain land, level up buildings and lay off lines for fences, etc.; set of carpentry tools used for repairing homes, building door steps, poultry house, sanitary toilets and screening homes; an inoculating outfit for treating hogs for cholera; Delco plant which furnishes light for operating a motion picture machine, which is also a part of the general equipment.

Equipment for teaching women and girls: Steam pressure canner used to demonstrate in canning fruits, vegetables and meats; fireless cooker for instructing women in labor-saving devices for cooking (it is also used to furnish hot meals for the force when on a long trip); food chopper for demonstrations in making peanut butter, sausage and left-over meats, etc.; knives and forks, tablecloths and napkins for teaching table setting, the proper use of knives and forks and napkins and the proper way to serve a meal; glass cutter, rule and picture binding used for demonstration in selecting and binding of pictures for home beautification; work bag and equipment for teaching cutting and fitting of clothes, making paper dress forms, mattresses, rugs, curtains, etc.

Equipment for health work: Blanket, sheet, pillow case, and paper pads used for demonstrations in making baby beds and care of sick in the home; medicine cabinet equipped with first-aid supplies to be used in case of accidents or sickness of workers or others attending the meeting.

Amusements

Instruction and entertainment: Tug-of-war rope, volley ball and net used for recreation and health games after work hours; motion picture machine for teaching people better farming through the use of agricultural films; victrola and records for entertainment at picture shows and teaching people to appreciate the right kind of music by the use of good records.

Emergency equipment: Ax, shovel, auto jack, overalls and boots, for cutting trees and brush to build road in mud and jacking up and digging truck out of mud; canteens, thermos bottles and blankets to carry fresh water and hot coffee when on long trips and for use when required to spend the night on the road in the truck. (Anyone traveling over the state of Alabama in a large truck will soon learn to appreciate the above equipment and never be on the road without it, after being forced to spend a few nights in the mud without being able to move the car one inch one way or the other, as is ofter the case with the Movable School truck.)

Activities and accomplishments of movable school during 1923 as carried on in Alabama: During the year the Movable school has conducted 22 movable schools of from four to five days each; the meetings were held in 22 different counties. The attendance at these meetings has been unusually large and the farmers have shown great interest in ehe work.

Interesting Work

The Movable school force has traveled this year 9,016 miles, declared one of the agents. "We have had the good fortune to travel over some very good roads; we have also traveled some of the worst ones in the South, being stuck in the middle of some of these roads for 12 to 14 hours. The agents think the good fortune is that we were able to get out without any serious injuries, except that our appetites were a little impaired and we had a few pounds of mud on us.'

"We have had many interesting meetings and from them we have gathered many human stories that are both comical and pathetic. Following is what occurred in one of our many days of work:

"Going into a home which was opened to the force for demonstration purposes, we were greeted at the gate by the entire family who said they had been looking for us since eight o'clock (it was then nine, a punctured tire having delayed us a little). The conductor of the movable school (commonly called the principal), asked the people to assemble for an opening meeting, which of course was a song and prayer by a local leader and then the presentation of the plan of work, after which we were ready to begin our demonstrations to each of our groups.

"One of the agents started to the kitchen for a cup of hot water, but was met at the door by the housewife, who seemed to be very much embarrassed because of the condition of things and insisted on bringing the water out to her. The agent waited on the outside, for she knew from the woman's actions and the outside appearance of the old, dilapidated log room that the inside must be in a very unsanitary condition. The housewife brought the water to the door, handed it to the agent, placed one hand on her hip and said: 'Well, Lord, I jes' don't know what to do.' The agent asked her what was the trouble. She replied: 'I ain't got nothing for you all's dinner. I saunt my boy to de store (which was six miles away) to get some cabbages, and he done come back and tells me dere ain't none.' The agent said: 'Why, I was just looking at your garden; it is beautiful. Suppose we gather vegetables from it for dinner.' Upon which the housewife replied: 'Does you reckon you all would like 'em? You know I jes likes to get something from de store when I has company like you all; but I sure is mighty glad you likes what dere is in de garden.' The agent said: 'Just look at the vegetables—every member of the force must eat his or her share of vegetables and fruits, not forgetting to drink plenty of good, wholesome milk, so along with other demonstrations we are delighted to demonstrate the cooking, serving and eating of vegetables from your garden.'

Cook Meal

"The agents, local and movable school, prepared dinner of vegetable soup, string beans, potatoes, corn bread and baked apples. One agent with a group of women prepared the vegetables; the other with another group set out to find and clean some cooking utensils. This is what we found and used—one iron pot, one iron skillet, one iron baker, three tin lard buckets and one large bread pan. We managed to prepare dinner by having the classes to come in the kitchen in relays. The kitchen was very small and fiilled up with things not in use.

"With dinner about ready we were puzzled about a place to serve it; we could not think of serving dinner in that little kitchen. One of the agents asked the housewife if she might move the table under a shade tree so we could give a demonstration to the women and girls together in setting a table and serving a meal. This demonstration gave us a chance to have the dishes washed, rinsed and dried before setting the table. Some of the equipment was used which is carried in the truck, to complete the demonstration, such as dish towels, napkins, knives, forks and spoons. Of couse we talked at length of what we as wives and girls could do to make the eating place clean and attractive. During the dinner hour the man of the house talked freely. Among other things he said he had never tasted soup like that and asked for a second serving and wanted to know if his wife had learned to make soup from our receipt (meaning recipe). While eating dinner he asked for bread and one of the agents passed it. He said: 'I don't mean the sweet bread, I want corn bread.' When told it was corn bread he took a piece and said: 'Well, I shore hope you left the receipt for making dis bread wid my wife.'

"After dinner was served and dishes cleared away we turned our attention to such demonstrations as getting rid of household pests, making home conveniences and poultry raising.

"This little story, I hope, will give you an insight into the movable school work in Alabama."

The three pictures show how the department of agriculture of the present Republican administration goes into the remote areas to help members of our Race by teaching them improved methods.

In the upper left a skilled demonstrator from the department is teaching the housewives improved methods of preparing fruit for preserving.

The picture on the upper right shows the famous Booker T. Washington agricultural school on wheels. The school is a demonstration in improved methods of farming. The instructors who go with it are entirely familiar with all of the most profitable methods. They teach these to people of rural communities, thus enabling each to increase the profit he makes on his farm.

The lower picture shows two men standing beside a new hydrant they have just installed. It replaced the bucket method of watering the livestock. It is one of the labor saving devices the Negroes are taught to put in by the department of agriculture.

RALEIGH, N. C., News & Observer
NOV 1 1924

NEGRO FARMERS MAKE PROGRESS

Negro County Farm Agents Make Reports of Their Activities

By C. R. HUDSON
In Charge Negro Farm Demonstration Work, State College of Agriculture

Some brief extracts from reports of negro farm agents and the work they are doing among the negroes in several North Carolina counties follow:

Bertie County: J. C. Hubbard, the agent, writes that he is now conducting a cover crop campaign with the planting of such crops as are suitable for soil improvement and for hay. Eight tenant farmers came together and had 103 hogs inoculated for prevention of hog cholera. The results of cotton demonstratoins were reported on and a demonstration in poultry culling given.

Duplin County: R. J, Johnson reports the holding of four meetings for the purpose of discussing the selection of seed corn and the planting of winter cover crops. The meetings have been very encouraging. On Friday the 233 bushels of seed purchased for winter cover crops were delivered at a saving of over $80.00 to the farmers.

Wake County: L. H. Roberts reports four community fairs and one county fair held during the week, saying that all the fairs showed improvement over last year in the matter of selection and neatness. The varieties at each fair were larger than on previous years. The fairs were made very much more interesting and valuable through the [illegible]tion of $100.00 for premiums by the County Board of Commissioners.

Mecklenburg County: I. D. L. Torrence writes that he is succeeding in having oats, vetch, rye and clover sown as winter cover crops, much of it being on cotton land. He held one community fair with about 500 entries, the boys' and girls' clubs making a good showing. The judging was done by the following agents: Miss Proffitt in the women's department, and Messrs. Kope Elias and J. D. Carlton in the men's department. The judges also made helpful talks and suggestions concerning the exhibits.

Guilford County: H. E. Webb reports a community fair at Terra Cotta, stating that it was the best ever held in the county. There was not very much livestock, but the field and garden and home economics exhibits were excellent.

Alamance County: J. W. Jeffries reports that during the week he assisted in the delivery of two carroads of sixty-six tons of limestone to farmers, most of which is to be applied to land to be sown in clover and alfalfa. Some will be used the next year for sand-drown in tobacco.

Pasquotank County: J. W. Mitchell held two community fairs during the week and states that the things exhibited were better standardized than at previous fairs. No cash premiums were offered, but the people seemed enthusiastic over receiving ribbons.

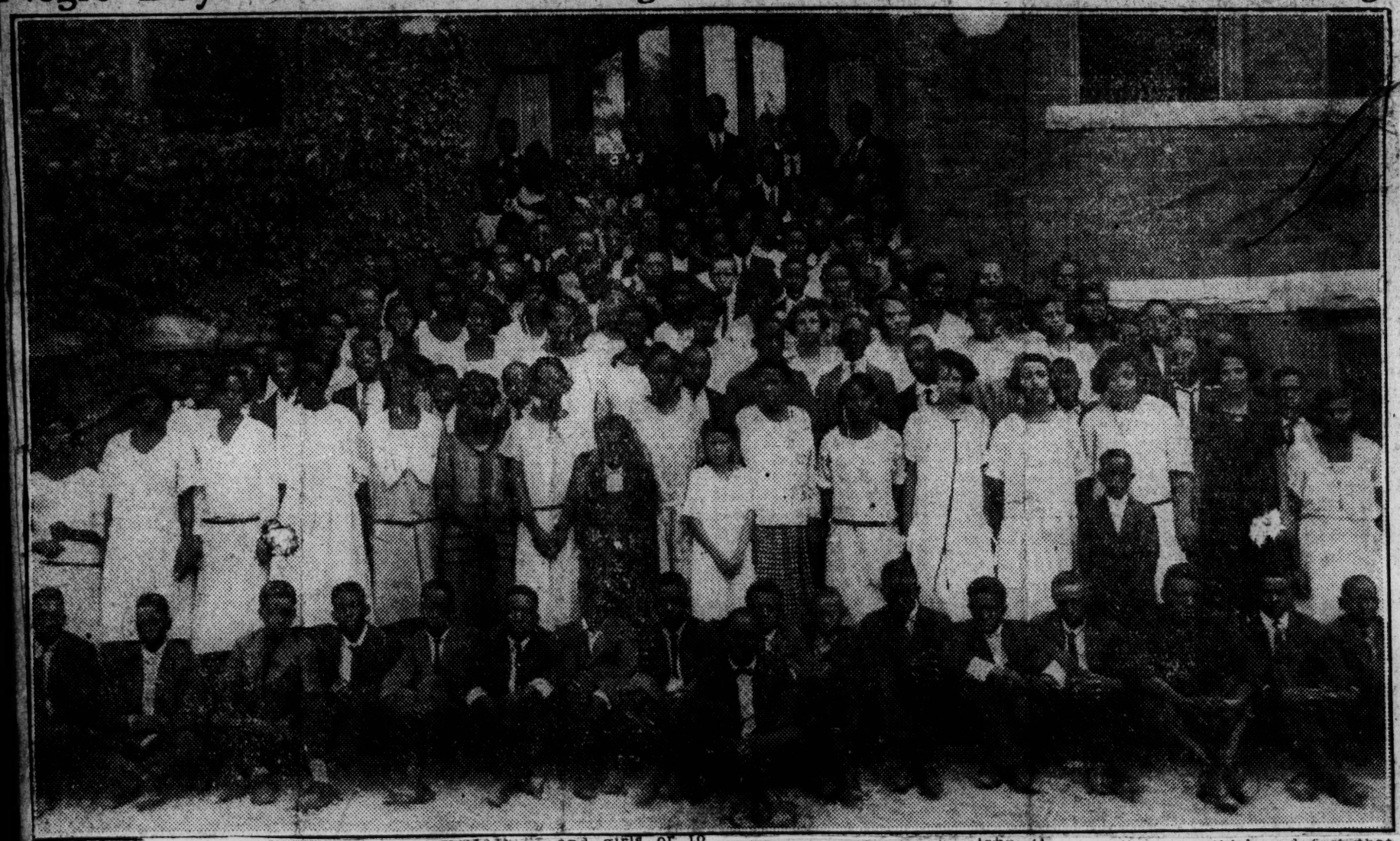
Johnston County: McKay McNeill writes that during the week six farmers were induced to plant eighteen acres as winter cover crops and to turn under for soil improvement.

Greene County: The agents, D. D. Dupree, has on a winter cover crop campaign. He is also urging the planting of winter gardens, many of which have already been started and are in good condition. He gave a demonstration in vaccinating hogs.

Extension—1924. I.

Demonstration Work.

Negro Boys and Girls Attending Short Course At A. and T. College



By JOHN D. WRAY
(Club Agent.

The short course for negro boys and girls at the A. and T. college, Greensboro, was held under the auspices of the state agricultural extension service. I. O. Schaub is director. B. Hudson, state agent, and ray, state club agent for and girls.

o farmers of the state gratulate themselves upon that they live in North There are few, if any their negro orth Carolina. A total nd home demonstration agents a orking among the negro farmers n their families and one white man, of ripe experience and acknowledg leadership in agricultural work, s giving his entire time to the negro work. We are exceedingly fortunate to have the services of such a splendidly trained man to tutor us through the farm and home demonstration work in North Carolina. I refer to Prof. C. R. Hudson, state agent.

The short course opened at the A. and T. college, August 5 and closed the 8th. 133 boys and girls of to be more specific, 65 boys and 68 girls from 12 counties and 57 communities were represented at our meeting. These children came mostly from counties where there are farm and home demonstration agents. Those coming from other counties were accompanied by parents and friends, while many parents came with the agents who led the automobile tours and stayed through the entire meeting. They declared that they got as much out of the meeting as the children.

The boys were taught rope work by S. J. Kirby, assistant state agent, and L. H. Roberts, farm demonstration agent of Wake county. Each boy made a halter and most of them went home knowing how to make a second one. This was a valuable lesson for a farm boy when you realize that such a rope halter costing him only 28 cents would probably cost him $1.25 purchased from some local dealer. Each boy was allowed to take his halter home to show his dad what he did at the short course.

The boys had a lesson in the field selection of seed corn by John D. Wray, negro boys club agent. The 65 boys were then divided into six groups and sent to the field (A. and T. college farm) to select one stalk each to be brought back and judged to determine which group got the clearest understanding in the lecture which was illustrated with the kind of stalks that should and should not be selected. Mr. Hudson, the judge, had some difficulty in deciding which group had the best stalk for they all had done remarkably well. Each boy declared he was going home and put this lesson into practice.

The boys were also taught how to grow an acre of corn by C. R. Hudson who carefully analyzed and simplified every step of the way from the preparation of the soil through the harvesting of the crop. The boys showed great interest and proved that they had gotten a lesson by answering a few simple questions following the lecture.

W. W. Shay gave the boys a very practical and yet very comprehensive lesson in swine husbandry. He made his subject so interesting that when he thought he was through the boys called him back and popped questions to him so thick and fast that the final result was a second lecture longer than the first. He was very much pleased with the interest the boys manifested in the growing of swine.

The boys were also taught how to make a good hog trough and the various types of hog troughs, the advantage and disadvantage of certain types. In this work they were divided into groups and taught mostly by the county agents.

The girls had cooking under Miss McDougald, home demonstration agent of Wayne county. The biscuits made by the girls would simply melt in your mouth. I think this one lesson justified the girls in coming to the short course, for if there is any one thing most women and girls need to learn it is how to make good bread.

The girls also had dress making under Miss Foster, home demonstration agent of Wake county. Many of them had never made a dress, but Miss Foster taught them in this short time how to draft the pattern, cut the dress and make it. They exhibited their dresses by wearing them to chapel Friday. Each girl was given her dress to take home to show her mother and friends what she did at the short course.

Both boys and girls were taught poultry culling by L. E. Davis, poultryman of the A. and T. college. The subject created quite a good deal of interest when he began to show the boys and girls how they could distinguish a laying hen from a boarder, or one that does not lay.

The boys and girls gave one very fine program which consisted of games, sports, stunts of various kinds, recitations, etc. It was enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The personnel of the boys and girls was especially noticeable. As a matter of fact, one who didn't know could hardly distinguish them from city boys and girls. They were intelligent, well dressed and well behaved. When you think of having 133 boys and girls together without having any trouble it is a little short of remarkable.

Mr. Hudson asked one day at chapel, I think it was on the third day, "how many had taken a bath each day since they had been at the A. and T. college." At least 98 per cent of the hands went up. He asked again how many had said their prayers each night and more than 90 per cent of the hands went up. This showed that these children came from well regulated Christian homes, and that they are a very promising contribution to our North Carolina citizenship.

One of the objects of the agricultural extension service, in addition to teaching good farming, home economics, health, etc., is to make farm life so attractive that these young people would not only be influenced to stay at home until they are mature enough to take care of themselves, but develop a pride in country life and discover the prospects of the great future opportunities in American farm life and take advantage of same. For we believe the future farm life in America is going to be the most fascinating feature of our American civilization. We want to keep them out of the filthy society of the city until they see life in its purest and truest aspect. And in my opinion this can not be done or seen anywhere more clearly than on an up-to-date progressive farm.

He also taught them how to grade eggs for the market, and the advantage of same. He taught them how to candle eggs for hatching and how economic it is to the poultryman to adopt and keep up such a practice.

It was the aim of the short course to teach the boys and girls such games and sports as would be practical for their use when they returned home, so as to make country life more attractive and more satisfactory for young people.

President Dudley, who made it so exceedingly pleasant for the boys and girls during their stay at the A. and T. college, said in his address to them that the whole A. and T. college and its faculty were at their services. That he considered this the greatest meeting that had ever come to A. and T. college because they represented men and women of tomorrow, the

future citizens of the grand Old North State. He expressed delight beyond expression and declared that the doors of the college stood ajar each year and that they had a standing invitation to return and enjoy what the state has so richly provided for the training of the state's youth.

The short course closed with a big picnic, given at the Battleground by H. E. Webb, farm demonstration agent of Guilford county. The white business men of the city furnished the material for the picnic and the negro business and professional men of the city provided transportation. The children had a great time. They enjoyed every moment of their stay at the Battleground. It was a glorious occasion and a great contribution to the citizens of the city to the success of the program.

It should also be noted that the Odell Hardware company gave a large part of the rope for halter making; Brown and Belk a roll of paper for the girls to draft patterns and the Singer Sewing Machine company donated the use of five machines to assist the girls in their sewing. Such is the spirit of our good people of Greensboro.

COOLIDGE REITERATES HIS STAND ON NEGRO

Letter Congratulates Race on Economic Progress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Coolidge, in a letter to Robert R. Moton, as president of the National Negro Business League at Chicago, made public tonight at the White House, congratulates the American negro population upon the economic progress they have made, and expresses confidence that their "full political rights will be won through the inevitable logic of their position and rightfulness of their claims." The league is about to meet in annual convention, marking the quarter centennial of its organization.

After paying tribute "to the league's founder and your distinguished predecessor, the late Booker T. Washington," the letter says:

"In the accumulation of wealth, establishment of material independence and the assumption of a full and honorable part in the economic life of the nation, it may be fairly said that the colored people themselves have already substantially solved these phases of their problem. If they will but go forward along the lines of their progress in recent decades, and under such leadership as your own and many others among their excellent organizations are affording their future would be well cared for.

"That they will continue in this way of advancement cannot be doubted by anyone who knows their accomplishments heretofore. They will continue their efforts for educational progress and spiritual betterment but just as they demonstrate their eagerness for such improvement, they will find themselves enjoying a constantly greater and greater support and sympathy at the hands of the whole community.

"As to the political status and the future of the colored peoule, I cannot better present my views than by quoting from a letter which I wrote a few days ago to a correspondent who had sought to enlist my influence aginst having a colored man become a candidate for a congressional nomination. In reply, among other things, I said:

"'The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels their responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican party. Our constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights. I propose to regard it, and administer it, as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or race.'

"I stand on that statement, and believe it marks the line along which the colored people will advance to the full establishment of their rightful political status, just as emancipation from slavery was granted by the immortal Lincoln, so is economic emancipation being splendidly wrought out by the colored people for themselves; so I believe their full political rights will be won through the inevitable logic of their position and rightfulness of their claims."

Newyork Herald Tribune

Plain Talk.

7-26-24

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE LAUDS NEGROES

Holds They Are Entitled To Full Political Equality

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White Democratic South Keeps Our Farmers Down

Investigation Discloses How Relief Funds Are Diverted Into Coffers of the Few

Students in the old "ag" classes at Tuskegee and Hampton learned to sing with gusty might that mighty boast,

"A farmer, a farmer, a farmer's life for me;
If I could live a farmer's life, how happy I would be."

but there is great room to question whether they have found the happiness on the farms in the South since they left these institutions that they were expecting to find.

Instead they have found problems in sanitation, housing, marketing and co-operation that have taught them that the farmer's life there is anything but the happy picture they were taught to believe it was. And that doesn't mean that it shouldn't be. Nor does it mean that those old souls who sent the adventurous young men out to till the soil and thereby solve the "race problem" weren't altogether sincere in their teachings. Rather it means that they did not know anything about the forces that would obtrude themselves and work actively to make the Negro farmer's lot a hard one.

Agriculture in most of the South is not agriculture. It is just plain farming. Almost any farmer in the section where the Democrats make lynching a pastime is a pioneer. So long have the fertile fields been innocuous and unkept in some sections that the great worry of many tillers of the soil, so-called, is not the tilling, but the getting ready to till clearing as it were. They are farmers down that way, haven't learned a whole lot about the new-fangled things that make it possible for a man to become an agriculturist or what they call that black-sliding Republican, Robert Bruce, a "gentleman farmer." They are not so run over with Ford automobiles and modern plumbing. You have to go to Iowa to get that.

Lots of white Southerners have been coming North, sort o' following Colored people in the last decade. What they have seen in the North and West has rather opened their eyes. They have learned that in very truth the South is far behind. Not only does her industry lag and grow dusty, her farms just dont have them. Where American agriculture should be its brightest it is the farthest back. Some of the "best citizens" in the South have got busy to try to better this condition. They want to pull their section of the country out of the mud. The first thing considerate whites did was to interest the federal government, a Republican administration. Agitation was carried on for a long time, politics always takes a long time, until the Republicans at the North decided to help the Democrats of the South. A bill, called the Smith-Lever act, was passed by congress. This bill provided help for the Southern farmer.

Educating Farmers

The idea was this: Farming in the South was ignorant. The farmers did not know what they were doing. They had been asleep. It was figured that something ought to be done in a hurry. There was not time to send a lot of Southeren Colored or white to school. Then men who were working the farms must be taught, must be brought up to date. This meant that the schools must be sent to them, that teachers must be hired and sent to certain districts to instruct in the science of farming. Of course, most of the farmers in the South are Negroes. In any move, therefore, to improve the condition of that section, it would be understood that at least a proportionate share of whatever aid was given the section should be meted to these black tillers of the soil, who, though they knew more than the whites down there about bugs and cotton, did not know as much as the agriculturists in Iowa.

There was this much more to the Smith-Lever act. The federal government agreed to give the states financial aid in spreading the gospel of scientific farming. Then the state was to do what it could, the counties and so on. Of course, most of our people in the South are Republicans. But they are farmers, too. The whites, Democrats, came to them and told them what it would mean in the development of their birthplace. The Colored man listened and rightfully figured that here was something which, if it came off, would materially benefit him. They who have power as Republicans in the South got busy. They told the Republicans at Washington that here was just the thing in this Smith-Lever bill that they were looking for, that it was a good thing and that they wanted the Republicans in congress to know that the South, backward as it is, should be helped this much.

The bill was passed and leaders sat down to watch the farmers learn the new way of doing things. Home demonstration agents, field agents, county agents, etc., were peppered among the white farmers of the South. Every now and then a Colored member of that official family would find his way through to those who needed him. But our farmers learned that they were not getting anywhere what they should. An investigation was made and it was discovered that what the Republicans had done to help the South, had done in Washington, was being nulli-

Extension— 1924. II.
Demonstration Work.

County Agent's Report Shows Negro Farmers Have Made Much Progress

Montgomery

M. A. Blackwell, county agent for the negro farmers of Montgomery and working under the supervision of the state extension service, has made a report to the chamber of commerce in which he calls attention that despite conditions of unrest among the negro farmers throughout the south, much progress has been made by the negroes in Montgomery county.

"During the past year," says the county agent, "along with the general farm program we have used three major objects as something definite for our program for the year. Namely: Dairying, poultry raising, and gardening. In each of these we believe we have had a degree of success. It has been the purpose to get every farmer in Montgomery county to milking at least one or two good cows, have a good flock of chickens, and a good garden. We have a number who are realizing cash from their milk and cream weekly in the city of Montgomery, as well as supplying their homes. We have figures at hand from one of the colored farmers of Montgomery county who has sold during the year $7.55 worth of eggs, $40.00 worth of calves, $60.00 worth of hogs, and $2,166.00 worth of vegetables, milk and cream. There are a number of others who are not doing business on such a large scale, but are furnishing their tables, and the markets of Montgomery with vegetables, milk and butter. Through this we believe that the financial condition of the farmers in general for the year 1924 is better than it was a year ago.

"A number have left the farms for many reasons, but those who have carried out advice given, and worked hard have some material profit to show for so doing.

11-26-24

"During the year we have started twenty farmers to raising purebred poultry. We have tried to handle this in such a way that it would be as small a cost to the individuals as possible. We have traded to them purebred cockerels for their scrubs, giving two for one, and sometimes three. This depends, however, upon the value of the one received. Through this method we have placed thirteen purebred cockerels in the county. We now have excellent results from the same.

"The three young orchards planted last year have been well kept, and are well on the way. We are encouraging others to start orchards this year.

Home Ownership And Lease

"We are still encouraging and advising farmers to own their own homes whether large or small. We regret to say that not much land is being bought now, but have been successful in having one farmer purchase 40 acres, and make a substantial payment on same. The land is situated in one of the best locations in the county. Wherever it is not convenient for negro farmers to buy, we are encouraging them to lease. Three homes have made some improvements on their yards and general surroundings.

"A majority of farmers are marketing their products through the farm bureau, and hay association. Two or three have also agreed to market their eggs cooperatively. They are buying their fertilizer through the same channel.

"One truck farm of 15 acres has installed an irrigation system. This has not been in operation long enough to give any actual results derived therefrom.

"During the month of August six community picnics with girls' and boys' clubs cooperating. The meetings were well attended in every community, and much interest was manifested.

We have a large number of boys who are interested in club work, but due to the many demands that are made on the agent, we do not have sufficient time to give this work the proper follow-up that it should have. However, the work is going with much success."

Owners & Tenants

JUN 2 01924

Georgia Colored Farmers and County Agents Visit Florida

For over three months the State agent, E. A. Williams, and county agents of Georgia planned a tour in Florida for the purpose of carrying farmers to study the marketing and co-operative interest being carried on there by farmers and business men. After taking the matter up with the heads of the extension division of the State, preparatios were made to take a party of farmers. Consulation was also made by A. A. Turner, state negro agent of the state of Florida.

On May the 11th, a part of the party met at Valdosta with A. A. Turner who had two cars to conduct the Georgia party through and around the state. On May 12th, five cars of the Georgia party and two of Florida left Valdosta for Florida, going by Lake City to Jacksonville, where we were joined by eight other cars of Georgia agents and farmers from South-east Georgia. After spending a delightful evening at the South Jacksonville public school, viewing exhibits prepared by farmers and having luncheon, the party motored back to the city and were shown the business sections and most interesting points of interest.

Tuesday, May 13, the party left Jacksonville early in the morning for St. Augustine and Hastings. The party was led by Geo. F. Taylor, president of Duval county Farmers' Union. We were met several miles before reaching the city of St. Augustine by leading farmers and business men who had prepared a program, a place for demonstration work and luncheon. After viewing the sceneries of the old historic city the motorcade proceeded on to Hastings the great white potato-growing section of the state. The party was met by several cars to conduct the farmers and visitors directly to the large farm of H. H. Wiliams, the state president of the farmers union. In a field were over a hundred men, women and children engaged in digging, grading and shipping potatoes to the Northern markets. A busier place could not be imagined.

Mr. H. H. Williams, the manager, led the party, giving a part of the party to his assistants, while he, addressed the others on the key to success and failures in growing potatoes. He and his assistants took the potato from the seed to market houses, giving many valuable lessons. He had the farmers and agents actually digging, grading, packing and loading some of the barrels of potatoes.

After these helpful lessons, we were conducted to Hastings, proper, where the home-makers of St. Johns county, under Mrs. M. F. Coldwell's supervision had prepared a big barbecue and other dainties. Later a reception was given at the A. M. E. church. Short addresess were given by A. A. Turner, Geo. E. Taylor and H. H. Williams, president of the association. The tourists then proceded on to Pulatka, where we spent the night. On Wednesday we left for Gainesville, where truck farms, orange groves and business houses were studied. A program was rendered that night. The pricipal speaker was Prof. A. P. Spencer, director of the extension work of Florida. He expressed himself as being surprised at the wide scope of work done by the Georgia agents.

An old farmer of sixty-five years, from Ware county, Ga., one of our party struck the keynote when he exclaimed in a short talk: "I have been sixty-five years coming to Florida. I am glad I can yet go to school, for that is what I have been doing all this week. My teachers are the county demonstrators and my schoolhouse is a Ford car."

Thursday we left Gainsville by way of Reddick, for Ocalla. Reddick is a great bean, cucumber and tomato growing section. At this point a colored woman under J. D. McDuffy, the state president of the Marion county farmers' shipping association, has charge of all inspection, shipping, handling vegetables and returns, the cash, etc. Mr. J. C. Wriley, vice-president, took up the business side of shipping and spoke on co-operation as a means to success for the farmers. In the afternoon we proceeded to Ocalla; thence to an eighty-seven acre field of tomatoes, where a demonstration and lecture on growing tomatoes by a farmer of the association who cleared $2,000 on six acres of tomatoes. The party then returned to Fessenden Academy, where we spent the night. The next day the party inspected the $10,000 packing house, owned and operated by the asociation, headed by J. D. McDuffy. In order to give a good idea of the scope of work done by farmers of the association, Mr. McDuffy had prepared materials and gave demonstrations in sorting, grading and packing squashes and cucumbers, and also, a demonstration in making crates. After which a short program addresses being made by the leading business men of het city and J. D. McDuffy. Late in the afternoon we were conducted to the 800-acre farm of Mr. McDuffy for an inspection of it. After this the business section of the city was viewed by the party. The thing that interested me was to see a beautiful two-story bank building, dry goods, grocery and drug stores owned and operated by colored people.

Every where both white and colored, from the mayor down tendered the party a load of thanks and welcome to and in the city. The next day the party left Ocalla for Lake City. In Lake City a program was arranged. The white county agent was the main speaker. After which a barbecue was served to the party and all visitors of the meeting by the farmers and business men of the city and county.

Above all tangible things we observed in Florida, the most impressive from one end of the state to the other, was the contagious air of confidence and optimism besetting everybody, whether white or black, business, and professional men and farmers. Each one believed absolutely in his community, his county and his state.

From the governor down, the officials of Florida gave the Georgia party a hardy welcome and commendation which was hearlded widely throughout the state and cities through which we passed.

On our way before reaching Valdosta, our assembling place, we visited several places of interest. The most instructive of which were the co-operative creamery at Ashburn, the Costal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton and the Swift packing plant at Moultrie. At both of these places we had a conference with the head officials who gave us many useful lessons and advices by which we could could aid the farmers in getting their products ready for market and how to prepare them so as to demand the top market prices. This was especially true at the packing plant and the creamery.

The Swift packing plant and creamery officials were glad to meet us, as through us county agents, they felt that the farmers would be able to learn how to properly feed his animals and prepare his products for the markets in a satisfactory manner to suit the consumer, thus creating a greater demand and a better price for farm products. Both plant managers said that they were only running on about half the capacity that they were able to handle—that the trouble was—they

could not get the material. They asked that we use our influence to aid the farmers to grow more and better products and in such quantities that they would be authorized to make a market in our section.

I am convinced as never before, that Georgia's natural possibilities have not been realized by the framer. If we would only learn the lesson as did the farmers of Florida—to co-operate with each other—that is doing the same thing together, our income from farm products, etc., could not be surpassed, and the city drift of the poor farmers and day laborers would cease. What we need to do is to do enough of the same thing, alike, and together, and handle it on a co-operative basis, then the demand will become greater. Whether it be arising cotton, corn, hogs, chickens, peanuts, or vegetables, let's learn to work no a unit basis and do the thing together. We can create any market we wish if we will raise enough stuff of the right kind properly graded and packed to a standard.

WM. H. HATCHER,
County Farm Agent.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Times-Union

NOV 27 1924

Negro Agricultural Extension Work; Cure for Unrest Among Race South

Editor, Times-Union—Jacksonville and the state of Florida have reasons to be proud of the excellent state fair being held here this week. Having visited the Jacksonville fairs for the past few years, I am able to see a steady growth in the matter of exhibits. It is safe to say that there has been a revision downward in regard to the quantity of material, but almost a revelation as to quality. This is especially true of the Negro Department, under the auspices of Florida Extension Service, headed by State Agent A. A. Turner.

I am wondering if Jacksonville and the rest of the Florida East Coast are aware of just what is going on at the present in the lower south in reference to the disintegration of farms. The negro exodus is still going on. Many negro farmers are leaving the farms in a manner such as to, for the time being, terribly demoralize agricultural conditions. It is needless to say a remedy for this condition is being sought.

Negro Extension Work.

There are today at work in the fifteen Southern states about 300 negro men and women employed by the state and feroral government in Agricultural Extension Service. By reason of the nature of their work, these agents get closer to the above mentioned rural problems than any other agency now in sight. In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Oklahoma statistics show that in counties where there are employed local negro men and women agricultural agents, there is less unrest and migration to the North than is true in counties that have not the benefit of this service.

There is being expended in this service for the negro in the South, about $400,000, an amount infinitely too small to reach and influence the masses of rural negro farmers. So serious has the farm situation become in some sections of the South where negro laborers have left in large numbers, that financial aid has been sought from the federal government, most of which could only be temporary.

Solution Proposed.

If the South really wants to allay unrest and arrive at a amicable solution to these economic problems, let the states comprizing the cotton belt appropriate large sums of money and ask the federal government to match this amount and with these funds employ a negro farm and home demonstration agent in every rural county having a minium negro rural population of 30 per cent and a maximum of 75 per cent. This done, in five or ten years many of the people, who have left the South, both white and colored, will readily return and bring others with them.

In addition to teaching negro farmers, better farm and home conditions, these colored agents will serve as a leavening force as they go through the rural districts, building up and strengthening racial relationship. The negro extension work in Florida, under the auspices of the University of Florida at Gainesville, with headquarters at the Negro A. & M. college, Tallahassee, is a concrete example of the possibilities along these lines.

T. M. Campbell, field agent.
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ned by the Democrats, nullified in the South. The Colored farmer was not getting his share of the cake. He wasn't getting anywhere near it. The secretary of agriculture looked into the matter and reported that where he was getting any help wonderful results were forthcoming, but for some reason or other, there wasn't enough help coming.

In each [illegible] 15 states where the federal government has provided help it has found that the Colored man is being deprived of his share. In the states enumerated below state aid is also added to the bounty which the white farmer gets in the form of loans, teaching and other help. The figures in the table below show, first, what the Negro farmer ought to get; second, what he gets.

Alabama	$112,[illegible]	$56,217
Arkansas	61,020	30,510
Florida	29,920	14,960
Georgia	141,780	70,890
Kentucky	27,890	13,945
Louisiana	74,764	37,382
Maryland	17,812	8,906
Mississippi	137,180	34,886
Missouri	16,266	8,133
North Carolina ...	92,438	46,219
Oklahoma	16,428	23,300
South Carolina....	108,968	54,484
Tennessee	55,198	27,599
Texas	77,718	38,859
Virginia	77,740	38,870
West Virginia	9,676	4,838

In the above table no account is taken of state and local appropriations in the various states nor required by the Smith-Lever act.

State Appropriations

For example:

The state of Alabama through amendment at a special session of the state legislature in 1919 made appropriations as follows: For the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1919, the sum of $68,000; for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1920, the sum of $95,000: for the fiscal years beginning Oct. 1, 1921, the sum of $108,500; for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1922, the sum of $126,500; for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1923, the sum of $144,500; for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1924, and annually thereafter, the sum of $162,500.

None of these funds for the several years they have been available have been shared by our workers. In addition to the above, funds of various amounts have been appropriated by many of the counties of the state, none of which have been shared by Colored workers.

The Colored man in the South is not happy when he takes into consideration this condition. He sees in it another one of the binding Jim Crowisms of the Democratic South. This one, he figures, will strike home. To train the white farmer and leave the Negro farmer ignorant; to aid the whtie farmer financially and leave the Negro farmer indigent, is to aid one group of citizens to become independent at the expense of another which steadily becomes dependent and finds itself eventually in the muck heap. It is for that reason that the leaders who have had their eyes opened have got busy to see what can be done to defeat the South in what is its evident purpose today. Maybe a change of heart can be had. Mavbe when they tell the South that he is onto the steal the white man is pulling enough "best people" will be found to destroy the evil.

One influential man who has given considerable study to the situation has suggested that an effort can be made to interest some philanthropist in agriculture just as Mr. Rosenwald interested himself in our education. He believes that if Hampton of Tuskegee were to establish a fund, a plan could be worked out on the "dollar for dollar" plan for counties, states and the federal government, whereby the farmer might come into his own.

Outside Help

In a letter to one of the leading men of the South this observer writes:

"I think the time is quite ripe for such a move, for if, after 18 years of conscientious effort on the part of the federal and state governments, through its Negro agents, sufficient sentiment has not been created to warrant a direct appeal for this kind of rural education among Negroes, then it would appear that we are on the wrong track. There are at present about 300 Negro men and women agents employed in the extension work in the 15 Southern states, at approximately a total expenditure of $408,000 per annum. According to law this amount should be $816,000.

"The Negro exodus is still going on and many substantial Negro farmers are leaving in such a manner as to, for the time being, terribly demoralize agriculture. Needless to say, a remedy for this condition is being sought. The Negro farm and home demonstration agents, by reason of the nature of their work, get very close to the rural problem, and therefore are important factors in the composition of any program that may be adopted. The effect which the agents now at work have had in stabilizing the Negro farmers among whom they serve is self-evident.

Now that the federal government has been appealed to by the South and the cotton interests in the North, to help work out a plan to check in some way this wholesale movement of Southern labor, the time seems very opportune to call on the federal and state governments for a substantial increase in the number of Negro workers for the next fiscal year. For Alabama, I beg to suggest that an additional appropriation of $71,000 per annum be requested for the next five years. Such an increase would enable the promotion of a few meritorious agents now employed, and increase the force of Negro workers from 27 to 71, placing home demonstration agents in all of the counties now occupied by men agents which now have no women agents, as follows: Lee, Macon, Bullick, Tallapoosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Dallas, Marengo, Greene, Sumter, Conecuch, Limestone, Colbert and Randolph. Ranlodph might be omitted because of scant population; add a man and women agent in the following counties: Russell, Wilcox, Perry, Hale, Choctaw, Monroe, Mobile, Washington, Butler, Pike, Henry, Chamber, Coosa, Talladega and Pickens. This would stimulate agriculture among Negroes in Alabama, setting a precedent for the whole South as nothing else could possibly do at this time, and would serve as a counterbalance to many existing conditions, the cause of wholesale unrest and migration.

"From the very beginning Tuskegee and Hampton Institute have occupied exceedingly strategic positions in the educational development of the South, their methods being copied quite as much, if not more, by the whites than by the Colored schools. I am not sure that your attention has been called to the rapid strides being made, and systematic effort put forth by the Southern white A. and M. colleges in utilizing the extension service system in getting a firmer hold and establishing more direct relationship between their institutes and the rural South. It would seem highly significant that the two above named institutions should strive to maintain their positions of supremacy along their peculiar lines—Tuskegee and Hampton have set the pace thus far—if they will take the next step of inaugurating a method by which the states of Alabama and Virginia (especially Alabama, because of the low rate of land ownership by Negroes as compared with Virginia) can at least double their present force of Negro agents, there is little doubt that the other states will fall in line and do the same thing. I call your attention to the attached copy of an editorial which recently appeared in the Commercial Appeal and which was reprinted in the Montgomery Advertiser. Governor Patterson states in brief what I am trying to say in detail. The whole South is today marking time, waiting for somebody to come on the scene and suggest an economic remedy for its present state of affairs. All kinds of organizations have come into existence: Farm bureaus, farm loans, cotton associations, farmers' unions, etc., most of which are patterned after those operating in other sections. Most of these organizations have fallen short of their purpose because in most instances the Negro, who comprises a large part of the farming population, is left out almost entirely.

"Dr. Wallace A. Buttrick of the general education board, said of the Negro work many years ago, "This may not be a school but this is education, perhaps the most effective in the world." This statement was made by him when the general education board assumed the salaries of the Negro agents and the department of agricultulre was putting up $1 per annum.

"It is encouraging to note how the Colored people themselves are becoming interested in this kind of education, in this and other states. I hand you herewith copies of letters from interested parties, which are self-explanatory. Your attention is called especially to the ones from Dr. R. T. Pollard, Selam, Ala.; James A. Dooley, principal, Southern Normal school, Brewton, Ala., and the one from the principal of a denominational school at Marion, Ala. The Colored people at Athens, Ala., pledged themselves to raise $300 to be applied to securing a home demonstration agent for that county, but to date we have not been able to get state or federal funds to match this local aid. I am sure others will do as much, and more if some way can be worked out to subsidize Negro extension service. Once this is done there will not be any great difficulty in getting Congress and the state legislatures to take it over as was true in the beginning, 18 years ago."

The writer of the foregoing letter

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Demonstration Work.

is supposed to have written further to one of the secretary of the commission on Race relations of the Federal Council of Churches "wondering if the commission on interracial co-operation would be interested in putting a proposition of this kind (the "dollar for dollar" plan) before the southern states."

A conference was arranged and held in the office of the interracial commission at Atlanta, Ga., in which it was decided:

1. That the interracial commission would be furnished with certain material denoting the progress in extension work among Negroes.

2. That the commission will launch a southern-wide publicity campaign through the Colored and white papers, setting forth some of the good effects of Negro extension work.

3. It was the consensus of opinion of those present at the conference that now is the opportune time to begin collecting all available data, past and present, on Negro extension work in the United States, said data to form the basis for a special publication or bulletin similar to bulletins 38 or 39 on Negro education compiled under the direction of Dr. Thos. Jesse Jones in co-operation with the Phelps-Stokes fund and the bureau of education, department of interior, in 1917.

4. It was decided that before taking any definite steps as to the compilation of this bulletin, O. B. Martin, in charge of Southern division of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., would get the indorsement of the state directors at the November meeting which convenes in Washington.

5. It was the general opinion of the whole body that much good would be derived by calling an interstate meeting of the Colored agents in the South some time after December, at which time the important subjects discussed at the conference of the interracial commission could be introduced to them.

One of the persons taking part in this conference was O. B. Martin, in charge of the Southern division of the extension service of the United States department of agriculture, who later wrote to one of the interested parties that he was confident that the authorities in Washington would "be glad to co-operate cordially in any appropriate working relations that can be developed with the interracial commission."

Thus something may eventually be done to improve affairs as they now stand with the Southern farmer. Washington has always shown itself willing to do whatever it could, but in the South it has not always been smart enough to get around the tricks of unscrupulous politicians who figure the Colored man on the outside of every benefit that comes to the section.

Discrimiantion in the allotment of government funds strikes a different class, too, from what the tenant-farming system does. It works to the disadvantage of the independent farmer of large and small means. It cripples the group which has the best chance of surviving in the battle the South is putting up for economic salvation. Just as the farm and the farmer are the backbone of any nation or race, so is the farmer in the South the support and the reason for being of all other classes in the South. Without him the "white collar" class much perish. The entire group must slip back. There is the grave danger in permitting the government funds to be misappropriated, in permitting scheming Democratic politicians in the South to divert what should help all to the whites alone, thereby providing for an increasingly large gap between the white farmer and other farmers, the Colored farmer gradually becoming a negligible factor in the agricultural life of the section in which he is most thickly populated and in which he should have the firmest hold on the things that count in economic progress.

It is easy to measure the difficulties that would face those who are working for an improvement of existing conditions if a Democratic administration were put in Washington. Inasmuch as the Southern Democrat is the bone and sinew of Democratic party success the powers that would be in Washington would not dare to circumvent the wishes of the South. Our people would continue to suffer and complain as they may, there would be no chance for an improvement. If Davis were put in the presidential chair, a secretary of agriculture from the South would really make it easy pickin's for the Democratic appropriation hogs of lynchland. In the cutting of the melon our farmers would merely get the seeds.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

DEC 1 1924

North Carolina In Co-operative ... ting.

C. R. Hudson, in charge of the farm demonstration work among negroes in North Carolina, is optimistic over co-operative marketing in his State and its advantages in holding the negroes on the farms. In the beginning of the movement Mr. Hudson was not in favor of it, considering that such a task as the organized cotton growers set themselves was largely an experiment and like other experiments along the same line, would fail. Its success is described in his statement:

"The experience with the association is both satisfactory and gratifying. The prices obtained have been better than the average outside the association and producers have not been worried with the details of selling. The cotton has also been insured at a low rate and stored at small cost. These things are worth while. The big advantage of the co-operative movement is that a group of experienced business men belonging to the association devote their time to a study of markets and marketing and can sell cotton better than the single individual who knows very little of these things. The association in my state is stabilizing the price of cotton and is having an effect in obtaining the economc ndependence of the North Carolina farmer."

NASHVILLE, TENN. Banner

JAN 14 1925

Agricultural Extension Work Had Rapid Development in Tennessee

This is the second article of a series prepared by C. E. Brehm, assistant director of the agricultural extension service, University of Tennessee.

Farm demonstration work began in Tennessee in the fall of 1910. At the time the Smith-Lever act was passed, farm demonstration agents were employed in twenty counties under the direction of H. D. Tate. In 1913, the general assembly authorized county courts to appropriate money to be used in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture in support of county farm demonstration work (senate bill No. 122, chapter 27). In this year also the girls' canning club work was organized under the direction of Miss Virginia P. Moore and home demonstration agents were employed.

On July 1, 1914, the college of agriculture of the University of Tennessee and the United States department of agriculture co-operating under the provision of the Smith-Lever act, organized the division of extension, which is now known as the agricultural extension service, with Charles A. Keffer, director. The farmers' co-operative demonstration work and girls' canning club work, which up to this time had been disassociated from the college of agriculture, were merged with the agricultural extension service, with an assistant director in charge of the farm demonstration work and assistant director in charge of the home demonstration work. Men and women were needed to train agents in special lines of work and assist in developing special phases of agriculture over the entire state. The office of specialist was created for this purpose.

The agricultural extension service is financed by a federal appropriation disbursed through the United States department of agriculture and supplemented with funds from the state disbursed through the University of Tennessee, county courts, county boards of education and private citizens; the state funds coming from the University of Tennessee development and maintenance fund, provided by senate bill No. 725, chapter 35, acts of 1917.

From the very beginning, fourteen years ago, the work has developed rapidly. On Sept. 1, 1924, there were 63 county agents, 28 home demonstration agents, five Negro men agents, four Negro home demonstration agents, four district agents in county agent work, four district agents in home economics work, 18 sepcialists, two assistant directors and one director. During this period some educational work has been done in each county of the state, much of it having a lasting influence in development. Information and help have been given in all phases of agricultural and home economics conditions as they apply to Tennessee.

The county farm and home demonstration agent work is financed by state, federal and county funds. The county appropraitions are supplemented with state and federal funds. The amount of appropriation from the county varies with the type of worker desired, but an apropriation of $1,200 or more is necessary for each farm or home demonstration agent employed.

The county farm and home demonstration agents are employed by the agricultural extension service with the approval of the county judge, or a county court committee appointed by the county judge to advise and work with the county agents. The district agent looks up the qualifications of applicants, has a personal conference with them and then meets with the county judge and recommends the one best suited for the position. When approval is given the appointment is arranged by the extension service.

The past ten years have witnessed a notable improvement in the agriculture and farm homes of Tennessee; and the University of Tennessee, with its college of agriculture, its experiment station and its agricultural extension service has been an important factor in this development. The extension service, being especially designated for the work of carrying the results of research conducted by the United States department of agriculture and the state experiment station to the people in their home communities, in the very nature of its work has been placed in a position of leadership. It has been most fortunate in receiving the hearty co-operation of the state departments of agriculture and education and of county boards of education, as well as the active support of organizations of farmers and of business men.

(The third article of this series, which will appear on this page next week, will deal with present and future development of agriculture in the state.)